

**11.9 Individuals**

GP\_MC\_1018\_150

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BILL ADAMS: Bill Adams, A-d-a-m-s.

I started what was One-Stop Auto Wreckers 35 years ago after completing four years of study at OIT, so I have been in the community a while. I've also been a Klamath Falls city council member for 17 of the last 25 years. But I'm not here to represent the city or my constituents.


 Comment 1 - Hydropower

I've been opposed to the KBRA since the idea's inception because I believe in hydropower. To me, taking out dams is counterproductive to what we should be doing. Cheap electricity is what built industry and farming in the Klamath Basin and the Pacific Northwest. Without cheap electricity, the Klamath Project could never have been as productive as it is. And guess what? Hydropower is renewable.


 Comment 2 - Costs

This billion-dollar boondoggle known as the KBRA is unfair to the farmers, electric ratepayers, and the American taxpayer.


 Comment 3 - Other/General

Without a change to the ESA, the farmers are not helped by the KBRA. We, in this community, have watched as ESA in its protection of the spotted owl

decimated the timber industry. I'm not willing to stand  
by and let the same thing happen to agriculture.

I believe that the information being used to  
push the KBRA is slanted and being handled in the same  
manner as was done in the San Joaquin Valley. A federal  
judge recently issued a scathing judgment of what took  
place in San Joaquin with the ESA and the delta smelt.

In response to this judgment, U.S.

Representative Devin Nunes sent a letter to Secretary Ken  
Salazar, chastising him and his department for their abuse  
of the process, and the Obama administration for pushing  
the green agenda at any cost.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Save our dams, amend the ESA, stop rural  
cleansing.

**Comment Author** Adams, Bill  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_150-1	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_150-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_150-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_150-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MR. MICHAEL ADAMS: My name is Mike Adams,

Michael Adams, M-i-c-h-a-e-l A-d-a-m-s.

Comment 1 - Fish

I am concerned about the sediment that is held  
behind the dams. The Fish and Game has been removing  
board weirs off of the Shasta River and allowing the  
sediment that has been held behind those dams, or those  
small dams, to wash down the Shasta, into the Klamath. It  
has created an infection zone in the mouth of the Shasta  
to the Tree of Heaven Campground. This infection zone  
infects, with the parasites, infects all salmonid species.  
Now, I'm going to leave whether the salmon are  
native to this river to others, but I do know that the  
steelhead are native and it is a salmonid species and  
would be greatly affected by introduction of more of that  
same sediment. We will have an infection zone that goes  
from Iron Gate Dam, all the way down the Wichapek  
(phonetic), and I believe it will take in excess of a  
hundred years for that sediment to wash out.  
We will infect all the salmonid species for at  
least a hundred years and then, and only then, will we  
have the opportunity to reintroduce any fish that we may  
find desirable.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Adams, Michael  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_198-1	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment amounts and effects to fish.</p> <p>Klamath steelhead trout are generally resistant to <i>C. shasta</i> (Administrative Law Judge 2006).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Master Response WQ 6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.</p> <p>Bartholomew and Foott (2011) found that the polychaete host for <i>C. Shasta</i> and <i>P. minibicornis</i>, <i>Manayunkia speciosa</i>, was associated with sand, gravel, boulder and bedrock, freshwater sponge, aquatic vegetation, and frequently with a non-vascular periphyton identified as a species of <i>Cladophora</i>. Slow flowing habitats such as runs and eddy-pools had the highest relative densities and frequency of occurrence of polychaetes. Within run and glide habitat types, the polychaete tends to occur in more protected microhabitats provided by mats of <i>Cladophora</i> sp. that have been become infused with fine organic matter.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 27 Disease.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no factual evidence to support the claim that it will take 100 years for sediment to wash out or that potential dam removal would infect all salmonid species for 100 years.</p>	No



# Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) William Adams

Representing One Stop Auto Wreckers, Citizen

Notes: Oppose the KBRAY/KHSA, Oppose Dam Removal,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

36

GP\_MF\_1019\_101

**Comment Author** Adams, William  
**Agency/Assoc.** One Stop Auto Wreckers  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1018_101-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_580

-----  
From: [brajari@hotmail.com](mailto:brajari@hotmail.com) [SMTP: BRAJARI@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 11:40:36 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bruce Ajari  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please restore the Klamath to its prior status as a world class fishery.  
Please support alternative 2.

**Comment Author** Ajari, Bruce  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_580-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1122\_1055

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:11:04 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Arnold Aklestad <[aklestad@aboutmontana.net](mailto:aklestad@aboutmontana.net)> 11/22/2011 9:52 AM >>>  
I am an outsider from Montana but don't think it is a good idea to remove the  
dams.  
There must have been a reason to build them in the first place.

Arnold R. Aklestad  
P.O. Box 36  
Bigfork, MT 59911-0036

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Aklestad, Arnold  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1122_1055-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1128\_934

-----  
From: Karen Albers[SMTP:KAREN.ALBERS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 5:34:26 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Keep the Klamath dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Sacramento CA

Comment 2 - Cultural Resources

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Sirs,

As a former resident of Northern California, I am opposed to removing the Klamath Dams. The dams provide hydroelectric power which is a clean "green" source of energy for 70,000 homes. They also provide reliable flood control and irrigation for farmers and ranchers who supply the nation's food.

Destroying the dams would flood the sacred burial grounds of the Shasta Indians. It would also release toxic sediments into the river's ecosystem -- the toxins in the sediment occur naturally because the area of the river's headwaters is volcanic. The dams help filter out those extra minerals.

Supporters of removing the dams say it is necessary to protect the coho salmon. However, the coho is not native to the Klamath River. Further, the spawning ground of the coho is typically 30 miles upstream, whereas the first dam isn't until 187 miles upstream.

Taken overall, the project to remove the dams seems very foolish. I urge you to consider all of the implications of this project before rushing ahead to do something that will be regretted in the future.

Sincerely,

Karen Albers  
Wauwatosa WI

Comment 3 - Fish

**Comment Author** Albers, Karen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_934-1	As described in Section 3.18 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), the dams provide peaking power when the network needs additional power. They are not the primary power source for Siskiyou County. Section 3.6 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the fact that the dams do not provide minimal flood control and do not provide any irrigation water for farmers.	No
GP_EM_1128_934-2	<p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures CHR-2, CHR-3, and CHR-4 address consultations under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and agreements and plans for treatments of burial grounds should Alternatives 2, 3, or 5 be selected.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>As described in Chapter 3.6, Flood Hydrology, of the EIS/EIR and the Detailed Plan, the reservoir drawdown plans are intended to minimize flood risks from catastrophic dam failure or a natural hydrologic event. The Dam Removal Entity (DRE) would control reservoir drawdown to maintain flows that would not cause dam embankment overtopping. Additionally, drawing down the reservoirs would increase the available storage in J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, and Iron Gate Reservoirs. Thus, if a high water year event occurred during drawdown, the DRE would be able to retain high flows during initial reservoir drawdown using the newly available storage capacity and continue drawdown after the flood risk ended. There are two different time periods during reservoir drawdown and dam removal which could result in flood risks:</p> <p><b>Initial reservoir drawdown.</b> Flood risks stem from an overly rapid drawdown rate, resulting in embankment instability. Instability occurs as the soil strength of the embankment decreases from rapidly increasing pore pressure during drawdown, which creates failure or slumping of the exposed dam face. The Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) (2012b) describes the controlled releases that would commence at the beginning of January 2020 in order to drain the reservoirs safely. The drawdown rate for J.C. Boyle Reservoir would be 1 foot per day and the drawdown rate for Iron Gate Reservoir would be 3 feet per day (subject to confirmation by a more detailed slope stability analysis conducted for the Definite Plan).</p> <p>To address this risk, sufficient reservoir storage space would have</p>	No

**Comment Author** Albers, Karen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>to be maintained at all times between the excavated embankment surface and the reservoir to prevent embankment overtopping and potential failure.</p> <p>The amount of reservoir storage would be dictated by the amount of flood protection that is desired during the removal operation. The frequency of floods for the period of embankment excavation has been developed to help assess this risk.</p> <p><b>Dam excavation.</b> As the embankment is removed, reservoir storage is decreased. Flood risks during this period stem from the possibility of flows from a large flood event exceeding the available water bypass capacity and overtopping the lowered dam embankment, or at the point during excavation when the embankment is removed below the level of the spillway, thus making the spillway unavailable during this period of time. To address this risk, Reclamation (2012b) would not permit any excavation of the embankment section at Iron Gate Dam until June 1, 2020, and would require excavation to be complete by September 15, 2020. The drawdown plans do not permit any excavation of the embankment section at J.C. Boyle Dam until after July 1, 2020 and require completion by September 30, 2020. The timing of dam excavation and removal has been designed to occur when river flow is at its lowest point. During this period, outlet structures for the reservoirs would have sufficient capacity to pass river flows. The 100 year frequency flood hydrograph for July could be routed through the reservoirs and available outlets and spillways. At J.C. Boyle Dam, an upstream cofferdam would be provided for flood protection for flows through the excavated left abutment up to about 3,500 cubic feet per second (cfs). At Iron Gate Dam, a minimum flood release capacity of about 7,700 cfs would be maintained in June, 7,000 cfs would be maintained in July, and 3,000 cfs would be maintained in August and September, before final breach of an upstream cofferdam. Each of these capacities would be able to accommodate a flood event having a minimum return period of 100 years for that time of year, based on historical streamflow records.</p>	
GP_EM_1128_934-3	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_585

-----  
From: [r4jalgi@pacbell.net](mailto:r4jalgi@pacbell.net) [SMTP: R4JALGI@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 1:46:52 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal on Kamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert J Algieri  
Organization:

Subject: Dam Removal on Kamath

Body: I am in full support of removing the four lower Klamath River dams in order to restore the steelhead and salmon fishery.

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Algieri, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_585-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1114\_707

11/14/2011 JS

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

W Comment 1 - Approves of  
K Dam Removal

Fav:  
Comment 2 - Out of Scope

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

(Please print legibly)

152 ✓ 11/16 my

Name: Andrew Allen  
Organization: Captain F/V Rogue Crescent City Harbor  
Title:  
Address: PO Box 261 Crescent City CA 95531  
Email: fishnandy@yahoo.com  
Comments: FS a commercial and sport

Salmon fisherman I greatly welcome  
the decommissioning of the 4 Klamath

dams This would finally be a step in the right  
direction for reviving a struggling key species of  
California. What greatly concerns me is the fate  
of the Trinity River's water - crucial to the Klamath  
salmon. It will be totally pointless to remove  
the dams if the upper basin issues are not  
addressed as well. What good is a free flowing  
river if the water flowing is too tainted to sustain  
future runs of salmon. Farmers growing subsidized  
potatoes and alfalfa in the desert with Klamath water  
need to be addressed and determined whether  
this is the best use of our most valuable resource -  
fresh water. The dams should be brought down as  
long as adequate amounts of clean water can flow.

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.

ENV-600  
11/15/11  
11/16/2011

**Comment Author** Allen, Andrew  
**Agency/Assoc.** Rogue Crescent City Harbor, Captain  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1114_707-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1114_707-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_383

-----  
From: davidnelsonallen@gmail.com[SMTP: DAVIDNELSONALLEN@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 10:14:13 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Full Dam Removal a must!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: David Allen  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Full Dam Removal a must!

Body: I am writing in strong support of full dam removal and implementation of the KBRA and KHSA. As a law student at Lewis and Clark Law school I spent 2 years studying the Klamath River and wrote a law review article analyzing the two agreements (David Allen, The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement: Federal Law, Local Compromise, and the Largest Dam Removal Project in History, 16 Hastings W.-Nw. J. Envtl. L. & Pol'y 428 (2010)). I concluded that the two agreements represent a historic opportunity to restore a great American river and to do so with the backing of all major stakeholders. Please fully implement both agreements and remove all four dams.

**Comment Author** Allen, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_383-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1103\_364

-----  
From: simplyfran@att.net[SMTP:SIMPLYFRAN@ATT.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 03, 2011 7:49:22 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkl edog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Basin Water Issues Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Frances M. Allen  
Organization:

Comment 1 - General/Other

Subject: Klamath Basin Water Issues

Body: This note is in support of maintaining the natural ecosystem and health of Upper Klamath Lake and the entire Klamath Basin. Not only is this ecosystem important to millions of migratory birds as well as year-round animals, it is a unique source of wild edible microalgae. This algae supports the health of tens of thousands of consumers; as a harvester and manufacturer, Simplexity Health supports the financial health of several thousand people, world-wide. Please protect the lake and all it stands for.

**Comment Author** Allen, Frances  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 03, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1103_364-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Simplexity Health (<a href="http://www.simplexityhealth.com/">www.simplexityhealth.com/</a>, accessed 5/2/2012) is a Klamath Falls-based business that advertises Upper Klamath Lake as the source the algae species <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> (<i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i>) used in its nutritional supplement. The area of analysis for algae in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) (Table 4-2) was surface waters within the Klamath Basin affected by dam removal activities excluding the Lost River watershed, Tule Lake basin, and Trinity River.</p> <p>The Klamath River to the Pacific Ocean and the near shore environment. This is the extent of physical changes affecting water quality, habitat, and flows. The conditions that create the presence of <i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i> in Upper Klamath Lake would not be changed under any of the five Alternatives analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1118\_797

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
F. 2047-0  
NOV 18 2011

Bureau of Reclamation  
It is wrong to destroy  
4 dams, or even 1 to pacify  
a few strong people, who  
are attempting to destroy  
this nation and its freedom.

NO

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Do not destroy the dams.  
We, the people, speak.

Sincerely,

George Ray Almond  
136 Lasser St.  
Chester, Ca. 96020

SCANNED  
Classification PAT-1300  
Project 12  
Control No. 11066360  
Folder ID 1153134  
Date 11/15/2011 JS.

**Comment Author** Almond, George & Fay  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1118_797-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1221\_1181

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
DEC 21 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
152	✓	

December 17, 2011

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

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

← Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I write to encourage you to support the removal of all of the dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries and to support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the Upper Klamath Basin. The obvious reason for this is to restore the Coho and Chinook salmon populations. We are dangerously close to killing off the salmon population that has traditionally come from Northern California; a tragic outcome. The dams are no longer needed for power production. We need to start restoring natural habitats in this country back to what they once were. Warren Buffet's return on his investment in the dams should not be the government's highest priority.

Sincerely,

*Clifford E. Anderson*  
Clifford E. Anderson  
1408 La Sierra Dr.  
Sacramento, CA 95864  
Email: torvesta@surewest.net

Classification	PRJ-13-00
Project	12
Contract No.	11094110
Folder I.D.	1153134
Date Input & Initials	12/21/2011 JS

**Comment Author** Anderson, Clifford  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1221_1181-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

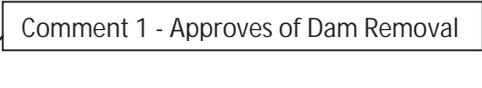
GP\_WI\_1102\_370

-----  
From: [suisanmari@yahoo.com](mailto:suisanmari@yahoo.com)[SMTP: SUI SANMARI E@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 9:50:14 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Take Klamath Dam Down Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Anderson  
Organization:

Subject: Take Klamath Dam Down

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: YES! Please let's take the Klamath Dam down, and restore the watershed ASAP! Thanks.

Sincerely yours,  
A Very concerned citizen,

Susan Anderson

**Comment Author** Anderson, Susan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1102_370-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1117\_735

-----  
From: [susanjam@yahoo.com](mailto:susanjam@yahoo.com)[SMTP: SUSANJAM@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 10:40:13 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)

Subject: Web Inquiry: Please Un-Dam the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Anderson

Organization: private citizen

Subject: Please Un-Dam the Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Please Un-Dam the Klamath. We need salmon, the wildlife needs the river. It's a necessary component of continuing life on earth.

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1117_735-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1101\_292

-----  
From: jgrauma@clemson.edu[SMTP: JGRAUMA@CLEMSON.EDU]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 01, 2011 9:51:09 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR for the Klamath Settlement Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan Andre Grauman  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: EIS/EIR for the Klamath Settlement  
Body: I support the proposal to remove four dams on the Klamath River in OR and CA and restore over 420 miles of salmon habitat.

As I understand it, this could become the largest dam removal project in the world, and while not perfect - it is the best solution currently available to save the Klamath -and the salmon that need a healthier river system. As someone that held an international family reunion in the Klamath watershed a few years ago and enjoys visiting the region, I look forward to this project proceeding.

**Comment Author** Andre Grauman, Jan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 01, 2011

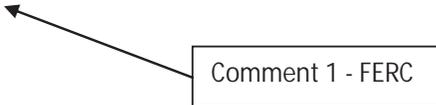
---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1101_292-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1123\_909

-----  
From: [htandrus@sbcglobal.net](mailto:htandrus@sbcglobal.net) [SMTP: HTANDRUS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 11:09:59 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Harold Andrus  
Organization:  
Subject: Klamath Dams  
Body: Leave Dams Alone and make Fish Bypasses.



**Comment Author** Andrus, Harold  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1123_909-1	<p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5). Engineered bypasses, as identified in this comment, are part of Alternatives 10 and 11 in Sections 4.2.10 and 4.2.11 of Appendix A and in Section 2.3, Table 2-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Alternatives 10 and 11 did not meet any elements of the purpose and need or project objectives; therefore, they were not carried forward for further analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) conducted a preliminary analysis of the Hart Bypass (also known as the Bogus Creek Bypass) proposal, and concluded it would not provide an effective alternative for passage of adult salmon and steelhead populations (CDFG 2009). Alternatives 10 and 11 also had independent reviews that concluded that the bypass systems do not comport with known salmonid migratory behavior and do not include provisions for outmigrating juvenile salmonids (Mefford 2011 and White 2011). Mr. Mefford states that the tunnel alternative provides no ecological benefit for the river, and, to a degree, further degrades the ecology of the Klamath River within this reach by diverting water.</p> <p>The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) (2011) reviewed all Engineered Bypass proposals submitted. They concluded that the proposed conceptual by-pass alternatives all contain elements related to fish passage that are beyond the realm of known, successful application and that the proposals are not acceptable alternatives to dam removal, from fish passage perspectives.</p> <p>Alternatives 10 and 11 would not provide a simple alternative for passage of salmon and steelhead populations past the lower four dams in the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_822

-----  
 From: Joan Arc[SMTP:JOAN.ARC@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 7:44:53 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Stop Removal of dams on the Klamath  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule To The Bureau of Reclamation  
[KlamathSD@usbr.gov](mailto:KlamathSD@usbr.gov)

As California residents, we challenge the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

The Klamath river is naturally warm and polluted up stream. The area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus. The system of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool and rid the waters of the pollution. How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams, be mitigated?

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced? Why would our government hurt the people of this already economically decimated area where ranchers and farmers already are barely making a living off their land?

What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to these citizens!

In the interest of all Californians and southern Oregonians, we strongly urge you NOT TO REMOVE THE DAMS!

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,

Mr and Mrs Robert Archibald  
 2823 Majorca Way  
 San Carlos, CA 94070

**Comment Author** Archibald, Robert & Joan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_822-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_842

-----  
From: Jo Ann Arneson [\[SMTP:ARNESONJO@YAHOO.COM\]](mailto:ARNESONJO@YAHOO.COM)

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 11:53:13 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath River Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

I urge you to NOT destroy the four dams on the upper Klamath River.

Jo Ann Arneson

**Comment Author** Arneson, Jo Ann  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_842-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1108\_393

-----  
From: darwood@karuk.us[SMTP: DARWOOD@KARUK.US]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 9:47:41 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkl edog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: david arwood  
Organization:

Subject: dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal



Body: I fully support Alternative 2 - full dam removal.

**Comment Author** Arwood, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1108_393-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1026\_250

-----  
From: Bill Ayers[SMTP:BILLAYERS123@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2011 12:00:09 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

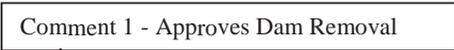
Subject: Klamath River Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule Friends:

Please adopt option 2, removal of all 4 dams on the Klamath River. It is past time for a sensible and sustainable approach to the river. Go for option 2 for our future and our children.

Sincerely, William Ayers

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal



***Work, love, build a house, and die. But build a house. ~~Donald Hall***

**Comment Author** Ayers, Bill  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1026_250-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1229\_1209

Katherine L. Ayres, Ph.D.  
 kla5@uw.edu  
 Atascadero, CA

To whom it may concern:

Comment 1 - Marine Life

I am writing regarding the draft Environmental Impact Statement and Report for Klamath Facilities Removal put forth by the United States Department of the Interior. As a killer whale biologist, I feel most qualified to comment on the proposal with respect to potential impacts on the endangered Southern resident killer whale (SRKW) distinct population segment referred to in the Aquatic Resources Chapter 3.3.

On page 3.3-23 it states:

This DPS primarily occurs in the inland waters of Washington State and southern Vancouver Island, particularly during the spring, summer, and fall, although individuals from this population have been observed off coastal California in Monterey Bay, near the Farallon Islands, and off Point Reyes (Heimlich- Boran 1988; Felleman et al. 1991; Olson 1998; Osborne 1999; NOAA Fisheries Service 2005).

This statement is somewhat simplistic. In the Summer, all three familial pods occur in the waters indicated (inland marine waters of Washington state and southern Vancouver Island, collectively called the Salish Sea), but J-pod is probably the only pod that one could argue "primarily occurs" in these waters (NMFS 2008 Figure 6) and even that might be an overstatement. L and K pods travel into these inland waters at least once a month for half of the year, presumably spending the majority of their time in coastal waters. In winter and early spring, little is known about where each pod occurs and some matriline (maternal familial groups), especially in L pod, rarely travel into the inland waters of Washington if you consider the entire year. The data we have is biased by the accessibility of the whales. We know more when the whales occur in the inland waters of Washington,

Comment 1 cont.

because at those times, they are highly accessible to multiple spotting networks and researchers. This is the same reason why SRKW critical habitat has been designated in the inland waters and does not include any of the coastal waters at this time.

The statement also implies that occurrence off California is “rare”. Researchers have observed L and K pods off coastal California in the winter and/or early spring in most years over the last decade ([www.whaleresearch.com](http://www.whaleresearch.com)). Also, the ratio of persistent contaminants (DDT/PCBs) in the whales’ blubber suggest that L-pod has a history of feeding on prey off California as indicated from the “California signature” of their blubber contaminants (Krahn et al. 2007) and stable isotopes do not indicate that they forage at a different trophic level compared to J-pod. Therefore, L-pod whales are most likely feeding on Chinook salmon off California more regularly than previously thought and feeding off Oregon and California may not be that “rare”.

For these reasons, Southern Resident Killer Whales, especially L-pod are likely affected by changes in salmon populations in the Klamath River caused by the Proposed Actions. L-pod’s percent decline was the greatest of all three pods during the SRKW decline in the late 1990s (NMFS 2008, Figure 9). Therefore, management decisions that could promote the healthy growth of L-pod would contribute to SRKW recovery as a whole. It is probable that the pods of the SRKW population niche partition during certain seasons when salmon are more scarce, and J-pod suffered less loss in the 1990s due to the relatively extensive availability of Fraser River Chinook salmon in the Salish Sea. On the other hand, L-pod suffered more loss, potentially due to the dramatic declines of Chinook salmon off the coastal waters of Washington down to California over the last century.

There are scientific papers that now estimate the caloric needs of killer whales (i.e. Williams et al. 2011). In addition to demographic correlations with coast-wide Chinook salmon published by Ford et al. and Ward et al. (which are already considered in the proposal), calculations can be made with respect to the number of Chinook

← Comment 1 cont.

salmon needed coast-wide for the SRKW population. These numbers could be used with respect to killer whale occurrence to estimate the necessary calories that these whales need at certain times of the year and in certain locations and the number of fish required to meet those nutritional needs. Also, it is notable, that most SRKW deaths occur over the winter and early Spring (discussed in NMFS 2008), therefore Chinook populations that would provide adult Chinook during the winter and early Spring may be particularly important for the SRKW and specifically L-Pod matriline that have the poorest survivorship and reproductive rates.

While there are notable data gaps in SRKW biology at certain times of the year, there seems to be enough data to infer the importance of Klamath River Chinook to the SRKW population. Killer whales are also highly intelligent and innovative learners; therefore, should a prey source become available to them, they can learn to exploit it. This should be a consideration for both the recovery of the SRKW, but also a consideration for pressures on the recovering Klamath River Chinook salmon in future proposals by the Department of the Interior.

Thank you for your time,

Katherine Ayres, Ph.D.

## References

Krahn MM, Hanson MB, Baird RW, Boyer RH, Burros DG, et al. (2007) Persistent organic pollutants and stable isotopes in biopsy samples (2004/2006) from Southern Resident killer whales. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, Vol 54, pp1903-1911.

Williams R, Krkošek M, Ashe E, Branch TA, Clark S, et al. (2011) Competing Conservation Objectives for Predators and Prey: Estimating Killer Whale Prey Requirements for Chinook Salmon. *PLoS ONE* 6(11): e26738. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0026738

National Marine Fisheries Service. 2008. Recovery Plan for Southern Resident Killer Whales (*Orcinus orca*). National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region, Seattle, Washington.

**Comment Author** Ayers, Katherine  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1229_1209-1	<p>Section 3.3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes the Existing Conditions and Affected Environment within Reclamation's Klamath Project area. A description of the potential effects of the Proposed Action on Southern Resident Killer Whales is described in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations beginning on p. 3.3-93.</p> <p>In addition to the analysis presented in the EIS/EIR, the potential effect of the Proposed Action is subject to interagency consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Department of Interior (DOI) released a final Biological Assessment (BA) in October 2011 and they have concluded that the Proposed Action may affect listed species and therefore ESA Consultation is required. A copy of the BA is available for download at: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA%20Final%2010-03-11.pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA %20Final%20 10-03-11.pdf</a>.</p> <p>The NOAA Fisheries Service is currently developing a Biological Opinion (BO) for the Proposed Action, and the findings of that analysis will be available to the public when completed.</p> <p>Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_213

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

MS. DEBBIE BACIGALUPI: My name is Debbie

Bacigalupi, D-e-b-b-i-e B-a-c-i-g-a-l-u-p-i, and I am a  
 proud daughter of cattle ranchers in Siskiyou County, and

I'm pretty upset about what is going on.

Comment 1 - Envr. Justice

I'd like to comment about, Dennis, your slide

earlier, the one you skipped, and what I found fascinating

about that slide was that, um, it was a repeat of another

slide which was all about the Indian culture and the

tribes and, um, how they are going to be devastated. And

then it talked a little bit about the real estate and then

it talked a little bit about culture, but nowhere did it

mention the impact on all the people in Siskiyou County

when those dams, if those dams come out.

More than just the real estate along the river

is the real estate, for example, our ranch. We were told

by, I believe it was, the Department of Fish and Game, and

I believe it was you, Mr. Stopher -- it may have been

somebody else -- that 80 percent of all -- the Department

of Fish and Game wants 80 percent of all water going out

to sea. So if those dams go out, what that means is the

government is going to be taking all the water from we

ranchers upstream, side stream, downstream, all over, and  
what is that going to do with the bread basket of the  
world, the food? Where are the tribes going to get their  
food? Where are we going to get our food?

Comment 2 - Water  
Rights/Supply

Another thing I found very interesting is this  
pamphlet and this pamphlet, our own government pamphlet,  
it does not recognize the European white person until a  
hundred years later after the first state, so 1957,  
finally do we mention ranchers and farmers. Up until this  
black point, it is all about -- you would think, one would  
think, that the only people who were here were the  
Indians, the tribes, and also the people building the dam.  
Well, we just have a journal, we just stumbled  
upon a journal that was written back in 1857, and in this  
journal, it talks about trout, it does not talk about  
salmon, and it talks about farmers and ranchers who were  
here, too.

So my question to Ken Salazar and you people  
who are representing dams out, is where are the  
stakeholders when it comes to we the people who live all  
throughout Siskiyou County, not just the stakeholders who  
are along rivers, not just the tribes, but what about us,  
what about our property value when you start taking away  
more water because now, all of a sudden, there's not

enough water in the Klamath River because those dams were  
taken out?

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Klamath means stinky, and I understand that's a  
tribal term, and it was named stinky because when the  
water is gone, that river stinks. And we have even had  
some tour guide over here saying that the water is hot and  
it's stinking; well imagine, when no water is in there,  
imagine how stinky that river is going to be.

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_213-1	<p>Several sections in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluate effects on people in the region, including Section 3.12 Tribal Trust, Section 3.15 Socioeconomics, Section 3.16 Environmental Justice, Section 3.17 Population and Housing, and Section 3.18 Public Health and Safety. Other sections evaluate resources, such as air quality and noise, which could also affect residents.</p> <p>Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector which includes ranching. Over the period of analysis, employment and income in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. The Proposed Action would not change major food sources in the region. Tribes would be able to get more fish from the Klamath River for subsistence under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_213-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.	No
GP_MC_1020_213-3	<p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>With respect to future flows in the Klamath River, see:</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management. (Part J summarizes the effects determination on flow variability).</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1230\_1221

1

December 29, 2011

To: Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 85825

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

From Debbie Bacigalupi  
250 Shelford Avenue  
San Carlos, CA 94070  
650-454-5318

Dear Ms. Vasquez, Mr. Leppig,

As a concerned US Citizen and a concerned daughter of parents who have been responsible, good, citizens to this country, Siskiyou County, and the land they love and cherish I submit the following thesis (to be published) as my comments to the EIR/EIS.

Throughout the paper there are questions I'd like addressed. Government-backed reports and documents appear agenda-driven and unscientific (for example, Chapters 3 to 4 in the EIR/EIS suggests turning ranch land into wetlands regardless of the outcome and throughout the EIR/EIS the peer reviewers, themselves, question the outcome based on unscientific data and guesstimates); an important concern of mine is the process the government has chosen, which cannot be overlooked. Please address...

Awaiting a response to this submission, (submitted electronically, may shift page formatting thus table of contents).

  
Debbie Bacigalupi, MBA

21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY WATER WARS

2

Water Wars for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Evidence-Based Management or Agenda?

A Capstone Project Submitted to the Faculty Of  
Notre Dame de Namur University, School of Business & Management  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

**Master of Business Administration**

By

Debbie Bacigalupi

Belmont, California

December 2011

## Table of Contents

<b>Signature Page</b> .....	p. 4
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	p. 5
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	p. 6
<b>Introduction</b> .....	p. 7
<b>Literature Review</b> .....	p. 11
<b>Evidenced Based Management</b> .....	p. 11
<b>Methodology</b> .....	p. 14
<b>Ethical Considerations on the Research</b> .....	p. 16
<b>Background for Klamath River Basin Dam Removal</b> .....	p. 16
<b>Discussion</b> .....	p. 18
<b>Restoration of the Coho Salmon</b> .....	p. 17
<b>Water Quality</b> .....	p. 20
<b>Stakeholder Process</b> .....	p. 22
<b>Results</b> .....	p. 24
<b>Conclusion</b> .....	p. 25
<b>References</b> .....	p. 27
<b>Appendices</b> .....	p. 31

21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY WATER WARS

4

I certify that I have read this Capstone Project Report and that, in my opinion, it meets the project requirements for the Master of Business Administration degree.

---

Jeff Cox  
Faculty  
First Reader

I certify that I have read this Capstone Project Report and that, in my opinion, it meets the project requirements for the Master of Business Administration degree.

---

James Fogal, Ph.D.  
Faculty  
Second Reader

Approved for submission to the Graduate School at Notre Dame de Namur University.

---

Barbara Caulley, J.D.  
Dean, School of Business & Management

### Acknowledgements

This paper is a tribute to the Siskiyou County residents, farmers, and ranchers who have displayed historical bravery in a time when their way of living, their ability to make a living, to use their own water to ranch and farm on their own land, and live an independent life in rural America, is under attack. Thank you to my parents – you are the truest of conservationists and provide America with sustainable food and by products that Americans need and use daily. Thank you for your guidance, support, and love, - for teaching truth, honor, and integrity. Thank you for your patience. Thank you to my brother-in-law, Steve, for believing in my passion and talents. To my sister, Kristen, I thank you for grounding me in the principles of your profession as a biotech quality assurance manager, which was crucial to this paper. Your brilliance and skill in quality and evidence-based management created a project that should set a new standard for environmental decisions and policymaking. A special thank you goes to Jeff Cox, Jordan Holtzman, and Dr. James Fogal: during an especially difficult time, you provided the patience, understanding, and support to make all the difference in the world. Finally, thank you to my best friend Scott, without you I would not be where I am: an MBA graduate appreciating all the miracles in life.

### Executive Summary

The United States' government makes life-altering decisions that affect hundreds of thousands of citizens regularly. Often, these decisions stir up emotion and the issues become physical. Occupy Wall Street is one such demonstration. Poorly managed decisions stir up fear, concern, and emotion; this is especially true when fact and science are obviously not at the core of the decision. In Siskiyou County, California and Southern Oregon, citizens are angry and upset by a government-led process that may lead up to be the largest dam removal in history. Years of research, millions of dollars, and thousands of hours laid a foundation for what some stakeholders describe as a corrupt process involving decade-long secret meetings and an agreement that will drive farmers and ranchers off their land. A scientific report explains why, however outraged citizens voice concern for the historical and scientific data not included in the report that could alter the decision. Evidence-based management (EBM) is an effective tool for managing a fact-finding, decision-making process. Purely rooted in using the best science, the latest facts, historical data, and transparency, EBM can alter the current process for dam removal, and therefore alter government operations in general to alleviate the concerns of the people.

21<sup>st</sup> Century Water Wars: Evidence for Dam Removal or Agenda?**Introduction**

Water is the lifeblood to the world: it is essential to all life. According to the United Nations (U.N.), the 21<sup>st</sup> century will witness the largest shortage of fresh water available due to nourishing and hydrating a population that will increase by two billion people over the next 38 years (www.unwater.org, 2011). For that reason, the U.N. designates March 22, 2012 as World Water Day to bring wider attention to water conservation (2011). Additionally, the UN is preparing for its June 2012 Rio Summit on Climate Change and Sustainable Development where tackling fresh water sources around the globe is a focal point (United Nations, 2011). To harness and combat its own future water issues, the United States followed the ingenuity of ancient Mesopotamia by creating strategic waterways, canals, aqueducts, reservoirs, and dams to employ the many benefits of water. From creating electric power to feeding crops, animals, and people, the U.S. manages hundreds of billions of gallons of water and millions of miles of water resources per day. In fact, U.S. citizens consume approximately 410 billion gallons of water a day (Kenny, Barber, Hutson, Linsey, Lovelace, & Maupin, 2009, p. 52). Unlike other parts of the world, the U.S. has significant water storage capabilities and much of this comes from water stored behind dams in reservoirs. The largest fifty reservoirs in the United States have water storage capacity of over 244,310,269 acre-feet. Since one acre-foot is equivalent to approximately 325,851 gallons, 79,608,745,463,919 gallons is a lot of storage water: especially as the United Nations has great concerns for the future of water.

Recently the United States' Federal government instituted a general policy for dam removal, which will pour billions of gallons of stored water out to sea and cast off hundreds of billions of gallons of stored water for years to come. There are over 925 dams nationwide destroyed since reported in December 2010: 450 of those in the last ten years (American Rivers,

## 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY WATER WARS

8

2011). The government considers more removals as dams come up for relicensing (2011). In September 2011, the destruction of two more dams was both major and historic, the Condit in Oregon and the Elwha in Washington. Live coverage, streaming video, music concerts, and a celebratory testimonial by the Department of the Interior (DOI) Secretary, **Ken Salazar**, receive ongoing media coverage for the dams' removal being the largest thus far. Yet, new sets of dams are well on their way as the largest dam removal project in history, four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River (three in Siskiyou County and one in Southern Oregon) in consideration for destruction in 2020. Secretary **Salazar**, who officiated the signing of the historic Klamath Agreement celebration in 2010 (Fox, 2010), recently stated to guests at the San Francisco Commonwealth Club that the Obama Administration backs the process that led to the Agreement and naysayers are working hard to derail the agreement (personal communication, Commonwealth, 2011). As the Secretary to the DOI, **Salazar** is in charge of dam removal decisions. He will announce the future of the Klamath River dams in March 2012, perhaps in time for the U.N.'s World Water Day.

In the meantime, those whose lives are in the gridlock of the decision wait and wonder with concern how the government can make such a determination. They also question the actions of Secretary **Salazar** so far. The Secretary's decision should stem from studying over 3,000 pages of environmental impact reports coupled with public comment, which are still outstanding and due by the end of December 2011. Nonetheless, actions thus far suggest a predetermined outcome for the dams and the people. Over 70,000 Oregon and California homes rely on the clean, inexpensive hydroelectricity power from the Klamath River dams' hydroelectric facilities. Hundreds of ranchers and farmers depend on the reliable irrigation supplied by the Klamath River and its reservoirs while hundreds of thousands of people rely on the food and byproducts from these ranchers and farmers. The local community is dependant on

21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY WATER WARS

9

the tax dollars from the agriculture industry. Homeowners enjoy the waters' beauty and benefit from flood and drought control. Native American Tribes use the water for celebrations throughout the year while outdoor enthusiasts raft, kayak, fish, camp, hike, and recreate up and down the river and at the reservoirs all year long. Hundreds of wild animals and plant species drink from the waters' edges. An ecosystem exists here – in a drought-ridden, arid area where a series of dams and reservoirs defines the landscape. However, this ecosystem is at stake due to one thing: the Coho salmon.

The Coho salmon is a fish listed as endangered and threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Due to such a listing, the government has the power to make drastic decisions, like remove four well-functioning dams in a time when the world is concerned about the scarcity of water. Alas, now and then ESA listings prove to be erroneous assumptions and end up a damaging, irreversible, scientific mistake. For example, the endangered Northern Spotted Owl, listed on the ESA in 1992, shut down Siskiyou County's timber industry and destroyed thousands of jobs. Agriculture is the last profiting industry in the county. Timbered trees were to blame so said years of scientific study even though timber harvesters and landowners claimed the studies were false (Cornwall, 2008). After nearly twenty years of drastic measures and millions of dollars spent, Fish and Wildlife biologists admit the logger was not to blame but the aggressive Barred owl is. A new species is evolving as the Barred owl dominates territories preferring to mate with the Spotted owl (Oregonian, 2011; Mortenson, 2011). Siskiyou County residents fear the same thing will happen again, but this time with the Coho salmon. They assert historical data and evidence show the Coho is non-native and consequently is not an endangered species. Thus, the basis for removing dams is erroneous and not backed in scientific data. The issue is reaching emotional heights.

The citizens claim the missing science for the Coho is not their only concern as many

more government and special interests group reports conflict with one another (Kruse & Scholz, 2006) and people want the truth before irreversible, life altering measures take place. While they may not like the outcome, conscientious people can and will support decisions based on verifiable, scientific data derived from a transparent process. The government serves people best by making decisions using evidence-based management (EBM) while leading in terms of trust and respect (Daniels, 2000, p. 81). Secretary Salazar, as a government official and the manager in the dam removal process, can set a new and reliable precedence for decision-making by using EBM in service to the greatest interest of the environment and the largest amount of people but, mostly by making decisions that anchor from fact and science.

The following sections examine evidence-based management and practices that will be useful for important and irreversible decisions like dam removal. First, is a dive into understanding evidence-based management while exploring examples of where EBM has been useful in industries including environmental policymaking. In addition, by researching areas like dam removal, stakeholders, Coho salmon, and water quality in relationship to evidence-based management will lend important clues for determining where the process is lacking that sound, hard-facts, and science-driven approach upon which the largest amount of people can agree – even in the emotional dam removal debate. Next, is a brief historical background about the Klamath Basin dam removal progression to provide context for the following section, which examines where Secretary Salazar can begin to recognize failures in the process. The value of EBM implementation becomes apparent.

## **Literature Review**

### **Evidence-Based Management**

Evidence-based management (EBM) is a management process where gathering facts,

thorough analysis of data, and deep, long-thought-out theorization are the basis for making decisions (Pfeffer & Sutton, 2006). The EBM process is therefore more about getting to the truth and less about reaching a management decision based on an ideology or guess. It seeks to apply the best and most current data and premise available (2006) with a focus to engage stakeholders, solicit data from local experts as stakeholders, gain a greater understanding of stakeholders and the impact on them, and analyze the impacts on all rather than just a select few (Lenssen, Perrini, & Tencati, 2007).

Corporations, industries, and government agencies in all different fields use EBM. It is a leading tool for narrowing the gap between research and practice as a way to manage. For example, evidence-based research in medicine led to the discovery that caregiver hand washing reduces patient infections (Rosseau, n.d.). As such, patient care improved. A University librarian used evidence-based management (by polling students) to prove that using a reference librarian after 9:00 p.m. was a waste of school money. The school cut back on unnecessary staff hours (Fisher & Robertson, n.d.). Human resource departments continue to use evidence based-management to provide insight into how talent drives business. Business processes improve (Gibbons & Woock, n.d.).

EBM offers the basis for successful leadership and strategic management. **For government agencies, policymaking should implement evidence-based management for setting a high performance culture, with gold standards, and fulfill critical thinking** (Pfeffer, 2007). EBM encourages credibility, thoroughness, rigor, and responsible reporting. It uses the best evidence to guide actions (Pfeffer, 2011). This is true in both management decisions for policymaking within corporations and in government. For example, the Council for Excellence in Governance, which includes alliances with Google, Ford, Geico, and other

well-known organizations, promote policymaking grounded in rigorous evidence (Denzin & Giardina, 2009, p. 63).

So often, in policymaking, legislation is deep within hundreds of pages of text and hidden from the public eye (2009). This can influence management and management decisions but also conceal the true stakeholders. An important aspect of EBM is stakeholder collaboration (Carey & Domurad, 2010). The Council for Excellence in Governance exists to implement EMB standards and create transparent processes to inspire social justice (Denzin & Giardina, 2009) while preventing corporate sectors to co-opt policymaking (von Benda-Beckman & Eckert, 2009, p. 166). For instance, a local community of small clam farmers in Nova Scotia organized to mitigate issues associated with outside deep-pocketed powerful interest groups and large, industrialized farming companies that were given access to farm an area that was previously considered contaminated and off-limits to the local farming harvesters. By organizing, the small farmers formed a larger group with concerned citizens and with a louder, more unified voice obtained evidence about the lease rights that were previously unavailable to them (2009). As a result, the small clam farmers became stakeholders and the local experts in the ongoing fisheries collaboration. Further, once, fishing areas were considered clean, the contaminated label was lifted and the area was opened to all harvesters, including the small local farmers and not just those groups with the deep pockets (2009).

**No dam removal studies to date show the use of evidence-based management.**

However, there are numerous studies concerning stakeholders and environmental conflict resolution (Carpenter & Kennedy, 2001; Fiske, 2002; Rotham, 1997). In fact, Congress hires the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution, an independent federal research group, to tackle issues among divergent groups encountering the complex, highly emotional, and sensitive

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), like that of the Klamath Basin. In their 2005 final report, the Institute suggests conflicting groups work towards solutions by using joint fact-finding as one of the first and most important steps to collaboration (2005). Joint fact-finding, is an important feature of the EBM process; using local stakeholders as well as experts warrants transparent and best decision-making practices.

Even though EBM affirms the importance of including stakeholders, the challenge with EBM is that it does not always define them. As seen with the Nova Scotia clam farmers, they were not stakeholders until the voicing of their concerns. Nor does EBM define the local communities who will be most affected by the complex and irreversible decisions that must be made. They, too, are important stakeholders.

Evidence-based management is important to the dam removal process as it sets a fair precedence on a topic that is controversial and complex, one that is irreversible once implemented, and one that impacts hundreds of thousands of people and the industries these people rely on (like fishing, timber, mining, recreation, tourism, or agriculture). To practice EBM, is to know the truth (Pfeffer, 2007). To be the manager in this decision, as **Salazar** is, requires inspecting an assortment of topics, studying a variety of published material from special interest groups, and reviewing a growing number of non-published documents and historical journals from local experts and stakeholders. All the meanwhile, **Salazar** must consider the impact on communities. It's a balancing act he must perform between ensuring the accuracy and scientific data in thousands of pages of reports, predicting outcomes, and as well as addressing the concerns of those who say the documents are not scientific, not accurate, nor fair.

### **Methodology**

## 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY WATER WARS

14

The majority of research for EBM was located on a website administered by Pfeffer and Sutton. More information on EBM appeared in academic e-library sites like EBSCO, Notre Dame de Namur's online library, U.C. Berkeley's portal, as well as a Google site created for the capstone course and maintained by class participants and the instructor. The majority of EBM concentrated around the medical industry. However, results for EBM and policymaking were plentiful and useful. Other research for EBM covered marketing, finance, education, and management.

Federal websites relating to California, dams, wildlife, and environmental agencies provided an overwhelming and wide range of articles. Ca.gov site provided information on water capacity in various dams in California as well as water quality. United Nation's sites shared information on water scarcity and concern as well as suggested solutions. Other government sites like Klamathrestoration.gov provided extensive information on the Klamath River Restoration project including the three documents under review: the Environmental Impact Study/Environmental Impact Report, the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement. PacifiCorp's website showed the agreements as well as the stakeholders who signed the agreements.

More results came from observing and tracking actions from the people in Siskiyou County as well as those along the Klamath River. Information came from a county wide vote called Measure G, radio interviews, a 1000 person rally, public hearings, on-line opinion polls, associations and groups that formed in defense of a dams in or dams out stance, political comments and interviews, as well as from blogs. These actions were tracked online by following several websites: pienpolitics.com, American Rivers, Karuk, Siskiyou County Water Users Association, Facebook, Zabasearch, and more.

For the purpose of this paper, this study looked at reactions from the people who are actively involved in the Klamath Basin issue. They are not volunteers to this report's development but are impacted, concerned and/or interested participants in the Klamath Dam removal decision process. The participants for this study included potential stakeholders directly impacted by the Secretary's March 2012 determination, such as; Indian tribes, ranchers, farmers, business owners, fishermen, lake and river front property owning residents, citizens who obtain water or electrical power from the river and dams, and government officials from local, state, to federal.

This study also considered and used research on participants outside of the impacted areas who described themselves as stakeholders and weigh in via the contribution of funds and/or potential gain of contractual business to either keep the dams in or support their removal. This also included special interest groups and non-government organizations (NGOs) from areas as far away as San Francisco, Portland, and Washington DC. These groups include American Rivers, Oregon Wild, Water Education Foundation, Friends of the River, Cal Trout, Trout Unlimited, Pacific Coast Fisherman's Federation Association, Institute for Fisheries Resources, and various funders like George Soros, Warren Buffett just to name a few.

Data was very limited on academic sites when specifically searching for the terms dam and EBM as well as dam removal and EBM. **This suggests no reports for dam removal using evidence-based management.**

### **Ethical Considerations on the Research**

The impact of the Secretary of the Interior's determination to remove or maintain the Klamath River Basin dams has an enormous consequence on the dreams, hopes, financial well-being, notions of redress, legal and historical rights, and emotional well-being for the people. While the data aims to include only publicly available data, many of the stories are personal, close to cultural beliefs, and border on the notions of corruption and fear of physical threat from an opposing party. Because of the critical issues at hand, this study presents data that may portray inequality in stakeholder representation and may perhaps present itself as an opportunity for further actions to level the playing field for all stakeholders involved. Finally, ethical consideration extends to opinions for those in favor of or against dam removal and may be a factor in a course of action taken or a derived conclusion.

#### **Background for Klamath River Basin Dam Removal**

During a severe drought in the Klamath Basin in 2001, the Bureau of Reclamation shut water off to farmers and ranchers in the Klamath Basin due to environmentalist claims and a lawsuit that stated the protected sucker fish and threatened Coho salmon required more water (Brazil, 2001). Responding to the lawsuit and biological opinions issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, the Bureau of Reclamation cut off irrigation water to nearly 1,400 project growers. In February 2002, the National Academy of Sciences released a scientific evaluation stating that the Fish and Wildlife Service data was not adequate and did not warrant shutting off the water (Byron, 2002). Meanwhile families lost their crops and hundreds left the area. On March 28, 2002, the water was once again flowing for agriculture use; this enraged environmental groups (2002). In September of that same year, over 34,000 adult salmon died (344 Coho) about 36 river miles from the mouth of the Klamath River according to the California Department of Fish and Game (CADFG, 2004). After years of

research, the CADFG concluded several factors contributed to the isolated fish kill: low flow in the Klamath River, irrigators diverting water, an unusually high salmon run, and an infectious zone from warmer, shallower water. As a result, and coupled with lower salmon counts altogether, environmental groups pushed for new river and water regulations within the Klamath Basin region, which paved the way to the present day of dam removal determination.

Secretary **Salazar** is currently the manager in dam removal decisions across the U.S. **Salazar** is responsible for managing issues involving the United States' conservation of over 507 million acres of land, 700 million acres of subsurface materials, along with overseeing 70,000 plus employees who implement conservation management procedures (Whitehouse.gov, 2011). This includes dam removal. Secretary **Salazar** must use the Environmental Impact Report/Study (EIR/EIS) published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in partnership with the CADFG to determine if the removal of the Klamath dams:

1. Will advance the restoration of the salmonid fisheries including sustain natural fish production,
2. Is in the public interest and will it contribute to the public welfare of all Klamath Basin communities, and
3. Will establish reliable water and power supplies, which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and National Wildlife Refuges.

The EIR/EIS exceeds 3,000 pages. It includes data in the form of tables, charts, photos, statements, and more. The report also includes two important documents: the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). Combined, they are the *Agreement* and cannot exist without each other (Klamathrestoration.gov). To readers, who are unfamiliar with the documents and the process leading up to the *Agreement*,

the data appear to be valid, well thought out, and science based. The *Agreement* was a decade-long, mostly closed-door meeting process and include signatures from Secretary Salazar, CADFG, four Native American tribes, environmental groups mostly from San Francisco, Portland, and Washington DC, two farmers in Southern Oregon, several water user associations from outside Siskiyou County, and PacifiCorp (a Warren Buffett company) who owns the dams.

#### Discussion

The following discussion examines where evidence-based management is missing or falls short in the current process of this historical and emotional debate for dam removal determination. This paper could focus on many other issues relating to Klamath River Basin and evidence-based management (like the long-term environmental impacts and costs for restoration or the U.N.'s agenda for the 21<sup>st</sup> century in relation to dam removal). However, the research briefly covers three key Klamath River dam determination topics only. A few examples are sufficient enough to show EBM criteria is missing from the development of:

- Restoration of the Coho Salmon
- Water Quality
- Stakeholder Process

← Comment 1 - Fish

#### Restoration of the Coho Salmon

One of the main premises for the Klamath dams removal, as stated in the EIR/EIS and the Klamath Agreement, pivots on the Coho salmon. Can dam removal advance and sustain the restoration of the salmonid fisheries? Sitting at river mile 190 east of the Pacific Ocean and just below the Oregon border is Iron Gate, the largest and first dam from the river's mouth. The successive northeasterly dams from Iron Gate are Copco 1, Copco 2, and J.C. Boyle. Each dam has a reservoir for storing water and, subsequently, generates hydroelectric power to Southern

Oregon and Northern California residents. In addition to providing storage and power, the dams are multi-purpose and afford recreation, irrigation, and maintain minimum flow for fish year round. However, they block the salmon migration. Those in favor of dam removal argue due to the Iron Gate dam, the fish are unable to swim towards Upper Klamath Lake (above J.C. Boyle Dam). Hence, the declining Coho fish count and its listing under the endangered species act. While it is true the dams block migration, those in favor of the dams declare the fish can only swim another 25 miles into shallow, warm, and poor quality water which will kill the fish anyway. Already, conflicting evidence suggests hard facts and evidence-based management are missing in the dam removal decision process.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

Further, those in favor of the dams state the dams provide water and minimum flow to fish year round. Historical data reflects years of drought and years of floods where the dams provide protection from both; without them, the water availability (either too low or too high) is suspect and uncertain to maintain adequate fish habitat year over year (Menke, 2011).

Comment 3 - Fish

According to the EIR/EIS in Chapter 3.14-1 and 3.14-2 (2011), removing the dams will alter the flood regime downstream from Iron Gate and the land may flood. A government-hired peer review group out of Portland, the Klamath River Expert Panel, states their concerns for the likelihood of fish numbers in abundant levels, even under the most pristine conditions (Goodman, Harvey, Hughes, Kimmerer, Rose, & Ruggerone, 2011). Furthermore, stating concerns for fish diversity over time (2011). The concerns from both the government and its peer review panel do not support an EBM approach.

Comment 4 - Fish

Those in favor of dam removal also claim the Coho are a native, indigenous fish and therefore warrants protection and dam removal while those in favor of saving the dams have evidence showing CADFG records indicate Coho salmon plantings in Supply Creek (a tributary

from the Klamath River) in 1895 (Gierak, 2011). Further, the December 2006 Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book does not list Coho in California waters (2011).

Comment 5 - Fish

Finally, since the Coho are anadromous (ocean going) fish, they spend the majority of their life at sea and only to return to the river to spawn. Since they need cool, clean coastal shady streams, they prefer to stay within 30 miles of the ocean (Menke, 2011). The dams are 160 river miles up from the ideal Coho location where there is little tree cover and the temperatures are hot in the summer. However, at the ideal 30-mile distance within the Pacific Ocean, the Coho are not safe for they must fight off predatory species like eagles, bears, osprey, not to mention fishermen. At the mouth of the Klamath, in order to survive, the fish must out maneuver the unregulated sweeping nets of Native tribes, the protected sea otters, sea lions, seals, commercial anglers, and cannery boats. The declining numbers are beyond total blame of the farmers, ranchers, and dams. **Thus, what exists is a true conflict in facts – and not evidence-based management principles.**

Water Quality

Comment 6 - Algae

The other premise for dam removal is concerning water quality since salmon need cold, clean water in which to survive. The Klamath River is an upside down river, also known as a reverse system. This means the water quality actually improves as the river winds its way through under developed and wilder land as it gets closer to the ocean (Rymer, 2008). Where most rivers start in the snow-capped mountains and are fed by snow melt-off, the Klamath River is unique. It begins at Upper Lake, Oregon, which is a high desert, shallow, warm water lake. The weather is arid and Mediterranean-like and the water quality at this source is poor for cold-water fish like the Coho salmon (Menke, 2011). The river continues southwest into volcanic Northern California terrain, also high desert where winters are cold but summers experience

← Comment 6 cont.

temperatures over 100°F frequently, baking the earth. The river filters through the three Siskiyou County reservoirs and dams (Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate) that are shallow lakes. The land is mineral-rich (basalt-rich and magnesium-rich due to past volcanic activity) and natural phosphors grow in the lakes at the peak of summer creating blue green algal blooms, ideal for crops (2011) and a prime ingredient for a health food supplement found in health food stores.

However, the alga that is good for fertilizing crops and good for human health is deadly according to those in favor of dam removal. The blue-green algae (*Microcystis aeruginosa*) grow in warmer months due to the nutrients naturally in the basalt and mineral-rich land. The water is a rich green color and home to warm-water fish but salmon cannot survive in it. Those in favor of dams out believe the reservoirs just create more and more algae. It sweeps down river and into the main waters of the Klamath reducing the quality of the water. However, those in favor of dams state the dams serve as filters, and as the alga blooms collects at the dams they sink to the bottom of the lakes. Thus, the dams serve a scrubbing effort, hence the water quality downstream improves.

Comment 7 - Sediment Transport

Finally, dam removal is irreversible. A destructive release of over 20,000,000 cubic yards of sediment combined from all four dams consisting of sand, phosphorus, toxic Chromium 6, minerals, natural and non-natural pollutants (Goodman, et. al, 2011, p.11) will wash down the hundreds of Klamath River miles out to sea. This amounts to approximately 2,000,000 dump truck loads or 12,500 miles of pollutants, which measures half way around the earth (Appendix A). The impact on fish, wildlife, and water quality is unknown (p. 11). **Thus, poor water quality compromises fish health but will dam removal and years of sediment inching down the river cause more harm? The answer is uncertain and**

← Comment 7 cont.

**arguments for and against Klamath River dam removal are contradictory.**

**Stakeholder Process**

Comment 8 - NEPA/GEAQ

In his Commonwealth speech, **Salazar** stated that the KBRA and the KHSA are an historic agreement, but face the threat of derailment by the naysayers. The naysayers are the stakeholders who did not sign the Klamath Basin Agreement (the KBRA and KHSA), in fact, they did not know about them. He finished his speech on the Klamath dams by saying the Obama administration backs the agreements with an open and transparent process “where science and public engagement are at the heart of the process” (personal communication, Commonwealth, 2011). However, at the heart of the problem are harsh criticisms from the stakeholders who each have concerns (Appendix B). Those who live along the river, Siskiyou County residents, and the Shasta Nation Tribe refute the science and contest their exclusion from the decade-long, closed-door meetings leading up to the 2010 Klamath Basin Agreement. They find statements in the three agreement documents troubling; words like *may*, *possibly*, *should*, *could* as potential scientific outcomes do not imply an evidence-based management process. Furthermore, Dennis Lynch of the USGS declared *new science* discovery is underway as the progression for the Klamath River dams removal moves forward (Yreka, CA Public Hearing, 10/20/11). Thus, more reason for stakeholder concern about the lack of hard evidence leading towards dam removals.

Comment 9 - KHSA

Over forty individuals and groups signed the Klamath Agreement for dam removal. As a result, they appear to be the most important stakeholders, however, they are not. Siskiyou County residents and the Shasta Nation Tribe did not sign any agreements even though three dams reside in their county. Furthermore, they knew nothing about the *agreement* meetings.

→ The Klamath Agreement includes Klamath River Native American Indian tribes who

Comment 10 - Cultural Resources

← Comment 10 cont.

favor dam removal, while one (the Shasta Nation) does not. The Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa, and Klamath Tribes fight for free flowing rivers for salmon to spawn hundred of miles, but this is uncertain as a historical book about the salmon states they did not make it up to the Klamath lakes since the water was so shallow (Kroeber, 1919). Where the Karuk claim the salmon swam, the Shasta Nation Tribe deny it and stand in favor dams since historic burial grounds lie beneath the lakes and face decimation with dam removal. The Klamath *Agreement* gives the Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa, and Klamath Tribes jobs, millions of dollars each year, and more land while the Shasta Tribe receives nothing.

With dam removal, Siskiyou County taxpayers are responsible for an estimated \$200,000,000 towards dam removal costs. California taxpayers will be responsible for an additional \$250,000,000 more with the uncertainty of energy replacement that may not be carbon footprint free as the dams are. In November 2010, the majority of voters in Siskiyou County voted unanimously on an advisory ballot, Measure G. The results show over 79% of voters in favor of leaving the dams in. Thus, the citizens of Siskiyou County voiced their concern to **Salazar**. A non-scientific on-line opinion poll has similar in favor of dams results (Appendix C).

The three dams that reside in their county create over 750,000 megawatts of hydroelectric power – enough to power over 70,000 homes and hundreds of businesses with affordable energy (PacifiCorp, 2011). Hydro is especially useful power in that it is clean energy and does not release carbon emissions, which is an important goal of **Salazar's**. During peak hours hydroelectricity can be turned on or off within 15 minutes to regulate peak and non-peak times to take pressure off the electric grid (Rymer, 2008). No other form of energy producer has this option (2008). The force of the water creates enough natural power to operate a generator. It does not require fossil fuels, meanwhile the water is released back into the river for the fish, for

Comment 11 - Hydropower →

Comment 11 cont.

the environment, for agriculture, and for recreation before it heads out to sea. **Rising costs and uncertainty as to replacement power not stated in the agreement have Siskiyou County residents concerned about the lack of transparency, an important factor in EBM, in the dam removal process.**

#### Results

**The premise to remove the Klamath River dams lacks evidence-based management – the process is flawed.** Examining just three key topics uncovered irrefutable and contrasting data. The purpose of this study was to determine if enough data is present to warrant a second look into the government’s process for the largest dam removal in history, which is the Klamath River Restoration Agreement. The contradicting evidence from all sides, even within the groups themselves, shows that techniques for evidence-based management are missing. **The observations show gaps in the science, research, and practice for dam removal management. The several thousand page documents for dam removal determination fill several binders; this paper examined only a few examples. Should a manager, such as Secretary Salazar, move forward anyway since so much time, money, and effort are spent?**

**Conclusion**

Comment 12 - Disapproves  
of Dam Removal

The impacts of dam removal are broad, numerous, and monumental. A few of these impacts include:

- Risks to local communities and established eco systems;
- Promises and laws affecting local Native American Indian tribes;
- Water rights and contracts to local residents, farmers, and ranchers;
- Local property values and property tax potential to the community;
- Established businesses and access to recreational activities and resources;
- Renewable energy and rate hikes associated with deconstruction and uncertain new energy sources;
- Endangered species and species located in the vicinity;
- Mining and commercial fishing industries;
- The ability to harness water stored to mitigate effects of droughts, floods, and local forest fires;
- Balance of power between the federal government and local government

**With so much at stake as well conflicting data, Secretary Salazar should stop any decision toward dam removal. Salazar should request all parties involved to gather over a long, thoughtful process and begin to join-fact find. Collaboration, transparency, and integrity will serve the environment and people best when rooted in facts, science, and a thorough investigation for the truth. Thus, all dam removals, if not following the principles of an evidenced-based management approach should halt.**

Although, people of a Nation may be diametrically opposed on a topic due to personal paradigms, they can stand together on decisions that utilize an evidence-based management approach. Further, the action for dam removals across the United States will garner a majority of support from the citizens if truth and scientific processes are followed which will ultimately assure the most successful outcome for fish, people, and the environment. The United States is a republic, and decisions negatively affecting a majority of citizens should be entrenched in a democratic process, for which The Klamath Agreement was not.

EBM is an excellent way to bring opposing views and sides together, producing scientific results. **The best decisions should not only include the viability of the Coho salmon and improved water quality, but it should also be the best decision for the people and the environment as well. The impacts from dam removal are numerous, unknown, and potentially devastating to Siskiyou County residents and the eco systems that have formed as a result of dams in the landscape over the past 100 years.** The EIS/EIR is open to public comment, so the dam removal decision is moving forward. However, without grounding in EBM, any action towards dam removal determination should immediately stop until the government and stakeholders produce a win-win outcome established in science, truth, fact, transparency, and collaboration.

## References

- American Rivers. (2010). 2010 dam removals. Retrieved from <http://www.americanrivers.org/our-work/restoring-rivers/dams/background/faqs.html>
- Brazil, E. (2001). Farmers protest loss of water / 10,000 protest water cutoffs / Klamath Basin farmers losing irrigation to save endangered fish. Retrieved from [http://articles.sfgate.com/2001-05-08/news/17596849\\_1\\_klamath-basin-project-sucker-fish-klamath-river](http://articles.sfgate.com/2001-05-08/news/17596849_1_klamath-basin-project-sucker-fish-klamath-river)
- Byron, J. (2002). Lessons flow from klamath basin water crisis. *California Agriculture*: 56(4):118-121. DOI: 10.3733/ca.v056n04p118.
- Carey, M. & Domurad, F. (2010). Step-by-step planning guide: Six phases toward implementing evidence-based practices for risk reduction. Retrieved from [www.thecareygroup.com](http://www.thecareygroup.com)
- CADFG. (1923). *California department of fish & game journal*: 9(1).
- CADFG. (2004). September 2002 klamath river fish-kill: Final analysis of contributing factors and impacts. Retrieved from <http://www.pcffa.org/KlamFishKillFactorsDFGReport.pdf>
- Comwall, W. (2008). As spotted owl's numbers keep falling, some fear it's doomed. Retrieved from [http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/localnews/2008109742\\_spottedowl13m.html](http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/localnews/2008109742_spottedowl13m.html)
- Daniels, A. (2000). *Bringing out the best in people*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, Inc., p81.
- Denzin, N. & Giardina, M. (2009). *Qualitative inquiry and social Justice: Toward a Politics of Hope*. Walnut Creek, CA, USA: Left Coast Press, p63.
- Carpenter, S. & Kennedy, W. (2001). *Managing public disputes: A practical guide for government, business, and citizens' groups* (2nd Edition). San Francisco; Jossey-Bass, ISBN: 978-0787957421.
- Fisher, B. & Robertson, D. (n.d.). Evidence-based management as a tool for special libraries.

21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY WATER WARS

28

Retrieved from [www.eblip4.unc.edu/Papers/Fisher.pdf](http://www.eblip4.unc.edu/Papers/Fisher.pdf).

Fiske, E. (2002). *Creating effective groups to address pressing local problems: A resource guide for watershed councils in the pacific northwest*. EB 1930. Pullman, Washington: WSU Cooperative Extension.

Fox, P. (2010). *Governors of oregon and california sign klamath river agreement*. Retrieved from <http://www.examiner.com/green-business-in-portland/governors-of-oregon-and-california-sign-klamath-river-agreement>

Gierak, R. (Producer). (2010, December 10). *Effect of dams on salmon fisheries in the klamath basin by dr. richard gierak*. Retrieved from [http://www.youtube.com/watch?list=PL9D561011327D1D0A&feature=player\\_embedded&v=WffQhAOjVB8#!](http://www.youtube.com/watch?list=PL9D561011327D1D0A&feature=player_embedded&v=WffQhAOjVB8#!)

Gibbons, J. & Woock, C. (n.d.). *Evidence-based human resources. A primer and summary of current literature*. Retrieved from [wpweb2.tepper.cmu.edu/rlang/ebm\\_conf/conference/bd HR paper.pdf](http://wpweb2.tepper.cmu.edu/rlang/ebm_conf/conference/bd%20HR%20paper.pdf).

Goodman, D., Harvey, M., Hughes, R., Kimmerer, W., Rose, K., & Ruggerone, G. (2011). *Addendum to final report. Scientific assessment of two dam removal alternatives on chinook salmon*. Retrieved from <http://northamerica.atkinsglobal.com/KlamathRiver/Chinook>

Kenny, J., Barber, N., Hutson, S., Linsey, K., Lovelace, J., & Maupin, M. (2009). *Estimated use of water in the united states in 2005: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1344*, p. 52.

[www.KlamathResoration.gov](http://www.KlamathResoration.gov). (2011). *Klamath restoration agreements: Environmental impact study / environmental impact report, klamath basin restoration agreements, and klamath hydro settlement agreement*. Retrieved from <http://klamathrestoration.gov/Draft-EIS->

EIR/download-draft-eis-eir

Kroeber, A. (1919). Handbook of indians of california. Retrieved from

<http://www.savethedams.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/No-Salmon-Into-Klamath-Lakes-or-Above.gif>

Kruse, S. & Scholz, A. (2006). Preliminary economic assessment of dam removal: The klamath river. Retrieved from

[http://www.ecotrust.org/workingpapers/WPS2\\_Klamath\\_Dam\\_Assess.pdf](http://www.ecotrust.org/workingpapers/WPS2_Klamath_Dam_Assess.pdf)

Lake, G. (2011). Sediment chart. Retrieved from <http://www.savethedams.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/Klamath-Sediment-Chart-11.2011.jpg>

Lenssen, G., Perrini, F., Tencati, A., & Lacy, P. (2007). Corporate responsibility and strategic management. *Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society*, 7(4).

Menke, J. (Interviewee). (2011, September 25). The truth about the coho. Retrieved from

<http://www.teapartymedia.net/20110828/index.htm>

Mortensen, E. (2011). Federal forest agencies say new spotted owl recovery plan won't stiff timber harvests. Retrieved from

[http://www.oregonlive.com/environment/index.ssf/2011/07/federal\\_forest\\_agencies\\_say\\_ne.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/environment/index.ssf/2011/07/federal_forest_agencies_say_ne.html)

Oregonlive.com. (2011). Shotgun conservation: The new spotted owl conservation plan. The Oregonian Editorial Board. Retrieved from

[http://www.oregonlive.com/opinion/index.ssf/2011/07/shotgun\\_conservation\\_the\\_new\\_s.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/opinion/index.ssf/2011/07/shotgun_conservation_the_new_s.html)

PacifiCorp (2011). Klamath basin hydro. Retrieved from

<http://www.pacificorp.com/es/hydro/hl/kr.html#>

Pfeffer, J. & Sutton, R. (2006a). Evidence-based management. Harvard Business Review.

Retrieved from <http://jeffreypfeffer.com/pdf/articles/HBR-Jan2006.pdf>

Pfeffer, J. & Sutton, R. (2006b). *Hard-facts, dangerous half truths and total nonsense*. Boston,

MA: Harvard Business School Press.

Pfeffer, J. & Sutton, R. (2010). *Five principles of ebm*. Retrieved from [http://evidence-](http://evidence-basedmanagement.com)

[basedmanagement.com](http://evidence-basedmanagement.com)

Rosseau, D. (n.d.). Is there such a thing as evidence-based management. Heinz School of Public

Policy & Management and Tepper School of Business Carnegie Mellon University.

Rothman, J. (1997). *Resolving identity-based conflict in nations, organizations, and communities*.

San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers.

Salazar, K. (2011). Commonwealth speech. San Francisco, CA. Retrieved from

[www.swrcb.ca.gov](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov). (2010). Parties to the klamath hydroelectric settlement agreement.

Retrieved from

[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/waterrights/water\\_issues/programs/water\\_quality\\_cert/docs/klamath\\_ferc2082/att\\_a.pdf](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/water_quality_cert/docs/klamath_ferc2082/att_a.pdf)

United Nations. (2011). United nations rio+20 conference on sustainable development:

Preliminary information for participants. Retrieved from

<http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/content/documents/350information%20note%2012%20December.pdf>

von Benda-Beckmann, F., von Benda-Beckmann, K., & Eckert, J. (2009). *Rules of law and laws*

*of ruling*. Abingdon, Oxon, GBR: Ashgate Publishing Group. p. 166.

[www.Whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov). (2011) About the interior. Retrieved from

<http://www.doi.gov/whoweare/interior.cfm>

Appendix A

Dam Removal Sediment Forecast (Lake, 2011)

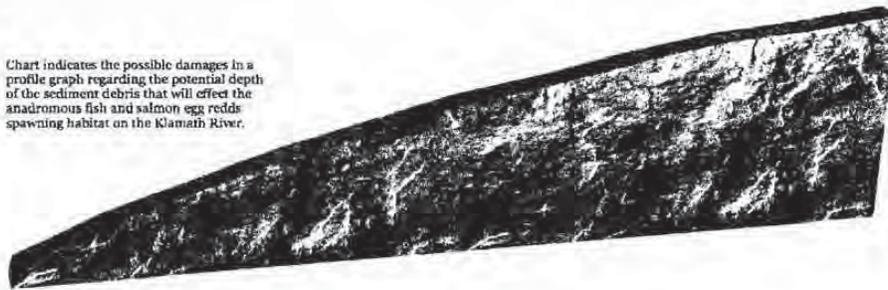
**Klamath River Projected Sediment Chart After Dam Removal**

- 2,000,000 Ten Yard Dump Trucks of Hazardous Sediment!

- 20 million Cubic Yards of sediment debris behind the four Klamath River dams-!!

Sediment  
Depth  
in Feet

Chart indicates the possible damages in a profile graph regarding the potential depth of the sediment debris that will effect the anadromous fish and salmon egg redds spawning habitat on the Klamath River.



Miles  
From  
Ocean

Mouth of Klamath River	Trinity River	Salmon River	Indian Creek Happy Camp, CA	Scott River	Shasta River I-5 Freeway	Bogus Creek Fish Hatchery
Pacific Ocean	Bluff Creek Yurok/Karuk Boundary	Clear Creek Karuk/Shasta Boundary				Iron Gate Dam

Shasta Territory Extends 129 Miles Upriver

Chart  
© Gary Lake 2011

Appendix B

What is at Stake

(partial list adapted from various documents in study)

What is at stake for those who want Dams Out	What is at stake for those who want Dams In
Program funding	Private property rights
Coho/Chinook/fish migration	Adjudicated water rights
Tribal ceremonial culture	Riparian damage
Expansion of land base for a few stakeholders involved in The Klamath Agreement	Currently established eco system (adapted since dams built ~100 years ago)
PacifiCorp released from fines from environmental laws	Copco Lake community
Restoration of historical river flow – “freeing the river”	Loss of Agriculture
Lead to tributaries “freed” as well	Decreased property values
Restoration of environment	Increased energy fees
Mitigating toxic algae for fish and environment	Being forced adhere to programs and fees they are opposed to
Mitigating infectious disease zones	Increased environmental
Increased fish count	New environmental impacts
Increased recreational and commercial fishing	20,000,000 cubic yards of sediment
New natural gas pipelines	Decreased fish count
Increased profits to new, unnamed	Coho are non indigenous and erroneously listed on the ESA
	Local experts were left out of the

21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY WATER WARS

33

---

energy source business	decade-long agreement process
Distribution of land and water will go to certain stakeholders	Uncertainty that this “experiment” will work
Dams were not put in for flood control	Use of “should”, “maybe”, and other non definitive terms in the scientific reasons in the agreement and EIR/EIS
Costs of dam upkeep to rate payers	No flood control
Reversal of human impact	No drought relief
Per their research, conclusions are definitive	Loss of local economy
Available grants after the dams are removed for restoration	Indian wars (some tribes not recognized)
Rafting miles	Loss and displacement of recreation
Restoration jobs	Loss and displacement of businesses
	Clean, inexpensive, non-gas-emission hydroelectric energy
	Costs of uncertain years of restoration
	Species lost
	Wildlife that rely on year round water
	And finally, full implementation of The Klamath Agreement will lead to the removal of more dams in the area including Dwinnell Dam, which is a recreational lake community of 22,000 homes and a golf course (not along the Klamath River)
	Research in “The Agreement” and EIR/EIS contradicts history and science of the Klamath River Basin
	Public statements from Federal

---

---

government suggests a decision to remove the dams has already been made

No debate process

Private ranches to be turned into wetlands in "critical" areas

Release of warm water yellow perch which is a predator to salmon

Water pipeline has not been built to Yreka for replacement water source

Phosphorus problem is natural and will never go away

Damage done to coast as pollutants from over 100 years of sediment reaches ocean waters

Other listed animals under ESA can be a "take" for a period of time per the DOI, the DFG, and the Klamath Agreement (this means, the government is giving permission for the death of other animals during the dam removal and restoration process)

\$200,000,000 to Siskiyou County Taxpayers for dam removal

\$250,000,000 from California Taxpayers for dam removal

\$250,000,000 donated by Obama under his Cap-N-Trade plan (US taxpayers)

Where are Oregon taxpayers in this

---

Appendix C

November, 2011 Redding Searchlight Dam Removal Opinion Poll

**Poll Results**

**Poll: Rep. Mike Thompson has introduced a bill in Congress to implement the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, which would spend \$800 million on habitat restoration and remove four hydroelectric dams. What do you think?**

RESPONSE	PERCENT	VOTES
I support the bill. It's a good start, but we need more funding and more dams removed.	52%	1,040
I don't support the bill. It's too expensive and we need to focus on other issues.	47%	940
I don't know.	1%	20

(Retrieved from <http://www.redding.com/polls/2011/nov/poll-klamath/results/>)

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1221-1	<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-16 Benefits to Coho.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-34 Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.</p> <p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), In Section 3.3.4.3 (Effects Determinations, Introduced Resident Species), discusses effects of the Proposed Action on introduced resident species. In the Upper Klamath River, upstream of the Influence of J.C. Boyle Reservoir the Proposed Action would not affect populations in this area. Reservoir habitats in the Hydroelectric Reach, from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam would be eliminated and resident nonnative species of fish, such as perch, sunfish, and bass, that rely on these habitats would decline substantially or be reduced to nothing as their preferred reservoir habitat would be eliminated (Buchanan et al. 2011a). As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR p. on 3.3-131, in the Lower Klamath River, downstream of Iron Gate Dam a few introduced resident species are present, but habitat conditions there are generally not suitable for these species. Under the Proposed Action, conditions would be expected to become less suitable.</p> <p>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 (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012d).</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-1C Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11 NOAA Fisheries BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>Master Response REC-1 Regional Recreation Resources.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.	
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no factual evidence to support the claim that fish would swim into shallow, warm, and poor quality water which will kill them anyway.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-3	Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.	No
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-4	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	No
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-5	Coho were distributed historically at least to Spencer Creek (River Mile 228) (Hamilton et al. 2005).	No
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	
	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions .	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-6	Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1 Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers. The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna (Administrative Law Judge 2006) determined the following:

- While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam, which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact [FOF] 2A-3, p.12).
- Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p.12).
- Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p.12).
- Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p.12).

Evidence documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support anadromous salmonids for at least the October through May period (Maule 2009). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery.

Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin, juvenile salmon were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to *C. shasta* (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September.</p>	
	<p>Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for adult spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Groundwater inputs on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake likely provide thermal refugia and growth opportunities for year round salmon life histories.</p>	
	<p>With respect to the comment author's assertion that the Project dams serve as algae filters, and improve water quality to downstream river reaches, as described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.3 (p.3.2-23 to 3.2-24) and (Appendix) Sections C.2.1.3 and C.2.1.4 (p. C-12 to C-15), existing conditions data for algal-derived (organic) suspended materials indicate that algal blooms originating in Upper Klamath Lake largely settle out of the water column in the Keno Impoundment (i.e., upstream of the Project reservoirs). Further decreases in concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials can occur downstream of Keno Dam, which may be due to the mechanical breakdown and settling of algal remains in the turbulent river reaches between Keno Dam and Copco 1 Reservoir, as well as by dilution from the springs downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam. However, the Project reservoirs are not responsible for "scrubbing" the majority of the algal material produced in Upper Klamath Lake from the Klamath River. In fact, concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials in the Hydroelectric Reach can also increase due to large seasonal algal blooms occurring in Copco 1 and Iron Gate Reservoirs.</p>	
	<p>That said, the reservoirs at the Four Facilities do intercept and retain some amount of phosphorus and nitrogen originating from Upper Klamath Lake. As discussed in Section 3.2.4.3.2.3 (p. 3.2-101 to 3.2-104), under the Proposed Action these nutrients would be transported downstream and potentially be available for uptake by algae, including nuisance periphyton species. Analyses of the effects of dam removal on nutrients have been conducted by PacifiCorp for its relicensing efforts, California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) for development of the California Klamath River Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL), and the Yurok Tribe as part of an evaluation to improve previous mass-balance estimates of nutrients in the Klamath River and increase understanding of retention rates in free-flowing river reaches (see citations in the Draft EIS/EIR). Results of all of the evaluations recognize the trapping efficiency</p>	

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1221-7	<p>of the reservoirs with respect to total phosphorus (TP) and total nitrogen (TN), such that under the Proposed Action total nutrient concentrations in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam would increase. Estimates of the increases are relatively small for TP (2-12%) and larger for TN (35-55%), depending on the period of analysis (i.e., June-October vs. July-September). Despite the overall increases in absolute nutrient concentrations anticipated under the Proposed Action, the relatively greater increases in TN may not result in significant biostimulatory effects on primary productivity (i.e., periphyton growth) because periphyton in the lower Klamath River are likely to be nutrient "saturated" (i.e., their growth is not limited by nutrients, rather it is limited by available substrate and light).</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 A, B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI/Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the Only Line of Evidence.</p> <p>With respect to "natural pollutants", we assume the comment refers to nutrients.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1221-8	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1221-9	<p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1221-10	<p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p> <p>Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.</p> <p>Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.</p> <p>The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam (IGD) 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, FERC). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12).</li> <li>• Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>• Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> <li>• Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).</li> <li>• The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to IGD are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the FERC (FERC 2007) concluded that anadromous fish occurred historically above IGD.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that anadromous fish did not occur upstream of IGD. The statement that there are no records that salmon and steelhead ever got above the IGD is not factually correct.	
GP_LT_1230_1221-11	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1230_1221-12	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_229

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

MS. DONNA BACIGALUPI: And I just hate following my daughters. I'm Donna Bacigalupi, D-o-n-n-a B-a-c-i-g-a-l-u-p-i, and I have just a couple of comments. The first is to Dennis here: I'm very embarrassed that you didn't give the same respect to the Shasta tribe that you did to the Karuk tribe, so I would like to introduce Mr. Roy Hall, chairman of the Shasta Tribe.

Comment 1 - NEPA

Secondly, as I listen to you talk, you used the words, "likely," "possibly," "maybe," "relatively," um, "could;" I hate to think that we are spending a million dollars on these words.

I want to hear, "This is what it's going to do," not, "It may, it might, it could." And I think the rest of us feel the same way. We want to hear positive opinions. We don't want to hear opinions -- excuse me, we want to hear positive facts.

Comment 2 - Fish

Another thing, I noticed that the fellow talking about the fish making love in the sand is gone. I wanted to ask him how the fish are going to make love in the muck after the sediments go down the river. It will be a mud sucker -- good.

I'd like to congratulate Fish and Game on how you've kept the fisheries in such great condition. It's in state-of-the-art condition and we are very proud of that and we thank you for that.

Let's see, what's another comment I have here?

Oh, I know.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

Is it true? We know that PacifiCorp owns the dams, owns the property; I would like to know, since they are the owner of that, they are also the owner of the Ruby Pipeline; is that correct? So they are going to get -- their dam is going to be taken out, now they are bringing in this pipeline and we are going to pay them with the increase in our rates to bring in the Ruby Pipeline, and then they are going to make a bundle on that, too; is that true? I assume it is. That's -- that seems to be what's happening. That kind of sums up my comments.

Most of the people here have made the same comments that I wanted to make and there's no use repeating them.

We thank you for coming. We really hope that you will listen to some of the things we are saying. Um, it's important to us, we know it's important to the Karuk tribe, it's important to the Shasta Nation, it's also important, as I listened to the last fellow speak, he said

about, um, they didn't -- the lower Klamath didn't get a chance to speak the last time around, it kind of sounded like now it's our turn not to have our opinions heard, that maybe this is a get-even tactic, and I hate to see that happen, but that's kind of what it sounded like.

And another thing, the ranchers in the upper basin have now decided that they have made the wrong decision, so you may want to go back and poll them again.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Donna  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_229-1	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	No
GP_MC_1020_229-2	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.	No
GP_MC_1020_229-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_LT\_1230\_1220

December 28, 2011

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

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

From: Jerry L. Bacigalupi  
Professional Engineer (P.E.)  
P.O. Box 309  
Montague, CA. 96064  
(530) 459-5546 (916) 768-5015

Dear Ms. Vasquez and Mr. Leppig:

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

← Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

- 1) **The DOI and CDFG are improperly committed to dam removals such that they will not and cannot consider feasible alternatives and mitigation measures because they have already signed and are committed to the KBRA and KHSA settlement agreements which will become invalid if dams are not removed. Dam Removals or Partial Removals are the only Alternatives being considered.**
- a) The California Supreme Court in *Save Tara v. City of West Hollywood* (2008) 45 Cal.4th 116 (“*Save Tara*”) cautioned lead agencies that CEQA compliance should occur before committing to a particular project so that environmental review does not devolve into a *post hoc* rationalization of a decision already made. “A fundamental purpose of an EIR is to provide decision makers with information they can use in deciding *whether* to approve a proposed project, not to inform them of the environmental effects of projects that they have already approved.” (*Laurel Heights Improvement Assoc. v. Regents of the University of California* (1988) 47 Cal.3d 376, 394 [emphasis in original]). Accordingly, “before conducting CEQA review, agencies must not ‘take any action’ that significantly furthers a project ‘in any manner that forecloses alternatives or mitigation measures that would ordinarily be of CEQA review of that public project.’” (*Save Tara, supra*, 45 Cal.4th at 138).
- b) Page ES-17 states “This EIR/EIS is being prepared in compliance with NEPA and CEQA.” This Statement is intentionally misleading since these actions were reached in secret meetings, with a pre-determined out-come as expressed by the Secretary of the Interior in his speech to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, California on September 9, 2011 (prior to the comment period ending for this document).

← Comment 2 - NEPA

2) **The Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) fails to follow the law as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 :**

- a) (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347 January 1, 1970, as amended, and Pub. L. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Pub. L. 94-83, August 9, 1975, and Pub. L. 97-258, sec. 4(b), Sept. 13, 1982).
- b) Title 42 of the United States Code 4331, Section 101 (b) states: Section 101 (42 USC 4331) states:

" In order to carry out the policy set forth in this Act, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and **coordinate** federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the nation may:

  - 1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment to succeeding generations;
  - 2. Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and for an aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
  - 3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health and safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
  - 4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity, and variety of individual choices;
  - 5. Achieve a balance between population and resource which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities;
  - 6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources."

← Comment 3 - Land Use

3) **The "Lead Agencies", as defined in the EIR/EIS, have been and continue to violate applicable existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations.**

- a) The planning and zoning laws of the State of California, starting with Section 65000 of the Government Code, require that all lands be zoned appropriately with regard to their highest and best uses. The Siskiyou County Planning and Zoning Laws and the Land Use Element of the General Plan is required to designate the location and permitted uses of the land within and adjacent to these dam and reservoir areas, and identify **lands downstream which are subject to flooding**. The Conservation Element of the General Plan provides for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources **including water and its hydraulic forces, flood management, water conservation, and the prevention, control and correction of soil erosion**.
- b) Recent legislation passed in 2007, AB 70 (Ch. 367) and AB 162 (Ch. 369) expands the requirement for Cities and Counties to incorporate **flood control and management** and provides that a city or county may be required to contribute its fair and reasonable share of the property damage caused by flooding, including State and Federal Government caused flooding by dam removals. As such, it is a

## ← Comment 3 cont.

critical legal and budgetary matter of the local city and county governing bodies to not only be included in this process, but to also weigh in on the final decisions in this matter. The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors did not sign the KBRA & KHSAs for such matters and the Lead Agencies have failed to consider this and other important matters addressed herein.

- c) The State Planning and Zoning Laws gave authority to the local governing body (The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors) for controlling land uses and to protect resources and property rights.  
The Secretary of the Interior does not have proper legal jurisdiction over private land use in Siskiyou County to make a determination to remove 3 privately owned dams without coordination and final approvals by Siskiyou County.  
**Under what legal authority does the secretary of the interior obtain jurisdiction over private lands in Siskiyou County, California?**

## Comment 4 - Alternatives

4) **The Lead Agencies with this EIR/EIS have failed to identify and properly weigh and consider the benefits of alternatives that do not support the KBRA & KHSAs**

- a) Per EIR/EIS section ES.7.3 Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative: NEPA requires the Lead Agency to identify the alternative or alternatives that are environmentally preferable in the Record of Decision (ROD) (40 CFR Part 1505.2(b)). *to quote:*  
**“The environmentally preferable alternative generally refers to the alternative that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative that would best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources.”**  
 Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines requires agencies to identify the environmentally superior alternative in a draft EIR. If the No Project Alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, an additional environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the other alternatives.
- b) **Alternative 3 (Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams) has been identified as the environmentally superior alternative. to quote:**  
*“3.3 Alternative 3 – Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams*  
*This alternative would include removal of the primary structure of the four dams within the streambank to allow the river to achieve a free-flowing condition. Appurtenant structures would remain in place (see Figure 3-5). These features to remain in place could include buildings, power generation facilities, bypass canals and pipelines, and dam foundations. As it would be for Alternative 2, this alternative would include the use of river flow-driven erosion to flush the sediment behind the dams downstream during facility removal. Dredging sediments may be considered. This alternative would also include KBRA implementation (see Section 3.2.2 for more information) and riverbank stabilization within the former reservoir areas.” To further quote:*  
*“Alternative 3 would provide similar long-term benefits when compared with Alternative 2 (complete removals), but would reduce short-term impacts because it involves less construction. Alternative 3 would result in superior long-term beneficial environmental effects. In summary, Alternative 3 is considered the environmentally superior alternative among all the alternatives because it*

← Comment 4 cont.

*provides long-term beneficial environmental effects, while reducing some of the short-term significant effects of the Proposed Action (Alternative 2)."*

To further quote:

*"Although the No Action/No Project Alternative will have no change from existing conditions resulting from construction, this alternative is not the environmentally superior alternative when compared to the Proposed Action, which is intended to improve environmental conditions.*

*Alternative 3 is the environmentally superior alternative when compared with the Proposed Action because it would: Reduce the air quality impacts from emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter <10 microns (PM<sub>10</sub>), and particulate matter < 2.5 microns (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) from reduced construction activities;*

- *Reduce the contribution to greenhouse gas emissions from reduced construction*
- *activities;*
- *Reduce noise and vibration from reduced construction activities;*
- *Reduce impacts to terrestrial plants and wildlife from fewer truck trips;*
- *Reduce disturbance to archaeological and historic sites from fewer truck trips;*
- *Retain structures for roosting bats; and*
- *Retain historically significant structures at Copco 1"*

**This write-up is bogus! Please address** the irresponsible release of 20+/- million cubic yards of sediments down river, the increased flood potential of dam removals and notching the dams during winter months, the aesthetics of notching the dams, and the permanent bathtub ring that will remain around the dams forever to only address a few negative impacts, as compared to the no project alternative.

Comment 5 - Alternatives

c) **The following Siskiyou County environmentally preferable and superior alternative was not properly considered; Alternative 11 (Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route) to quote the write up in the EIS/EIR:**

*"3.11 Alternative 11 – Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route*

*This alternative would use a combination of natural drainages and a constructed tunnel to provide a migratory passage for anadromous species around Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams while leaving the dams in place. This alternative also includes improvements to fish passage facilities at J.C. Boyle Dam to allow upstream and downstream passage. This alternative would allow continued power generation at the Four Facilities, but the Hydropower Licensee would need to obtain a new FERC license to continue operations. This alternative bypass would route upmigrating fish into Bogus Creek into an approximately five-mile tunnel that would connect Bogus Creek to Copco 1 Reservoir. The tunnel would connect to Bogus Creek at stream mile 2.9, well downstream of the existing fish ladder on the creek and the confluence with Cold Creek (Bacigalupi and Lake 2010) (Figure 3-8). The proposed tunnel would be 16 feet wide by 12 feet high and would contain a 4 foot wide by 2 foot deep fish channel on one side. Larger —rest areas! for the migrating fish would be placed every 250 feet, and vertical shafts would be installed at regular intervals to provide natural light to the channel*

← Comment 5 cont.

*(Bacigalupi and Lake 2010). The proposed gradient of the channel would be less than one percent, and flow would be above 10 cfs. A floating entrance structure at Copco 1 Reservoir would provide water and fish access to the tunnel. The structure would float with the level of the lake to provide a year round water supply regardless of the level of the reservoir, as well as serve as the access to the tunnel for anadromous species.*

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

Page 4-11 (4.2.11) clearly states that it does not meet consideration because it is not consistent with the requirements of the KBRA and KHSA as it would not remove any of the four dams.

**Alternative 11 (Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route) is identified by Siskiyou County as the environmentally preferable alternative that would result in a cost of 1/6 the cost of installing fish ladders, 5% the cost of dam removals, and the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment.**

**The above write up by the DOI and CDFG for alternative 11 appears to have all the merits for the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative that would best protect, preserve, and enhance historic, cultural, and natural resources.**

**THIS ALTERNATIVE IS SUPPORTED BY 80% OF THE COUNTY AND MUST BE RE-CONSIDERED under CEQA and NEPA requirements not dependent on predetermined, undisclosed secret KBRA/KHSA agreements that require Dams to be Removed.**

← Comment 6 - Hydrology

5) **In Chapter 3 - 3.6 Flood Hydrology of the EIR/EIS, data provided does not accurately represent current independent scientific or historical data. The data and conclusions presented was data that supports the Lead Agencie's desired outcomes and not supported by recognized engineering practices.**

a) **Table 3.6-5 shows the 100-yr flows at Keno at 11,800cfs and Iron Gate at 31,460cfs. A statistical analysis using data from Calif. Division of Dam Safety shows 100-yr. flows for Keno at 12,000cfs and Iron Gate at 30,600cfs. This is a close check, however;**

Table 3.6-9 shows a 6.9% reduction in the flood attenuation of Iron Gate and COPCO Reservoirs combined.

← Comment 6 cont.

**This is in substantial disagreement with an engineered independent evaluation.** Using the 1964 flood data for Gage 11516530 (29,400cfs peek flow at Iron Gate) an inflow out flow hydrograph combining both reservoirs shows a 22% reduction in peek flow and a 9 hour delay in peek discharge.

- b) Table 3.6-9, the 100 yr. flood plain below Iron Gate Reservoir, and the write up needs to be recalculated and re-evaluated using properly engineered procedures for inflow/outflow analysis **based on historic hydrographs to show that the Dams Provide Critical Flood Protection.**

← Comment 7 - Hydrology

6) **The EIR/EIS fails to weigh basic risks associated with Flood Hydrology.** The flood protection currently provided by the dams in place is notable. Without the dams much of the private property below Iron Gate Reservoir adjacent to the Klamath River would be subject to flooding and sedimentation deposits. Highway 96 may have to be relocated in several locations and many bridges may need to be replaced to provide the same level of service and protection that is currently enjoyed.

- a) The 1964 flood destroyed many bridges on the Lower Klamath and washed out much of Highway 96. All of the dams that are proposed for removal were in place during the 1964 flooding. All roadways and bridges were re-located above the calculated **Base Flood Elevation** considering all existing dams in place.

- b) The DOI EIS/EIR states that: they "*determined the existing floodplain by computing the 100 year flood and then mapping the extent of that floodplain on the existing topography. The existing floodplain may be different than that proposed by FEMA because it is based upon more current information.*" The DOI EIS/EIR also states that: they "*determined the 100-yr floodplain after dam removal. Based upon the most current inventory of structures downstream of Iron Gate Dam to Humbug Creek over 24 residences are within the existing 100 year flood plain. Less than 6 residences and other structures such as garages are outside of this flood plain, but may be put into the 100 year floodplain after removal of the dams. However, the final determination of the future 100-yr floodplain after dam removal will be made by FEMA. The purpose of the analysis was to estimate the costs to mitigate the increase in flood risk. The existing bridges are within the 100-year floodplain; however, these structures would need to be evaluated to determine if they would still maintain enough clearance to not be inundated by flooding. Not all of the structures that could be exposed to increased flooding risks are permanent.*"

← Comment 8 - Hydrology

7) **The DOI 3.6.4.3EIR/EIS Effects Determination & Mitigation Measures downplay real risks presented and put the public and environment at severe risk. To quote:** "*The change to the 100-year floodplain inundation area downstream from Iron Gate Dam would increase the risks of flooding structures; therefore, the impact on flood hydrology would be significant. Mitigation Measures H-1 and H-2 assign and thereby reduce the impact to flood hydrology to less than significant.*"

← Comment 8 cont.

**This conclusion is, at best, irresponsible.** By definition, an increase in risk to one habitable structure or bridge is to be considered significant according to the significance criteria.

- a) **Per EIR/EIS section 3.6.4.4 Mitigation Measures, "Mitigation Measure H-1: Prior to dam removal, the DRE will inform the National Weather Service, River Forecast Center, of a planned major hydraulic change (removal of four dams) to the Klamath River that could potentially affect the timing and magnitude of flooding below Iron Gate. The River Forecast Center is the federal agency that provides official public warning of floods. As needed, the River Forecast Center would update their hydrologic model of the Klamath River to incorporate these hydraulic changes so that changes to the timing and magnitude of flood peaks would be included in their forecasts. As currently occurs, flood forecasts and flood warnings would be publicly posted by the River Forecast Center for use by federal, state, county, tribal, and local agencies, as well as the public, so timely decisions regarding evacuation or emergency response could be made. Prior to dam removal, the DRE will inform FEMA of a planned major hydraulic change to the Klamath River that could affect the 100-year flood plain. The DRE will ensure recent hydrologic/hydraulic modeling, and updates to the land elevation mapping, will be provided to FEMA so they can update their 100-year flood plain maps downstream of Iron Gate Dam (as needed), so flood risks (real-time and long-term) can be evaluated and responded to by agencies, the private sector, and the public."**
- b) **Per Mitigation Measure H-2: "The DRE will work with willing landowners to move or relocate permanent, legally established, permitted, habitable structures in place before dam removal. The DRE will move or elevate structures where feasible that could be affected by changes to the 100-year flood inundation area as a result of the removal of the Four Facilities."**
- c) **Effectiveness of Mitigation in Reducing Consequence to quote: "These mitigation measures will be effective as they will identify the extent of the increased flood risks and take measures which will reduce the risks for loss, injury or death from flooding."**
- d) **Agency Responsible for Mitigation Implementation. (The Dam Removal Entity) "DRE would be responsible for implementing mitigation measures H-1 and H-2"**
- e) The EIR/EIS states; **"Therefore, it is anticipated that implementation of the Emergency Response Plan would generate no change in flood risk when compared to existing conditions, although it would likely help to reduce damage to property or loss of life due to a flood event which would be a beneficial effect to flood risks. Implementing the Emergency Response Plan will likely require the analysis of changes to flood risks in future environmental compliance investigations as appropriate."**

**These are not "Mitigation Measures"...** a telephone call or radio broadcast to tell you that you are about to be flooded. As stated above, the EIR/EIS fails to present and weigh sound scientific data and make conclusions that are in the best interest of the environment, community and lives of humans and species downstream of the dams.

← Comment 9 - Hydrology

- 8) **Statements made in the EIR/EIS about current dam conditions and impacts of removing the dams are unsupported and dishonest.** These dams are in very good condition according to the California Division of Dam Safety. The primary beneficial reasons for building dams is for water conservation and management, wildlife habitat, clean energy production, recreation and flood control. For example;
- a) The EIR/EIS states; *“removing the Four Facilities could reduce the risks associated with a dam failure. The Four Facilities, collectively, store over 169,000 acre-feet of water when they are full. The dams are inspected regularly, and the probability for failure has been found to be low. However, if a dam failed, it could inundate a portion of the downstream watershed (Siskiyou County website 2011). Removing the Four Facilities would eliminate the potential for dam failure and subsequent flood damages. Therefore, eliminating the dam failure risk associated with the Four Facilities would have a beneficial effect on flood hydrology.”*

**This is an irresponsible, unsupported statement (opinion) made by the Lead Agencies to support dam removals.**

← Comment 10 - Sediment Transport

- 9) **The sediment removal proposal is a scientific impossibility. The Lead Agencies failed to demonstrate adequate scientific knowledge to perform and make scientifically sound decisions.**
- a) Per the EIR/EIS; 3.2 Sediment Removal: *“Dam removal would release some of the accumulated sediments downstream. The Proposed Action includes the use of erosion from river flows to flush the sediment behind the dams downstream during facility removal. Reservoir drawdown would focus on the wet season in order to flush the sediment downstream with the natural seasonal high flows. Modeling studies indicate that drawdown would erode and flush 41 to 65 percent of the stored sediment downstream (DOI 2011). The initial drawdown would begin slowly, to minimize riverbank erosion, with the rate increasing as water levels drop to maximize the amount of sediment flushed down stream. Most of the sediment remaining on the riverbank slopes would stabilize and would not erode downstream in subsequent years.”*
- As an engineer of highways, dams and bridges, and formerly with the Cal Trans Hydraulics and Hydrology Section and the Bridge Department, I can attest that the standing water behind the dam will not transport sediments to the breached area of the dam during the drawdown of 1 to 2 feet per day. The only sediment transport will be within the vicinity of the remaining river after the reservoirs are drained.**

← Comment 11 - Sediment Transport

- 10) **The EIR/EIS fails to consider logical scientifically supported impacts and mitigation measures related to the removal the sedimentation during and after dam removal.** This failure leads to an unnecessary risks presented to the public and the environment.

## ← Comment 11 cont.

**CEQA Section: 21002.1 (b) states:** "Each public agency shall mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment of projects that it carries out or approves whenever it is feasible to do so."

**Per the EIR/EIS section 3.2.1 Sediment Removal to quote:** "If analysis indicates that the release of sediment could result in significant effects, the EIS/EIR *may* include consideration of dredging sediments out of the reservoirs before removing the dams if this measure is determined to be feasible. Dredging would focus on the area within the new river area; sediment remaining above the new stream level would only require removal if the slopes would not be stable."

"Once dredging began, the spoils would be pumped to a detention area near the reservoir for the sediments to dry. Dredging and the mechanical removal of sediment from the reservoirs would require equipment in addition to that needed for dam removal. This additional equipment would include barges, dredges, and pumps. Storing the spoils after removal from the reservoirs would require an area of sufficient size to allow the sediment to be spread and dried."

Surveys to date have shown water content in the sediments behind the reservoir to average 80 percent by volume (Eilers and Gubala 2003).

a) **This option: (complete dam and sediment removals), is the only viable option to mitigate the sediment impacts on the River, and is not on the table because of predetermined conclusions that funding would not be approved or available to support the actual projected cost. This is the reason that Alternative 3 (Partial removal of 4 dams) was selected as the: Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative.**

i) **Initial sediment study:** 20.4 million cubic yards with 84% washing down river

ii) **DOI sediment analysis:** 13.1 million cubic yards with 41 to 65% washing down river

iii) **Analyses: To put sediment volume in perspective**

From below Iron Gate to the ocean assuming a river bottom width of 150' and a length of 190 miles

Initial sediment study: 3.1 feet depth

DOI sediment analysis: 1.0 to 1.5 feet depth

b) Because of projected limited funding available for dam removals (*the KHSA sets a cost cap of \$450 million for removal of the four facilities*), alternative no. 3 appears to be in line to reduce cost in support of partial dam removals and allowing sediments to naturally erode down River.

c) The California State Water Quality Control Board and Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Corps of Engineers under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and CDFG code 1600 et seq. regulate all construction projects involving disturbed soil, within a drainage watercourse.

- **How do the DOI & CDFG plan to comply with these laws and regulations??**
- **Why are these laws and regulations not addressed in this EIR/EIS??**

Comment 12 - Costs

11) **The Lead Agencies have failed to present a truthful and logical cost/benefit analysis: projecting all cost** related to dam removals and mitigations, together with KBRA & KHSA agreements and conditions, including replacement energy cost. How could any decision maker be expected to make a responsible public decision without knowing the true cost /benefits for all viable alternatives and identify the source of the funding??

**The Purpose of an EIR/EIS is to inform the decision makers and the public of all facts, issues, environmental concerns and a total cost breakdown for all alternatives being considered. This EIR/EIS fails to address the short time and long-term total cost associated with each alternative including the KBRA & KHSA agreements and conditions.**

The (2007)cost of Dam Removals is expected to be in excess of \$1 Billion for dam removals and on site mitigations and over \$4 billion for dam removals including KBRA & KHSA agreements and proposed restoration projects.

**ES.2.2.1 FERC Relicensing p.13, to quote:** *"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."*

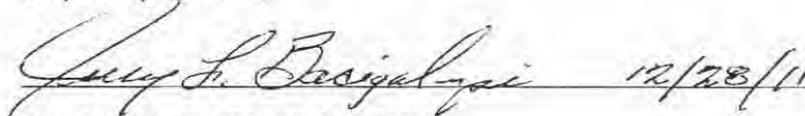
**Where is the funding for \$1 Billion for dam removals and site mitigations and over \$4 billion for dam removals including KBRA & KHSA agreements and proposed restoration projects?**

**CONCLUSION:**

This document is riddled with bias conclusions and inappropriate mitigation measures that are not supported by fact, respected science, or properly engineered studies. **This document was prepared supporting the KBRA&KHSA, a predetermined goal (Removing 4 dams on the Klamath River) and needs major revisions to comply with NEPA and CEQA regulations.**

Comment 13 - NEPA/CEQA

Respectfully submitted,

 12/28/11  
Jerry L. Bacigalupi P.E. (RCE 18,063)

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1220-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-2	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-3	<p>a) Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Chapter 6, Compliance with Applicable Laws, Policies and Plans, summarizes all Federal, tribal, State, and local statutes and regulations that are potentially applicable to the Proposed Action and alternatives. This chapter also notes; however that some questions remain over the ultimate applicability of local regulations depending on the selection of the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) (responsible for dam deconstruction) or Hydropower Licensee (responsible for taking over the dams and operations).</p> <p>Lands owned by the State and Federal Government would not be subject to local zoning laws and regulations. Transferred private lands (currently owned by PacifiCorp) would be managed for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education, and public recreational access.</p> <p>Future environmental analysis and compliance documentation of the Definite Plan and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) will specify the applicable regulations with greater certainty once the selection of the Dam Removal Entity or Hydropower Licensee is made.</p> <p>b) Changes in flood risk as they relate to the alternatives are analyzed in EIS/EIR Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. The Lead Agencies analyzed the impacts of Reclamation's Klamath Project, as required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Public agencies were given many opportunities to participate in the public comment process, as described in EIS/EIR Chapter 7, Consultation and Coordination.</p> <p>c) Please see Section 3.14, Land Use, for a description of landownership in the vicinity of the Four Facilities. As the comment author notes, the dams and surrounding lands are privately owned by PacifiCorp and PacifiCorp was a signatory to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), which provides for the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether the four dams will be removed.</p> <p>The KHSA describes the potential future transfer, use, and management of these lands, if dam removal take place, as follows:</p>	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>PacifiCorp owns approximately 11,000 acres in Klamath County and Siskiyou County that are not directly associated with its Klamath hydroelectric facilities, and that are generally not included within the existing Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) project boundary. The KHSA describes this property as Parcel A (see Figures 3.14-3 through 3.14-7). Implementation of the KHSA would have no effect on disposition of Parcel A lands, which would be disposed of by PacifiCorp subject to applicable Public Utility Commission approval requirements (KHSA Section 7.6).</p> <p>PacifiCorp also owns approximately 8,000 acres in Klamath County and Siskiyou County that are associated with the Klamath Hydroelectric Project and/or included within the FERC project boundary. The KHSA describes this property as Parcel B lands (see Draft EIS/EIR Figures 3.14-3 through 3.14-7). Of these lands, approximately 2,000 acres are currently inundated by the reservoirs.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1220-4	<p>The reasons for selecting the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative are disclosed in Section 5.6 (p. 5-106 and 5-107). Adverse impacts are fully analyzed in the document and summarized in Table 5-1.</p> <p>The potential impacts associated with the release of sediment are addressed in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water Quality (3.2.4.3.2.2), which determined this to be a short-term significant impact in both the Upper and Lower Basin.</li><li>• Aquatic Resources (3.3.4.3) which determined the impacts of the associated sediment release with drawdown as a short-term significant impact to Fall-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Upper &amp; Mid- Klamath River and specific Tributaries), both summer and winter Steelhead, Pacific Lamprey, Green Sturgeon, Shortnose Sucker, Lost River Sucker, Freshwater Mussels, and Benthic Macroinvertebrates. Impacts related to the release of sediment were determined to be a short term. Less than Significant impact to Spring-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Lower Klamath River in Specific Tributaries), Redband Fish, and introduced Resident Fish.</li><li>• Algae (3.4.4.3.2) which determined that there would be no effect of the short-term increase of nutrients associated with the release of the sediment.</li></ul>	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terrestrial Resources (3.5.4.3) which determined potential impacts to the Riparian Habitat as less than significant.</li> <li>• Flood Hydrology (3.6.4.3) which analyzed the potential impacts of the sediment release on the changes in flood risks. It was determined that this potential impact was less than significant.</li> <li>• Water Supply/Water Rights (3.8.4.3) which determined that the potential impacts to intake pumps downstream of Iron Gat Dam due to the release of the sediment would be significant. The implementation of mitigation measure WRWS-1 would reduce this impact to less than significant.</li> <li>• Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards (3.11.4.3) which determined that potential impacts on increased sedimentation as a short-term, less than significant impact.</li> <li>• Recreation (3.20.4.3) which determined that the potential impact of the sediment release on water-contact-based recreational opportunities would be a short-term less than significant impact.</li> </ul> <p>The potential flooding effects of the removal of the dams, as well as the remaining alternatives, are discussed in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Changes in the 100-year flood discharge and a small amount of sediment deposition would have potentially significant impacts on flood protection, but these impacts would be reduced with mitigation measures H-1 and H-2.</p> <p>Section 3.19, Scenic Quality analyzes the impacts of the alternatives on the aesthetics of the basin. Section 3.19.4.3 specifically looks at the impacts on scenic resources in formerly inundated reservoir areas (which are determined to be significant). In addition, this section also looks at the impacts of a partial dam removal and the impacts of the remaining facilities (which was determined to be beneficial). All deconstruction activities (including removing the dams) would be temporary, but is considered a short-term, significant impact.</p> <p>The reasons for selecting the Environmentally Preferable/Superior Alternative are disclosed in Section 5.6 (p. 5-106 and 5-107). Adverse impacts are fully analyzed in the document and summarized in Table 5-1.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

The potential impacts associated with the release of sediment are addressed in the following sections:

- Water Quality (3.2.4.3.2.2), which determined this to be a short-term significant impact in both the Upper and Lower Basin.
- Aquatic Resources (3.3.4.3) which determined the impacts of the associated sediment release with drawdown as a short-term significant impact to Fall-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Upper & Mid- Klamath River and specific Tributaries), both summer and winter Steelhead, Pacific Lamprey, Green Sturgeon, Shortnose Sucker, Lost River Sucker, Freshwater Mussels, and Benthic Macroinvertebrates. Impacts related to the release of sediment were determined to be a short-term Less than Significant impact to Spring-run Chinook Salmon, coho Salmon (in Lower Klamath River in Specific Tributaries), Redband Fish, and introduced Resident Fish.
- Algae (3.4.4.3.2) which determined that there would be no effect of the short-term increase of nutrients associated with the release of the sediment.
- Terrestrial Resources (3.5.4.3) which determined potential impacts to the Riparian Habitat as less than significant.
- Flood Hydrology (3.6.4.3) which analyzed the potential impacts of the sediment release on the changes in flood risks. It was determined that this potential impact was less than significant.
- Water Supply/Water Rights (3.8.4.3) which determined that the potential impacts to intake pumps downstream of Iron Gat Dam due to the release of the sediment would be significant. The implementation of mitigation measure WRWS-1 would reduce this impact to less than significant.
- Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards (3.11.4.3) which determined that potential impacts on increased sedimentation as a short-term, less than significant impact.
- Recreation (3.20.4.3) which determined that the potential impact of the sediment release on water-contact-based recreational opportunities would be a short-term less than significant impact.

The potential flooding effects of the removal of the dams, as well as the remaining alternatives, are discussed in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Changes in the 100-year flood discharge and a small

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>amount of sediment deposition would have potentially significant impacts on flood protection, but these impacts would be reduced with mitigation measures H-1 and H-2.</p> <p>Section 3.19, Scenic Quality analyzes the impacts of the alternatives on the aesthetics of the basin. Section 3.19.4.3 specifically looks at the impacts on scenic resources in formerly inundated reservoir areas (which are determined to be significant). In addition, this section also looks at the impacts of a partial dam removal and the impacts of the remaining facilities (which was determined to be beneficial). All deconstruction activities (including removing the dams) would be temporary, but is considered a short-term, significant impact.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1220-6	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>The comment author refers to an analysis of the 1964 flood documented in a memo delivered to Siskiyou County (Bacigalupi, 2010). In this analysis, it was concluded that Iron Gate Dam and Copco Dam reduce the 100-yr flood by 22 percent. However, a time step of 3 hours was used in Bacigalupi (2010), which is too large and this caused errors in the results. If the same analysis was performed with a time step of 15 minutes or smaller, the flood attenuation effects would be very similar to Reclamation (2012b) and find that the attenuation of the 100-yr is near 7 percent as stated in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-7	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, has been revised to include the results of the analysis of the effect of changes in the 100-year flood levels on bridges downstream of Iron Gate Dam. As noted in Section 3.6, the changes in flood levels are not anticipated to require improvements to the existing bridges to convey flows under the Proposed Action.</p>	Yes
GP_LT_1230_1220-8	<p>The Lead Agencies found the increase in flood risk to be significant, and did not try to “downplay” this risk. However, elevating or relocating these structures (see Mitigation Measure H-2) would reduce these risks by preventing impacts to these structures. Mitigation Measure H-1 would change the notification procedures to prevent impacts to residents from the change in floodplain area or timing in peak flows.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-9	<p>The EIS states the probability of dam failure is low and does not claim that the dams are in poor condition.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-10	<p>Master Response AQU-1 A, B Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.</p> <p>The central comment seems to be: "I can attest that the standing water behind the dam will not transport sediments to the breached area of the dam during the drawdown of 1 to 2 feet per day." It is uncertain to what the comment author is referring to the transport of sediment through the reservoir once it has eroded or if the comment author is questioning whether any sediment will erode at all.</p> <p>As the reservoir is lowered the moving water will erode sediment in the upper portion of what was once reservoir. The sediment is highly erodible and is primarily silt/clay and organic material. A study of its erosive properties is found in Appendix D of Reclamation (2012d).</p> <p>A significant portion of that sediment may not redeposit in the reservoir because it is very fine and has a low settling velocity. A study of the settling velocity of the sediment was performed by Deas, M., Vaugh, J., Limanto, E. (2010).</p> <p>It is true there is significant uncertainty in the erosion volumes and this is reflected in the range of erosion volumes ranging from approximately 36 to 57%) It is possible that the majority of reservoir sediment will remain in the reservoir. To ensure that this sediment becomes vegetated, there is an aggressive restoration plan detailed in Reclamation (2011).</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-11	<p>Master Response AQU – 1 A, B Sediment amounts and effects to fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1220-12	<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 <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a>).</p>	No

**Comment Author** Bacigalupi, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1220-13	<p>Dam removal costs were estimated by Reclamation engineers, using standard estimating techniques. Detailed information on the estimated cost of dam removal can be found in the technical report, "Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams Klamath Hydroelectric Project FERC License No. 2082 Oregon - California."</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. No Federal decision will be made on the Proposed Action until at least 30 days after the release of this Final EIS/EIR. After this 30-day waiting period, the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) will complete a Record of Decision (ROD), which will document the Secretary's decision to choose one of the alternatives including the Proposed Action and no action. The Final EIS/EIR will be used to support this decision. The ROD will address: the decision and the alternatives considered; the alternative(s) considered to be environmentally preferable; the factors that were considered; whether or not all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm for the alternative selected have been adopted, and if not, why; any monitoring and enforcement program established to ensure identified mitigation measures are accomplished; and any significant comments received on the Final EIS/EIR. The State of California must "undertake to concur" in an Affirmative Determination within 60 days after the Secretarial Determination (KHSA, Section 3.3.5), but the State of California cannot approve Reclamation's Klamath Project prior to the Secretarial Determination.</p>	No

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

MR. BILL BACON: Good evening, my name is Bill

Bacon, B-a-c-o-n, and I don't have much to say, but I have  
been upset mostly about this KBRA and all its facilities.

I think it is ridiculous to tear out dams that are

Comment 1 - Hydropower

creating electric power for us to use, that we need here

in the basin. At the same time, President Obama is

talking about creating new power that will cost us

millions of dollars to create, and I think it's just plain

ridiculous to remove dams that are creating power for us.

Now, I read in the paper today that there is a

new power plant being constructed up on Shore Road. I

don't know anything about it, but I just think we should

keep our present dams, enjoy the power we get from them,

and God bless the fish.

**Comment Author** Bacon, Bill  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_129-1	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1226\_1169

-----  
From: [julieb@uoregon.edu](mailto:julieb@uoregon.edu)[SMTP: JULIEB@UOREGON.EDU]  
Sent: Monday, December 26, 2011 2:44:34 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Julie Bacon  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam removal

Body: I feel that the removal of the dams on the klamath would have positive impacts for water quality, species richness, salmon and eel health and would benefit indigenous people.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Bacon, Julie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1226_1169-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

-----  
From: Diana Baetscher[SMTP:D.BAETSCHER@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 4:44:16 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

21 October 2011

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

To Whom It May Concern:

The four dams identified in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSa) must be removed. From both an environmental and economic standpoint, dam removal provides the most beneficial long-term effects.

I grew up in Portland. As an eighth grader, I vividly remember the front page of the *Oregonian* announcing the tense – and sometimes explosive – divide over water rights in the Klamath Basin: pictures of farmers clashing with tribes and environmentalists; rhetoric of politicians soothing and inciting.

As an ecology student, nearly ten years later, I remembered the battles in the Klamath. And now that I work to conserve anadromous fish species in Northern California, the Klamath rolls off the tip of everyone's tongue: "The dam removal is the biggest thing in watershed restoration."  
"The KBRA doesn't go far enough to protect fish."

"Perfect is the enemy of good."

The reality is that the water wars I remember have shifted. Many of the embattled parties are now stakeholders participating in the Klamath agreements and signatories to the KBRA. Even PacifiCorp reaps no benefit from continuing to operate dams which, once brought into compliance with environmental standards and NOAA recommendations, would produce only 24 percent of annual power generation and operate at a net loss (EIS/EIR Executive Summary, p.13).

Comment 2 - Fish

If one of the primary objectives of this agreement is to return fisheries to sustainable and harvestable levels, then the dams must be removed. The short-term issues – increased sediment load and disturbance from demolition – pale in comparison to hundreds of additional miles of spawning and rearing habitat.

Yet the fish need water. One critique of the KBRA is that fish do not receive a minimum flow. Water diversions are designated for Tule and Lower Klamath Lake NWR, and diversions to the Reclamation Klamath Project will be limited, but no specific amount of water is designated for the salmon, suckers, and sturgeon. Without water, the fisheries will continue to founder and a key component of the KBRA will fail.

Comment 3 - Fish

The KHSa/KBRA represents incredible progress. Developing a dam removal proposal that incorporates so many of the relevant stakeholders and examines environmental impacts from a basin-wide perspective is no small feat. This is an opportunity too precious – in an ecosystem too precarious – to squander.

Sincerely,  
Diana Baetscher  
Arcata, CA

**Comment Author** Baetscher, Diana  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1021_108-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1021_108-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1021_108-3	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.	No

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:25:14 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: KEEP THE KLAMATH RIVER DAMS!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> "B. Austin Baillio, Esq." <baillioawyer@gmail.com> 11/28/2011 9:18 PM >>>  
To whom it may concern: Comment 1 - Fish

Please take another look at the Draft EIR that has been proposed for the impact to the environment around the Klamath River if the dams are to be removed. A REAL substantive impact report does not appear to have been conducted. I am an attorney and have taken courses in Water Law. There seem to be many more questions that have not adequately been answered.

For example, there is a lot of concern regarding the Coho salmon. However, the Coho salmon isn't even native to the Klamath River. They were introduced in the late 1800s. The Coho salmon typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean, yet the first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream. Comment 2 - Water Quality

The water quality seems more likely to decline from the destruction of the dams, rather than improve. The Klamath river is naturally warm and tends to be polluted upstream. There are also heavy amounts of minerals in the upstream water due to the volcanic rock nearby. The system of the four dams actually helps to filter out the minerals and allows the water to cool. These dams are better for the ecosystem than if they were to be removed. Comment 3 - Hydropower

Also, the effort to move towards green, sustainable energy is severely undercut with the destruction of the dams. There are no plans to replace the renewable energy that these four dams create. This is vital hydroelectric power that is green and economical. It currently provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes. Destroying the dams seems like a step backwards, not forwards.

This analysis was done using relatively accessible materials. It seems to me that the DEIR was written in order to support a group's political objective rather than honestly assess how the environment will be impacted. Please force them to go back to the drawing board and seriously make an assessment of the impact on the environment.

Clearly, the ecosystem is better off with the dams, not to mention the livelihood of those who rely on the dams. Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please take my comments into account.

A very concerned citizen...

B. Austin Baillio, Esq., 818-620-2326, [baillioawyer@gmail.com](mailto:baillioawyer@gmail.com)

Comment 4 - NEPA/CEQA

**Comment Author** Baillio, Austin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1128_1042-1	<p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</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>Coho were distributed historically at least to Spencer Creek (River Mile 228) (Hamilton et al. 2005).</p> <p>The comment as written does not provide evidence that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath river or only spawn within 30 miles of the ocean.</p>	No
GP_EM_1128_1042-2	<p>Concern #1: The Klamath river is naturally warm and tends to be polluted upstream. There are also heavy amounts of minerals in the upstream water due to the volcanic rock nearby.</p> <p>As stated in Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see in particular p. 3.2-19), the Upper Klamath Basin possesses soils that are naturally high in phosphorus. Other minerals such as magnesium and calcium are commonly found in association with basalt deposits and may also be naturally elevated in the Upper Klamath Basin (basalt is a kind of volcanic rock that is made up of different minerals). However, phosphorus is of particular concern because it is a nutrient that stimulates primary productivity (i.e., algae growth). Human activities in the upper basin, including wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions have altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients including phosphorus and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen. Research published in peer reviewed journals demonstrates that although levels of naturally occurring phosphorus are elevated in Upper Klamath Lake, historical land use activities in the Upper Klamath Basin resulted in increased nutrient loading to the lake, subsequent changes in its trophic status, and associated degradation of water quality (see Draft EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, p. 3-20).</p> <p>Concern #2: "System of four dams filters out the minerals..."</p> <p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p> <p>Concern # 3: "System of four dams... allows the water to cool."</p>	No

**Comment Author** Baillio, Austin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.</p> <p>Concern #4: Removing the dams will cause a decline in water quality.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 B, C, D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p>	
GP_EM_1128_1042-3	<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_EM_1128_1042-4	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1128_1042-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1123\_912

-----  
From: Rachel Baker-de Kater [[SMTP: RACHELBDK@GMAIL.COM](mailto:RACHELBDK@GMAIL.COM)]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 9:48:40 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Rachel Baker-de Kater

95519

**Comment Author** Baker-de Kater, Rachel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1123_912-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1229\_1189

-----  
From: [gloribalwinn33@gmail.com](mailto:gloribalwinn33@gmail.com) [SMTP: GLORIBALDWIN33@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 10:34:25 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: gloria  
Organization:

Subject: dams

Body: Restore the salmon runs, we need them.

-



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Baldwin, Gloria  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1229_1189-1	Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Purpose and Need and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Project Objectives include "advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin." All action alternatives were identified to further this need. See Chapter 2 and Appendix A of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for more information.	No

GP\_EM\_1107\_386

-----  
From: Susan[SMTP:SGBARCLAY@ACORNNMR.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 5:20:00 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Save the dams....  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Mrs. Vasquez... please deliver this message to the appropriate person.

We are against dam removal in the Klamath River basin and in any other area of our nation.

**Do not remove the dam(s).**

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Susan Barclay**  
**Concerned citizen, voter, tax-payer**  
**Livermore, CA 94551**

**Comment Author** Barclay, Susan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1107_386-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

SCANNED

GP\_LT\_1024\_257

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
OCT 24 2011		
NAME	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE

10-20-2011

Bureau Of Reclamation  
MP150  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Ref: Draft EIS/EIR

Attn: Elizebeth Vasquez

Comment 1 - KBRA

After reviewing the Draft it seems to me the Dam removal exercise does not accomplish anything except pacify the Indian Tribes. The KBRA proposes to give the Klamath Tribe 90,000 acres of the old Winema Forest but nothing indicates the requirement for the Tribe to specifically signoff their water right claims; consequently you can be assured this problem will arise in the future.

There have been studies regarding off-stream storage in Aspen and Long Lakes and nothing has been presented publicly regarding the feasibility. Off-stream storage in the winter would negate the Dam removal requirements and retain the power producing capabilities they provide. The fact is there is just so much water available and more storage is the only answer.

I wish the Draft would have addressed the off-stream storage possibilities.

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

Thank You,

*Cloyce E. Barnes*  
Cloyce E. Barnes  
32608 Rivers Dr  
Chiloquin, Or 97624

SCANNED

Pi	11080189
Col:	11080189
Folio:	11080189
Date:	10 24 2011

**Comment Author** Barnes, Cloyce  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 24, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1024_257-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1024_257-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.  Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Section 18.3 identifies the need to complete appropriate studies for off-stream storage projects. The KBRA analysis, however, is programmatic, as described in Section 15168 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, because the details of these potential off-stream storage projects are unknown and not reasonably foreseeable at this time. A program-level document is appropriate when a project consists of a series of smaller projects or phases that may be implemented separately. These programs will likely undergo detailed development and analysis in the future. Therefore, it is anticipated additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA analyses for the suite of actions contained in KBRA will be tiered as appropriate to this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA.  A discussion of potential off-stream storage potential in Aspen and Long Lakes would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_195

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

MR. EARL BARNES: Earl Barnes, B-a-r-n-e-s.

I guess I live on -- I have a place on the

Klamath River just below Iron Gate Dam.

Comment 1 - Algae

I guess a few years ago, the CDC did a health

study up here -- I don't know whether you are aware of

that -- I got a report from that. The wife and I both

gave blood, filled out questionnaires, and that came back

and said the blue-green algae in here did not cause a

health problem.

People convince people that it does cause a

health problem. They --

What the study told us was that if you were

allergic to poison ivy or poison oak, yeah, it might

affect you, the same thing might happen with the

blue-green algae.

One gentleman talks about blue-green algae --

they do sell blue-green algae in health food stores so I

have a hard time understanding that.

Comment 2 - Other/General

2004, we had a fire up here and if it hadn't

been for the dams up there and the lakes or the water

behind that, we would have lost our house, because the

helicopters came in and dipped the water out of there and

saved our house: okay?

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

So the other thing is, I am having a hard time

understanding how taking the dams out can give more water.

If this is the case, then in L.A., all the dams that fill

the -- feed the water to L.A. -- why don't we take all

those dams out so those people have a lot more water down

there?

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Barnes, Earl  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_195-1	<p>The comment appears to be referring to a 2008 study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)/California Department of Public Health (DPH) at Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs (Backer et al. 2009). The CDC study supports inhalation as a possible pathway of exposure for health risks associated with microcystin. The study confirms that inhalation is a route of exposure to cyanotoxins during recreation at water bodies with cyanobacterial blooms and such exposure may pose a public health concern. The issue of actual exposure and effects was not addressed by the Backer et al. (2009) study and remains an area for future investigation. The California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) has documented impairment due to blue-green algae (<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and microcystin) in the Klamath River; see Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.2.2.3 (p. 3.2-13 to 3.2-14).</p> <p>With regard to harvest of blue-green algae for human consumption (i.e., as a dietary supplement), not all blue-green algae species are toxic and some may be safely consumed by humans in small amounts. <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is known to produce toxins. Historically it wasn't recognized that <i>M. aeruginosa</i> was present in Upper Klamath Lake. People assumed that the only algal species going into the dietary supplements harvested from the lake was <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i>, and the <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> strain from the lake is generally considered to be non-toxic. The Oregon Department of Health observed <i>M. aeruginosa</i> in the lake in the early 1990's. It is now known that <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is commonly present in the algal assemblage in Upper Klamath Lake, constituting a small fraction of the lake's algal biomass. <i>M. aeruginosa</i> is the dominant species in Copco I and Iron Gate Reservoirs at certain times of the year. People consuming algal supplements from Upper Klamath Lake do so at their own risk.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_195-2	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No
GP_MC_1020_195-3	<p>Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.</p> <p>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.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1119\_776

-----  
From: Paul[SMTP:SSWAILANI@NETHERE.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 9:04:59 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: DONT  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

**Breach the 4 Klamath River Dams!!! It only serves as a cause of Deterioration of the Water Quality!!**

**Paul Barnes  
US Taxpayer**

**Comment Author** Barnes, Paul  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1119_776-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MR. JERRY BARRETT: Yes, my name is Jerry Barrett, B-a-r-r-e-t-t.  
I'm fifth generation. My family came here in  
the late 1800s. I live in Merrill, Oregon. And I do  
have over a hundred acres of property that has 1890  
water rights on it.

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

And I have really been shocked over some of  
the activities that went on last year with the money  
handed out by KWPA, and it was not, did not  
acknowledge water rights whatsoever.  
I think this is something they don't have to  
acknowledge because they are not dealing with handing  
out water, they are dealing with handing out money.  
I'm very upset about that. Last year I  
basically made no profit. I was totally wiped out of  
any profit.

Now, I am, I am a past board member for the  
South Suburban Sanitary District which is the similar  
district here for about half the city of Klamath  
Falls. And I really question the motives behind the  
23 special interest groups that have put this  
together.

Comment 2 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Fish

And I think the biggest problem is, is that the Klamath River and the Klamath Lake above Keno -- ever since I was a boy I have known the area between Keno and Klamath Falls has been kind of a dead zone for fish. They don't exist there. They haven't existed there. I have lived there all my life. They are just simply not there.

And I know that they did come up before that into the Keno area because I have got pictures of my grand dad with salmon before 1920.

The real problem I think -- what I am afraid is going to happen is if they take the four dams out, they are going to have to come back and go further.

They are going to have to deal with the big reservoir. They talk about the reservoirs that are behind the dams. They don't really have much for water behind them compared to the Upper Klamath.

And before the dams were put in, what would happen is the water levels would go down extremely low on the Klamath Lake area and then Wood River, the Sprague and the Williamson River and a lot of the springs would cool the water that would then go forth down the Klamath River drainage; and doing so, this brought the salmon back.

They are trying a method now today that basically -- what's being proposed is to keep the water levels high, which is going to heat the water up, and then dump it down and hopefully this will bring the salmon back up.

Comment 4 - Costs

This is real, a real questionable gamble.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Barrett --

MR. JERRY BARRETT: A billion five hundred

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

million dollars. So I am not really for the removal  
until a better plan comes forward. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Barrett, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_142-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_142-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_142-3	<p>We agree that water quality in Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna negatively impacts anadromous fish. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) acknowledges that the area between Klamath Falls and Keno is seasonally unsuitable for anadromous fish with high temperatures, high pH (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.6, p. 3.2-28) and very low dissolved oxygen levels between July and October (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.5, p. 3.2-26). The State of Oregon has identified the Upper Klamath Lake, Upper Klamath River and the Lost River as water quality impaired water bodies under Section 303 (d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and has established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for the various pollutants or stressors that affect water quality (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.2.2.4, p. 3.2-15). Alternatives 2 and 3, which implement the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), seek to restore water quality in the upper basin over time by reducing temperatures and nutrient loads (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10, p. 3.2-131).</p> <p>Historically, anadromous fish did go past Keno into the Upper Klamath Basin. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the EIS/EIR in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.</p> <p>The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead in the Upper Klamath Basin 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 [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Barrett, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>Despite the seasonal water quality issues in the Upper Klamath Basin, the EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and Keno is seasonably poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. Once the weather cools down, salmonid species, which have evolved with this cycle in the Klamath Basin can use the Upper Klamath Lake. The Williamson, Sprague and Wood Rivers, upstream tributaries of Upper Klamath Lake provide important cold water habitat that has historically been used by anadromous fish. To assess whether current water quality conditions would hinder normal physiological development juvenile Iron Gate Chinook salmon were reared in Upper Klamath Lake and the lower Williamson River in 2005 and 2006 (Maule et al. 2009). Results of this testing showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and the fish survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. In addition, because fall run Chinook juveniles typically migrate the same spring and do not rear for extended periods of time after June, the water quality conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.</p>	
GP_MC_1018_142-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_142-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

<b>Klamath Settlement</b>  EIS/EIR PROCESS	Speaker Card
<p>Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments; see reverse side of this card.</p>	
<p>Name (please print) <u>JERRY E. BARRETT</u></p>	
<p>Representing <u>MY SELF AS A 100+ ACRE LANDOWNER INSIDE THE PROJECT NEAR MERRILL, OR.</u></p>	
<p>Notes:  <u>① I DON'T THINK SALMON RESTORATION WILL BE VERY SUCCESSFULL UNLESS THE TEMPERATURE AND WATER QUALITY OF UPPER KLAMATH IS GREATLY IMPROVED.</u></p>	
<p><small>*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card</small></p> <p style="text-align: right;">40</p>	

Comment 1 - Water Quality →

GP\_MP\_1019\_092

**Comment Author** Barrett, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

GP_MF_1019_092-1	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
------------------	---	----

Additionally, this comment implies that water quality of Upper Klamath Lake is the major problem for reintroduction of salmon and steelhead to the upper portion of the Klamath Basin. The Draft EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and the Keno Impoundment is seasonally poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. Once the weather cools down, salmonid species, which have evolved with this cycle in the Klamath Basin can use Upper Klamath Lake as habitat. The Williamson, Sprague and Wood Rivers, upstream tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake, provide important cold water habitat that has historically been used by anadromous fish. To assess whether current water quality conditions would hinder normal physiological development, juvenile Iron Gate Chinook salmon were reared in Upper Klamath Lake and the lower Williamson River in 2005 and 2006 (Maule et al. 2009). Results of this testing showed normal smolt development in Upper Klamath Lake and good survival in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake is suitable for the support of salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors also concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to C. Shasta (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. In addition, because fall run Chinook juveniles typically migrate the same spring and do not rear for extended periods of time after June, the water quality conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of UKL would likely provide thermal habitat for these year-round life histories.

Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.

There are many other issues other than water quality in the Upper Klamath Lake region that have contributed to the decline of fish populations in the Klamath Basin, including barriers to upstream migration and habitat by dams, parasites and diseases in the mainstem Klamath River, high water temperatures during critical

**Comment Author** Barrett, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>life stages downstream of the dams, low dissolved oxygen, impacts from hydroelectric manipulation of flows, habitat loss, impacts from upland land management activities and overfishing. These reasons are documented in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1 – Aquatic Species.</p> <p>See also Master Response AQU-34. Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.</p> <p>The comment as written does not provide evidence to support the contention that water quality in the Upper Klamath Lake is the major problem limiting fish populations in the upper basin.</p>	

GP\_EM\_1120\_825

-----  
From: [EBAUCOM08@comcast.net](mailto:EBAUCOM08@comcast.net)[SMTP:EBAUCOM08@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 8:43:49 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Klamath Dams must be preserved. I respectfully request that no further action be taken to destroy the dams.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

It is unwise to remove the sole source of power to tens of thousands of residents. How are they to manage their homes and businesses until alternative energy sources are provided? Is there no legal protection for their property rights?

Please reject the Draft Environmental Impact Report and Draft Environmental Impact Statement plan to destroy the dams. Allow the livelihoods of the residents, families, businesses, farmers, and ranchers to continue to contribute the economy of the region, to the benefit of all.

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,  
Elizabeth R. Baucom  
Concerned Citizen

**Comment Author** Baucom, Elizabeth  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_825-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1120_825-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

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

MS. LOY BEARDSMORE: It's spelled L-o-y, last name, Beardsmore, B-e-a-r-d-s-m-o-r-e.

I am not a Siskiyou County resident, I'm from the Santa Barbara area.

My husband's father built a home up by Copco Lake. Um, I have been coming with my husband and my family up to Copco for about the last 30 years. Um, our children hope to do the same, as far as coming up with their children. We hope to see our grandchildren come up here, as my father-in-law saw his grandchildren. So, um, somewhat of a stakeholder, not really.

I consider myself to be a democratic, a progressive, and an environmentalist. I have Native American background so I really can relate to the Karuk tribe as well as the Shastas.

What I'm seeing here tonight is a meeting that was, my understanding, was supposed to be in the best interest of the people, to determine if it was in the best interest of the people to go forward in this process.

What I'm seeing is the Karuk tribe being pitted against the Shasta tribe. I'm seeing a revival of the

Indian Wars. I'm seeing promises from the government to the Karuk tribe that they can bring back the fisheries to what they were a hundred years ago.

Well, my Lacota tribe would like you to do the same with the Buffalo. How many other promises can you make to other tribes? You can't turn back time.

I hear a Karuk tribal member talking about his son wanting to go get a video game. Can we take computers back? You can't put things, once they are out of the box, back in and expect things to be the way they were years and years ago, it just isn't going to happen.

Um, I'm seeing property owners disregarded, and the sheriffs, county supervisors, city councilmen, the people and voters of Siskiyou County, disregarded in this process.

It's such a disillusionment of the whole thing, I can't begin to tell you. When I go back to where I live and I tell people what's happening, it's just amazing.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Bottom line is, um, the more information I take in, the more I find out that this whole process almost seems to be a sham.

It doesn't make any sense that if the dams come out, that PacifiCorp only has to maintain the hatcheries for eight years. And it's my understanding that the

hatcheries produce about a million fish a year, about 25 percent of the salmon, and then after eight years, that goes away, but maybe somebody else will maintain the hatcheries? This is all a pipe dream. Let's hope this works.

Maybe this will happen, maybe this, maybe that, but there's no certainty, and all we know is what we are living with now. And sometimes you have to balance rational, intelligent thought in this process, and it seems to be really void of that.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Beardsmore, Loy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_238-1	<p>Future management of the Iron Gate Hatchery is considered a part of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). Under the No Action/ No Project Alternative (Alternative 1), the Proposed Action (Alternative 2), and Alternative 3, future management of the Iron Gate Hatchery would be reevaluated. Under the No Action / No Project Alternative, PacifiCorp would continue to fund the development and implementation of a Hatchery and Genetics Management Plan for Iron Gate Hatchery. PacifiCorp has also established a fund to study fish disease relationships downstream of Iron Gate Dam. PacifiCorp would consult with the Klamath River Fish Health Workgroup regarding selection, prioritization, and implementation of such studies under the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Iron Gate Hatchery would play a role in restoration of salmonid fisheries if dams are removed. The initial use of the hatchery facility at Iron Gate Dam or on Fall Creek would provide conservation of native salmon stocks during the impact period of dam removal. The development of guidelines for the use of the conservation hatchery at Iron Gate Dam or on Fall Creek outlined in the Phase I Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan would be to support the establishment of naturally producing populations in the Klamath Basin following implementation of the KHSA (Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report [EIS/EIR] 3.3-140). In this scenario, PacifiCorp would evaluate hatchery production options that do not rely on the current Iron Gate Hatchery water supply. The study would assess groundwater and surface water supply options, water reuse technologies or operational changes that could support hatchery production in the absence of Iron Gate Dam. Based on the study results, PacifiCorp would propose a post-Iron Gate Dam Mitigation Hatchery Plan to provide continued hatchery production for eight years after the removal of Iron Gate Dam. After removal of Iron Gate Dam and for a period of eight years, PacifiCorp would fund 100 percent of hatchery operations and maintenance costs necessary to fulfill annual mitigation objectives developed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in consultation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.1).</p>	No

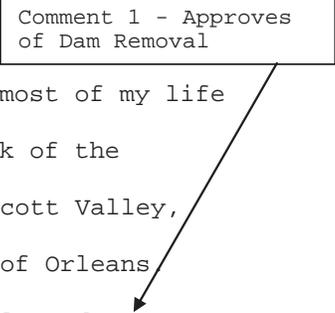
KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. BEAVER: Hello. My name is Ben Beaver,

B-e-n B-e-a-v-e-r.

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal



I am 32 years old. I have spent most of my life in this area. I was born on the South Fork of the Salmon River and grew up up there and in Scott Valley, and I've spent the last few years outside of Orleans

I support Option 2, which is complete dam

removal. And for one thing, the Klamath River, most of  
the summer, isn't fit to even swim in, and that's -- I  
think that's one main indicator that there is a problem  
with the river. The salmon runs are incredibly  
diminished, and, personally, I don't -- I catch trout in  
the lakes, but I don't even try and fish in the river,  
just because there aren't enough. And I know that the  
Karuk Tribe can't even catch enough fish to feed their  
people, and that I see as a major problem.

I know some folks have an issue with the KBRA.

But whatever those issues are, I don't think they're big  
enough to put a stop to this process. The fish don't

have time. It's already going to be 2020 by the time the  
dams come out, which, hopefully, they will. We can't  
wait any longer. And so, I think we need to move forward  
with Option 2.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Beaver, Ben  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_302-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_573

-----  
From: [dannybechtel@hotmail.com](mailto:dannybechtel@hotmail.com)[SMTP: DANNYBECHTEL@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:46:45 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)

Subject: Web Inquiry: Damn removable

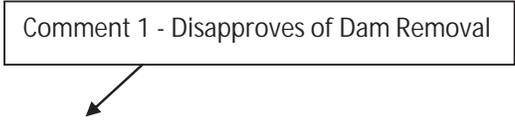
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Danny Bechtel

Organization: na

Subject: Damn removable

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Body: Removing the Damns is not only way to costly but will damage burial grounds down river and cause the cost of power to increase even more and we can't afford it now.

**Comment Author** Bechtel, Danny  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_573-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.  Section 3.13 describes the potential impacts to burial grounds and Mitigation Measures CH-3 and CH-4 describe the steps proposed to address these concerns.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_689

-----  
From: Stacy Becker [[SMTP: SBECKER@RENI.NET.COM](mailto:SBECKER@RENI.NET.COM)]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 9:59:58 PM  
To: [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov); BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd  
Subject: Klamath dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please support efforts to remove the Klamath dams. For the fish, the watershed, the tribes, the fishers, the economy, the taxpayers, and the broad coalition that came together, got over their differences, and agreed upon one thing: un-dam the Klamath.

Thank you,  
Stacy Becker  
McKinleyville, CA  
95519

Comment 1 -Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Becker, Stacy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_689-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1126\_904

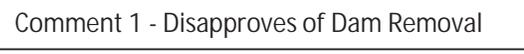
-----  
From: Debbie Beckerdite[SMTP:DEBIBECKER@GMAIL.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 6:21:22 PM

Subject: Damns in general

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



I demand that you leave these damns in place. As a citizen doing this for environmental hogwash is NUTS! Leave us alone & mind your own business.

Debbie Beckerdite

**Comment Author**      Beckerdite, Debbie  
**Agency/Assoc.**      General Public  
**Submittal Date**      November 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1126_904-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1212\_1204

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:58:07 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Proposal to remove dams on the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Randy Beem <[biobi096@gmail.com](mailto:biobi096@gmail.com)> 11/16/2011 12:38 PM >>>

We want to strongly urge that the dams on the Klamath River NOT be torn down because to do so would be to destroy a great source of green energy and would be very harmful to both wildlife and the agricultural endeavors that depend on a predictable source of water...to say nothing of the damage that silt and flood waters would cause downstream.

Randy and Sharon Beem  
Redding, CA

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

--  
As you've probably noticed, I've changed my primary email address from '[r.beem@sbcglobal.net](mailto:r.beem@sbcglobal.net)' to 'biobi096@gmail.com.' I'm having my sbc mail forwarded so feel free to continue emailing me at sbc, or email me directly at my new gmail account. Thanks!

**Comment Author** Beem, Randy & Sharon  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1212_1204-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) presents a full analysis of the effects sediment release (Sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.11), flood hydrology (Section 3.6), and lost power production (Section 3.18) from removing the reservoirs.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_715

-----  
From: Randy Beem[SMTP:BIOBIO96@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:38:06 PM  
To: Undisclosed recipients  
Subject: Proposal to remove dams on the Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

We want to strongly urge that the dams on the Klamath River NOT be torn down because to do so would be to destroy a great source of green energy and would be very harmful to both wildlife and the agricultural endeavors that depend on a predictable source of water....to say nothing of the damage that silt and flood waters would cause downstream.

Randy and Sharon Beem  
Redding, CA

--

As you've probably noticed, I've changed my primary email address from '[r.beem@sbcglobal.net](mailto:r.beem@sbcglobal.net)' to '[biobio96@gmail.com](mailto:biobio96@gmail.com).' I'm having my sbc mail forwarded so feel free to continue emailing me at sbc, or email me directly at my new gmail account. Thanks!

**Comment Author** Been, Randy & Sharon  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_715-1	The dams provide minimal downstream flood control. The reservoirs are not a water supply for farms and ranches.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_225

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

MR. LARRY BELL: Hello. My name is Larry Bell.

It's spelled L-a-r-r-y, Bell, B-e-l-l. And I have lived  
in this county and Modoc County all my life, which is  
sixty-sixty and a half years.

I am a personal person and grew up in the

Tulelake, Klamath Basin.

Comment 1 - Economics

I can say both Modoc and Siskiyou County and

Klamath County, you're destroying the economy of them

completely because the cost of electricity will out

surpass the crops we can grow here in the future if you

take these dams out.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I'm against it and I'm with Liz Bowen and I'm

with Louise and I'm with Brandon Criss here on the idea.

I know that from personal fact because Klamath

Water and Power paid me \$7,800 which I paid my wrangler to

run my well, which is a 60 horse well and approximately

75 feet. You can't pay them kind of costs yourself and be

a farmer or rancher.

The other well on my other piece of property,

which is family owned still, was 13,000, was 100

horsepower and about, about 100-foot draw; and it has

drawn a big amount of water but it costs 13,000 plus. And that was last year when Klamath Water and Power paid the water bill.

Okay, thank you, and I appreciate your patience

in putting up with me.

Comment 3 - Fish

I think you guys better reconsider what you're doing, because all the silt and everything coming down river after this is going to kill the fish because you can take a look at what happened in the Rogue River. You guys better evaluate what happened in the Rogue River. I thank you.

**Comment Author** Bell, Larry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_225-1	<p>The regional economic analysis suggests that the regional economy will benefit from dam removal, mitigation, activities to provide for water sharing, and restoration of the Basin ecosystem. The regional economic analysis (including an analysis of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement [KBRA]) is discussed in Section 3.15.</p> <p>Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. To a relatively greater extent as compared to other input costs, the hydrology modeling drives the agricultural regional analysis.</p> <p>The analysis recognizes that irrigators are anticipated to pump more groundwater in the Proposed Action compared to No Action/No Project Alternative and therefore would pay more for electricity under the Proposed Action even with a decrease in electricity rates assumed in the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Table 3.15-57 shows the regional economic effects as a result of increased pumping costs. Because farmers are paying more for electricity to pump groundwater under the Proposed Action household income would be reduced by the additional money spent to pump groundwater. A reduced household income due to increased pumping costs would have a relatively small negative impact on the regional economy. This negative impact could be at least partially offset if water right holders, or the growers, would be compensated for leasing or selling water rights.</p> <p>In addition, some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in the Klamath Basin, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Economic and Tribal Summary Technical Report and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report. These reports can be found at <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_225-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_225-3	<p>Monitoring and evaluation of dam removals throughout the nation will inform the Secretarial decision. Monitoring of fish and habitat response to dam removals on the Rogue River, as well as other river systems in the Pacific Northwest, will be used to inform the decision regarding the future of the Klamath River dams.</p> <p>In addition to monitoring possible negative effects of dam removal and the subsequent sediment release, there may also be</p>	No

**Comment Author** Bell, Larry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>important benefits of bedload movement into restored river channels currently under reservoirs. At two dam removal sites in southern Oregon on the Rogue River, Chinook salmon quickly used spawning habitat that was formerly inaccessible under reservoirs, benefiting from conversion to riverine habitat and associated bedload/gravel movement.</p> <p>The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is monitoring salmon spawning activity in the Rogue River, including the reach of the river containing the former Savage Rapids and Gold Ray impoundments. Chinook salmon redds within the former impoundments have been documented by ODFW in 2010 and 2011. These counts should be considered minimums.</p> <p>At Savage Rapids in 2010 (the first full fall after dam removal), 91 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented where no redds had existed previously. In 2011, at least 104 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented. Redds were observed immediately below the former dam site within the first two years.</p> <p>At the Gold Ray impoundment in 2010 (the fall after dam removal), 37 redds were documented from within the bounds of the former reservoir. In 2011, at least 87 redds from within the bounds of the former reservoir were documented. The ODFW is conducting this monitoring as part of their ongoing annual spawning ground survey effort (Samarin 2012).</p> <p>Master Response WQ 11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>On the Klamath River, it is likely that Chinook salmon (as well as other anadromous fish) would likewise quickly spawn in habitat that was formerly inaccessible under reservoirs. As mentioned in the Section on Key Ecological Attributes for dam removal alternatives, river channel currently under reservoirs would be expected to revert to and maintain pool-riffle morphology due to the restoration of riverine processes in what is now the Hydroelectric reach. It is expected that gravel sized spawning habitat will be available within reservoir areas area after the first high flow event mobilizing gravels and flush sand from the bed (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation], 2012d). It is somewhat uncertain when the sands will be flushed from the reservoir beds, but based upon the simulations of Reclamation (2012d), it will likely occur as soon as a few months under a wet hydrology scenario to as long as 3 years during a dry hydrology scenario. Oregon State University (OSU) is also conducting sediment movement surveys within this reach of the Rogue River. Federal</p>	

**Comment Author** Bell, Larry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>and State funding is being used to support annual surveys of sediment movement from Tou Velle State Park (river mile 130) downstream to the mouth of the Applegate River (river mile 96). Data collection consists of bathymetric and topographic surveys with boat-mounted acoustic Doppler current profiler, and substrate classification with particle counts on depositional surfaces. Volume of sediment movement on an annual basis will be determined through a quantitative comparison of surfaces interpolated from survey data.</p> <p>OSU conducted sediment movement surveys (2009-2011) within the former Savage Rapids Reservoir and downstream to the Applegate River (river mile 96). Preliminary results from comparison of pre-removal (2009) to 1 year post-removal (2010) surveys have shown approximately 30 percent (46,000 cubic meters) of the estimated volume of sediment in the reservoir behind Savage Rapids Dam has eroded and deposited primarily in pools within the first 800 meters downstream of the former dam location.</p> <p>For the ongoing sediment survey (2010 through 2012) associated with the removal of Gold Ray Dam, OSU has surveyed the Rogue River from Tou Velle State Park (river mile 130) to Valley of the Rogue State Park (river mile 113). Preliminary results from a comparison of pre-removal (2010) to 1 year post-removal (2011) surveys show that approximately 40 percent (122,000 cubic meters) of the estimated volume of sediment in the reservoir behind Gold Ray Dam has eroded and deposited primarily in pools within the first 3,300 meters downstream of the former dam location. OSU plans to continue to monitor the movement of the sediment in this section of the Rogue River into 2013. (Samarin 2012)."</p>	

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

MR. JIM BELLET: Jim Bellet, B-e-l-l-e-t-t. I'm a  
candidate for Klamath County Commissioner. And I want to  
thank you for the opportunity for us to voice our opinion  
about this very important subject.

Comment 1- KHSA

First thing I would like to do is change the name  
of the KHSA, take the agreement off of it because we  
definitely don't have a oneness of opinion, feeling or  
purpose. We do not have a harmonious understanding.  
What are we doing? We are plowing ahead with  
something that will affect us for a long time, not just  
50 years but probably forever.  
I believe we need to step back, take a deep breath  
and think about this for a while before we make any rash  
decisions we're not going to like in the future.  
We need to look at the motivations of the different  
parties who are in this just for the money and not the  
overall well-being of the community.  
Some will take the money and run. All the  
consultants, I'm sure, are standing on the sidelines  
waiting on the sidelines licking their chops for all the

money they are going to make.

But they are not part of the community and will be

long gone with their money.

Let's scrap these so-called agreements, take the

best parts of them and redo some real agreements that

somebody can get behind.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

The one thing that needs to be done with the dams,

and the only solution to the dams that you offer, is

Alternate No. 4. That's the only one that makes any

chance for an actual agreement. Just like I said, you

have to have a harmonious understanding and the oneness of

opinion. As you know we do not have that here tonight.

Alternate No. 4 will have fish passages that will

Comment 3 - Fish

let the fish, if they want to, move up the river. Now

they say the natural river is better than a fish passage.

I don't believe that. I believe the fish will follow the

fish passage. They have done it for years. There's lot

of fish passages along the dams. That's the way they

move.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

One other thing they did not consider is the fish

hatchery in Fort Klamath. That fish hatchery produced

billions of salmon. Those were Rogue River salmon

released in Coos Bay. Those -- they could not release

them into the Klamath Lake because they were Rogue River

species.

So we can take that hatchery on Fort Creek, turn it  
into a hatchery for Klamath River salmon and the lake. If  
you really want salmon in the lake, you can have it there  
almost immediately. That hatchery has grown a lot of  
salmon, and you can have millions of salmon in the lake.  
They will work their way down the river.

My time is up, thank you.

**Comment Author** Bellet, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_160-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	No
GP_MC_1018_160-2	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
GP_MC_1018_160-3	By providing an unimpeded migration corridor, the Proposed Action would provide the greatest possible benefit related to fish passage, hence, the highest survival (Buchanan et al. 2011a) and reproductive success.  Under the Proposed Action, 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 (Bureau of Reclamation [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, 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, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board [NCRWQCB] 2010a, Perry et al. 2011; see also Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), Section 3.2.4.3.2.1), an increase in dissolved oxygen concentrations (PacifiCorp 2004b, NCRWQCB 2010; see also Draft 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 Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.4, Algae).  Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.	No
GP_MC_1018_160-4	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No

GP\_WI\_1108\_400

-----  
From: chirezchik@yahoo.com[SMTP: CHIREZCHIK@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 11:30:09 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR Comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Anna Bennett  
Organization:

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR Comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I fully support Alternative 2 in the Draft EIS/EIR. Full removal of the 4 dams on the Klamath River is the only option. This river is dying and it has blocked the salmon runs from the Pacific Ocean to here in the head waters. When these dams were built, there was a promise to the Klamath people that fish passage would be provided so as not to cut the salmon runs to the head waters. This was never done, thus the tribal people have suffered greatly. The health of our nation has been severely compromised. This is the right thing to do.

**Comment Author** Bennett, Anna  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1108_400-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1114\_658

From: [j.berggreen@yahoo.com](mailto:j.berggreen@yahoo.com) [<mailto:j.berggreen@yahoo.com>]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 11:27 AM  
To: Gabour, Robert; Soeth, Peter D  
Subject: Submission to Reclamation

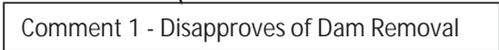
From John Berggreen ([j.berggreen@yahoo.com](mailto:j.berggreen@yahoo.com)) on 11/14/2011 at 11:11:25MSGBODY:

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this to urge your Department to follow the scientific facts along with common sense and abolish your plans on removing the Copco and Irongate dams on the Klamath River in Siskiyou County.

Thank you,  
John Berggreen

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Berggreen, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1114_658-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1114\_652

-----  
From: Lucy Bernard [[SMTP: LBERNARDRIVAS@GMAIL.COM](mailto:LBERNARDRIVAS@GMAIL.COM)]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:21:07 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

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

Lucy Bernard

97212

**Comment Author** Bernard, Lucy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1114_652-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_655

-----  
From: [paulbettelheim@gmail.com](mailto:paulbettelheim@gmail.com)[SMTP: PAULBETTELHEIM@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:54:26 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Paul Bettelheim  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: I strongly support full removal of the 4 Klamath River Dams. REstore the flows and the salmon runs

**Comment Author** Bettelheim, Paul  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_655-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1128\_917

-----  
From: Sierra Bingham[SMTP: FERNTREE8@VERIZON.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 12:16:20 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

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

Sierra Bingham

17110

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Bingham, Sierra  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1128_917-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_482

-----  
From: [fivebirds@sonic.net](mailto:fivebirds@sonic.net)[SMTP:FIVEBIRDS@SONIC.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 8:37:37 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: remove Klamath Damns Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Laurie Birdsall  
Organization:

Subject: remove Klamath Damns

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Body: Please take every action to restore the fish habitat on the Klamath River by removing the dams. Steelhead and Coho salmon have been dwindling since the dam's construction and they are now at an endangered species level. 2020 is out of the question if the fish are to survive. Take action now.

**Comment Author** Birdsall, Laurie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1110_482-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP\_WI\_1108\_397

-----  
From: pacbmarianne@pacbell.net [SMTP: PACBMARIANNE@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 10:44:37 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Restoration - Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marianne Bi thell  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Restoration - Dam Removal

Body: I am writing you today to submit my comments in support of Alternative 2 for full dam removal to restore the Klamath River.

Thank you for your time.

**Comment Author** Bithell, Marianne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1108_397-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1019\_073

-----  
From: Doug Blackwell[SMTP:COMELISTEN2DB@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2011 9:43:06 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: comment regarding the dam removal on the Klamath River  
Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Elizabeth Vasquez @ Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

I am in favor of removing the dams and letting the Klamath River go back to its ancestral river status.

Thank you for allowing me to write to you regarding the potential Copco Lake dam removal on the Klamath River. I have two comments:

ONE) I have heard it said that there is no scientific evidence that the salmon will return to the upper reaches of the Klamath after dam removal. Yet every time I offer proof, no one in the "do not remove the dams group" returns my calls or answers my emails.

Comment 2 - Fish

I lived in Maine in 1999 when the Edwards Dam was removed from the Kennebec River. It was estimated that though the river had been dammed for 160 years, the Atlantic Salmon would return after 5 to 10 years. THE ATLANTIC SALMON RETURNED IN THE FIRST YEAR! I saw it with my own eyes.

Anyone needing scientific proof to Maine, go to the Kennebec River and LOOK DOWN.

Comment 3 - Economics

TWO) I have researched what happened to the local Maine economy after dam removal and local tourism, fishing, boating, etc. It has almost all been positive following dam removal.

Reading some of the listed Websites will even give first hand accounts of riverfront (formerly lakefront) homeowners and their impressions of dam removal. You will read from many riverfront homeowners who had been against dam removal and who are now very pleased with the post-dam results.

Please do the following Google search for many Websites with the above scientific proof. Google the following: Edwards Dam removal on the Kennebec River

Thank you for allowing me to make comment on this issue.

Doug Blackwell  
Mount Shasta, California  
Comelisten2db@gmail.com

**Comment Author** Blackwell, Doug  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1019_073-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1019_073-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1019_073-3	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. DAVID BLANCHARD: My name is David Blanchard,

B-l-a-n-c-h-a-r-d.

And with all due respect to the tribes, I have got  
some good friends on the tribe.

Thank you for the opportunity to express my  
opinion. I may be unique here in that I'm not a water  
user but I am a voter, a citizen and in Klamath County a  
patriot.

I have grown up and lived in the Klamath Basin for  
over 50 years. As a youngster I was fascinated with  
Oregon and her Native Americans.

I was also proud to be a citizen of the state with  
such a strong independent history. We were Americans, we  
were Oregonians, we were planters, harvesters, ranchers,  
fishermen, loggers and dam builders.

We were the original environmentalists. Oregonians  
were the steward of the state, taking care of not only the  
land but each other.

Now people from the outside have come in and told  
us that we can't log because of a bird; we can't fish for  
various reasons; we can't farm because the tribe travels;

we can't walk on beaches because of a water bird; we can't even build a house if it's not 16 or 20 living units per acre; or worse, we can't heat or power our homes or irrigate with affordable power. These are our contrived rules that are against what our Oregonian forefathers envisioned.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Removing the dams makes no sense. They generate power, prevent flooding, create irrigation. These seem completely counter, taking the dams out seems completely counter to the administrations's desire to create green energy.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Instead of removing the dams, PacifiCorp should be encouraged to update the efficiency of the generators and provide true real fish ladders. Removing the dams is a step backwards and a step that history will show as folly.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Blanchard, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_173-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MC_1018_173-2	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_173-3	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes construction of fish ladders in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams. For a detailed description of Alternative 4 see Section 2.4.5.	No

**Klamath Settlement**  
  
**Speaker Card**

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

Name (please print) DAVID BLANCHARD

Representing SELF

Notes: AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

13

GP\_MF\_1019\_097

**Comment Author** Blanchard, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_097-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1219\_1098

-----  
From: [1bigadventure@gmail.com](mailto:1bigadventure@gmail.com)[SMTP: 1BIGADVENTURE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, December 19, 2011 2:44:42 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support for Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Blume  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Support for Dam Removal

Body: I would strongly encourage Alternative 2, the removal of dams.

**Comment Author** Blume, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1219_1098-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1114\_639

-----  
 From: Rich Bodnar[SMTP:RICHARDBODNAR@ROADRUNNER.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 9:10:05 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am opposed to the removal of the dams on Copco Lake. I am a Copco Lake property owner and an avid outdoorsman.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

The removal of the dam threatens to further destroy my property value and the views I have. There is no plan in place to compensate me for the damage to my property and there are no plans to deal with the mess created in the lake bed upon dam removal.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The removal of the dams means the loss of clean energy, the loss of recreational property, and a devastating impact on the ecology and families who live there. The dam removal means we go to dirty energy and the both the consumer and taxpayer are hit with the costs.

Comment 4 - Recreation

Dam removal means and end to world class whitewater rafting in portions of the river. The lakes and reservoir will no longer be there for boating, kayaking, swimming, or fishing.

The removal of the dams will load up the area with silt, sediment, and toxic materials. The damage to the river and local shore line will exist for long periods.

Comment 5 - Sediment Toxicity

There are species of fish that will not survive in a flowing river environment.

Comment 6a - Fish

The loss of dams will increase the risk of floods and open up the possibility of low river levels during drought years.

Comment 7 - Hydrology

Comment 6b - Fish

The fishery will be closed and we will all sit back and laugh at the foolishness we are being sold when people speak of the revitalization of the salmon population. It will not happen. There are no solid studies showing this happens—it is the same hollow claim we hear when dam removal discussions have come up for the past forty years.

This entire process has been a sham. The only views that seem to count are the environmentalists who have nothing to lose. No one in the government or the environmentalists care what happens to local communities or property values. The Indian tribes will benefit from the deal—which again just shows what a circus this process is. Land and money for the Indian tribes and nothing for the people actually losing property, money, or lifestyles.

This is one of the most shameful things I have ever seen in America. There is no transparency, fairness, or honesty from the parties seeking to impose their pain on the residents of Copco Lake and surrounding communities. Seems more a sad book written about people in another country.

Rich Bodnar

Patricia Avenue

Copco Lake, CA

**Comment Author** Bodnar, Rich  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1114_639-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-2	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation. Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plan.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-4	Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes a reduction in some whitewater boating opportunities in the Hell's Corner Reach, with substantial increases in whitewater flows in the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Bypass Reaches, and little impact on flows for whitewater boaters below Iron Gate dam. Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-5	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-6	The comment as presented provides no evidence that salmon populations would not be revitalized under Alternatives 2 or 3 or that these alternatives would result in fishery closures.	No
GP_EM_1114_639-7	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No

GP\_LT\_1121\_867

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 21 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150		My 11/21

**Dear Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation**

**Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal**

*I support the restoration of fisheries and habitat of the Klamath River Watershed but do not support removing the dams as proposed. The two alternatives in your EIR that I support are:*

- Alternative one – no action
- Alternative four – keep dams with fish ladders

**Comment 2 - FERC**

**Comment 3 - Sediment Transport**

**Do not release the sediment. Save the fish and ALL the aquatic life.**

An estimated 22 million cubic yards of fine sediment and aggregate will be released down the Klamath River if the four dams are simultaneously removed. Whether it is the height of the winter flows, or not, the release of this much sediment will smother the river system and kill all living organisms...many of them endangered. **THIS IS AN ILLEGAL TAKE.** No one knows for sure what will happen and no modeling ever portrays what actually happens.

Imagine mud covering one square mile that is 13 to 20 feet deep!

This sediment will destroy salmon runs, spawning areas, deep holes, and wash into our bays. Additionally it will negatively affect the water that is pumped out for public consumption as well as the equipment. This sediment will impair the environment affecting water clarity and purity! This amount of sediment will sterilize the river for many years.

**It has been admitted this is an “experiment” – we can’t afford this kind of experiment!**

**Investigate the original statements for fraudulent information, use current real science.**

It is not beyond the scope of work for government agencies to provide false information. According to this article: [www.examiner.com/law-enforcement-in-national/u-s-judge-blasts-obama-scientists-calling-them-liars](http://www.examiner.com/law-enforcement-in-national/u-s-judge-blasts-obama-scientists-calling-them-liars) . The feds provided “equivocal or bad science,” in order to divert two years’ worth of water from the state’s central valley farmland, according to a 279-page opinion issued by U.S. District Judge Oliver W. Wanger in Fresno, California.

Furthermore, Judge Wanger also determined that many of the government scientists provided “false” and “incredible” testimony in order to support a “bad faith” preservation plan. Specifically named in the opinion were scientists from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

These very same departments are involved in the study to remove the Klamath Dams. How can we trust any information from these people?

**Comment 4 - NEPA**

**Hydropower is renewable energy and important for our future.**

The state of California has a mandate that 1/3 of the energy produced must come from renewable sources and currently 12% is produced from hydropower. BUT the state does not include this power in its calculations!! The four hydro-electric dams have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes and businesses AND have potential to produce enough to power 150,000 homes.

This is true green electricity. How many solar panels or windmills will be needed to replace this amount of energy? At what cost?

**Comment 5 - Hydropower**

**Include alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams.**

The EIR is incomplete because it does not include other alternatives that have been provided. The federal agencies and CA DFG will not consider them.

Classification	13
Project	
Control No.	7104
Date input	11/20/11

**Comment 6 - Alternatives**

**The federal and state governments are broke.**

It could cost \$450 million to remove the dams without tearing out the structure or removing the sediment. When these additional costs are factored in, and they need to be to save the river, then the

**Comment 7 - Costs**

← Comment 7 cont.

costs will go up dramatically. The FERC licensing and environmental requirements may be a cheaper alternative.

The Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money; besides the cost of the dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake and fraudulent RESTORATION. Nearly half a billion dollars has been spent with very little to show for it. How has these monies been spent?

Several federal and state agencies will spend \$493 on fisheries programs like, \$63 million on restoration projects on the Sprague, Williamson and Wood rivers; \$67 million for the fringe wetlands around Upper Klamath Lake and fish diversions for the Keno Dam; \$92 million for water conservation and ground water management; \$47 million is budgeted for acquisition of lease of water rights, water conservation and land management programs; and \$7 million for modification of dikes on the Wood River.

A total of \$338 million would support implementation of the water deal – things like paying for farmers to idle land and not farm, provide lower power rates to pump water; \$65 million for tribal economic development and environmental management; each tribe will also get \$14 million for fisheries management.

The Salmon River Restoration Council will get \$10 million for their projects. The Klamath tribes would like fishing rights on the Klamath River from Iron Gate to Interstate 5. Does this mean no one expects the fish to get to Klamath Falls where their territory is? The Klamath tribes also get \$21 million to purchase the Mazama Forest. The wildlife refuges get more water. There is \$100 million budgeted to acquire water on a year-to-year basis for environmental needs.

This is a 50-year act with funding only for the first 10-years. \$1.5 billion is just the tip of this environmental "iceberg".

2011 NOV 21 PM 12:53

DIR:AU  
MP-100610

It is for these reasons and many more that I choose Alternative 1 and 4.

Signed Sarah E. Benzweid

Address 72 Sunshine Way

Date November 15, 2011

**Comment Author** Bogenreif, Sarah  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1121_867-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-3	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-1 C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  And independent science panel issued a report in December 2011 which found Judge Wanger's criticism of Interior scientists was without merit and not supported by the record. The two scientists named in the Judge's opinion have had no part in the Klamath science investigations or the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process. The scientists involved, from all agencies within the federal and state governments, have acted with the highest of scientific integrity in carrying out the investigations associated with this effort.	No
GP_LT_1121_867-5	The Lead Agencies are uncertain as to the data source the comment author relied on regarding the potential for eliminating electricity to more than 150,000 homes. As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, GHG-3 and HYDP-2, adequate power supplies are available within the region and will continue to be available to supply these households.  Master Responses GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.  Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.  As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, the Lead Agencies have used a conservative approach to predict the power resource mix under the dam removal alternatives by assuming a mix similar to the the current portfolio and do not speculate the specific power resource mix that PacifiCorp will utilize to comply with the California Renewable Portfolio Standards.  Using the 1.5 mega watt (MW) wind turbine models commonly installed at modern industrial wind farms to estimate the number turbines necessary to produce the Klamath Hydroelectric Project's 169 MW of installed capacity is dependent on the turbine	No

**Comment Author** Bogenreif, Sarah  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

efficiency. Current average efficiencies for turbines are approximately 35%. (Department of Energy [DOE], 20% Wind Energy by 2030 Report, <http://www.20percentwind.org/20p.aspx?page=Report>). This efficiency reflects production in average wind speeds and takes into account days when the turbines are not producing power. With this 35% efficiency factor, approximately 322 wind turbines would be required to match this capacity.

Modern solar panel production, taking into account the uncertainties of solar panel efficiency, is typically estimated at 10 watts per square foot of solar panels ([www.solar-estimate.org](http://www.solar-estimate.org)). Using this number, it would take approximately 390 acres of solar panels to produce the same 169 MW of installed capacity.

GP\_LT\_1121\_867-6

Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Two alternatives that moved forward, Alternatives 4 and 5, include fish passage as suggested in the comment. Other passage alternatives did not meet the criteria for selection of alternatives for the following reasons:

No

Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.

GP\_LT\_1121\_867-7

Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.

No

Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.

GP\_EM\_1119\_1111

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:33:29 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: dam the removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Dale <adlibber@charter.net> 11/19/2011 10:31 PM >>>

Dam the removal not the other way around.

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Why were the dams put in place in the first place? Has that reason changed or have certain groups become more powerful?

Comment 2 - NEPA

After the expense of installing them it will now cost many times more to remove them; what? The reasons given?

Comment 3 - Costs

Do they generate electricity? If they do then where is the replacement of the power coming from? In these times of the supposed necessity for "green energy" this appears to run against the grain of that effort.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Removal of these dams is totally ignorant .Don't do it!

Dale L.Bohling  
P.O.Box 918  
Crescent City,CA 95531  
adlibber@charter.net

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Bohlinh, Dale  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1119_1111-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1119_1111-2	<p>The purpose of the PacifiCorp Hydroelectric Project (including the four dams) is power generation. 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 Environmental Impact Statement (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 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/Environmental Impact Report (EIR).</p>	No
GP_EM_1119_1111-3	<p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.</p>	No
GP_EM_1119_1111-4	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1217\_1082

-----  
From: [bchr41@aol.com](mailto:bchr41@aol.com)[SMTP: BCHR41@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, December 17, 2011 8:49:14 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Beverly Boise-Cossart  
Organization: none

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal.

This is the best alternative for the Klamath River watershed, fisheries, and tax payers.

Full dam removal is the right thing to do now, and for future generations.

Thank you.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Boise-Cossart, Beverly  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1217_1082-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



**Comment Author** Blender, Aimee  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1110_650-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1110\_475

-----  
From: Steve Bollock [[SMTP: REMBRANDT9962@SBCGLOBAL.NET](mailto:REMBRANDT9962@SBCGLOBAL.NET)]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 5:38:27 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

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

Steve Bollock

96067-9606

**Comment Author** Bollock, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1110_475-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_551

-----  
From: [lea.bond@gmail.com](mailto:lea.bond@gmail.com)[SMTP: LEA.BOND@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:30:03 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lea Bond  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Please support Alternative 2 - full dam removal!

Thank you,  
Lea

**Comment Author** Bond, Lea  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

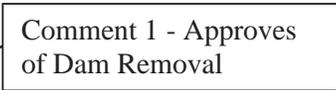
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_551-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1209\_1008

-----  
From: [botzlers@sbcglobal.net](mailto:botzlers@sbcglobal.net) [SMTP: BOTZLERS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Friday, December 09, 2011 11:16:49 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wriinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wriinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sally Botzler  
Organization:  
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal



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

**Comment Author** Botzler, Sally  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 09, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1209_1008-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1201\_952

-----  
From: [rbourdon@design-workshops.com](mailto:rbourdon@design-workshops.com)[SMTP: RBOURDON@DESIGN-WORKSHOPS.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 5:22:51 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Richard Bourdon  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Body: I have been fishing the Klamath River since 1958 and have seen firsthand the decline of the once great fishery. Between the decline in logging and fish the local peoples including Native Americans have suffered greatly. I've mostly fished the Orleans area and where once 20 steelhead per day were common, now with 53 years experience fishing the river a two fish day is the exception. Long gone are the days of keeping any fish, now I just pray that with dam removal and restoration that my grand children will someday be able to enjoy that the Klamath once was. Rich Bourdon

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Bourdon, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 01, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1201_952-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_222

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

MS. LIZ BOWEN: Liz Bowen, L-i-z, B-o-w-e-n.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I was born in Siskiyou County. I'm opposed to dam removal. And as far as openness from both sides, I must say that there's a You Tube out there that was created by the opposition, of my opinion; and it is blatant and showing fish, baby fish, that are supposedly dead in one of our creeks in our valley.

The people trespassed on my cousin's property in order to do that. They were caught by my cousin. I know this happened.

Open-mindedness, I have seen very little of it.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Right now I would like to report Scott River has salmon in it. Over 30 were counted within an hour period. Unfortunately DFG has put a wear across the river. The fish have to go all the way down to eight inches. I have a photo of it. That shows the salmon have to find this tiny spot, and then DFG expects all the salmon to get up to the Scott River or it is the farmer's fault for having salmon up in the river, and you're obstructing the salmon from coming up the river. That wear is in the canyon, and it is wrong.

Comment 3 - NEPA

←  
To the federal agencies proposing dam

destruction, EIS, EIR regarding four hydroelectric dams in the Klamath River, it is invalid because the participating agencies have violated federal law by refusing to coordinate the plan to destroy the dam with the local governments.

The Department of Interior, and other federal agencies involved with the destruction of Klamath River dams have violated the law by refusing to coordinate the plan for destruction with the local elected officials, sheriffs, our sheriff and the supervisors, city councils and mayors.

The interests of the majority of citizens are being subverted for the political gain of special interest groups who will be paid hundreds of millions of tax dollars over the next 16 years for restoration of salmon projects. Did I mention we have salmon in the Scott River?

Once again federal agencies have favored special interest groups over those of the vast majority of citizens. So what's new? Well, something that's new is coordination. We are expecting all of the federal and the state agencies to coordinate with our sheriff and with other elected local groups in our county.

Coordination and coordination, you must be

consistent with local policy. Local policy, we have local  
policy of management, of restoration of our lands, and we  
expect you to come and be consistent with our local  
policy.

**Comment Author** Bowen, Liz  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_222-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_222-2	The Proposed Action does not address activities within the Scott River basin.	No
GP_MC_1020_222-3	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination. Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.	No

GP\_EM\_1123\_907

-----  
From: Tami Bozarth[SMTP:EUREKAAUTO@MONTANASKY.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 2:59:06 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To whom it may concern:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I urge you to reconsider your plan to destroy Klamath river dams. It is the wrong thing to do. Would you feel differently if this was in your own backyard?

Sincerely,

Tami Bozarth

**Comment Author** Bozarth, Tami  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1123_097-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1020\_076

-----  
From: Chris Breitenfelder[SMTP:DORISNCHRISB@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 1:25:15 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Hydropower

I am strongly against the Klamath Restoration Agreement.

Comment 2 - Cost Estimate

The removal of 4 working dams, which produce clean, cheap electricity is not a good use of limited government funds.

What are we going to use to replace this hydroelectric power? Smoke belching coal fired plants ??  
Not a good environmental friendly choice!

We would be better off asking Pacific Power to build some fish ladders (like at the Bonneville Dam) to accommodate the few salmon that want to swim upriver.

Sincerely  
H.C.BREITENFELDER  
10119 Cinnamon Teal Dr.  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601  
541-273-2263

Comment 4 - Alternatives

**Comment Author** Breitenfelder, Chris  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1020_076-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1020_076-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1020_076-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1020_076-4	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes an alternative that describes this situation in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams. For a detailed description of Alternative 4 see Section 2.4.5.	No

GP\_LT\_1021\_182

John Brennan  
3715 Dale Creek Road  
Hammond Ranch, CA 96094

October 26, 2011

Re: Klamath restoration project EIR

Dear Government Official:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I live in Siskiyou County at the headwaters of Shasta River.

The Klamath dams must be removed as they pose an insurmountable obstacle to fish migration and spawning. Further they act as a tourniquet does, clamping off a flow vital to so many.

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

The EIR for this project must address the following issues:

- Farmers and ranchers moved into the Klamath Basin relying on the availability of domestic and irrigation water. The project must establish a way to continue delivery of adequate irrigation water to them, or they will have relied on that promise of water to their detriment.
- The generating capacity lost when the dams are removed must be replaced with as green a electricity generation source as the damsnow are.
- Lakefront property owners must be compensated for the loss of lakefront, perhaps by giving them back the land that was taken when the reservoir inundated it, or compensating them in some way which balances the loss of lakefront and the gain of a flowing fish river.
- Commercial rafters must be compensated for the loss of predictable and adequate flow during their normal rafting season.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Comment 4 - Real Estate

Comment 5 - Recreation

Thanks for this opportunity to comment on the environmental impacts of this excellent project.

Sincerely,

John P. Brennan, PE<sub>WA</sub>

**Comment Author** Brennan, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** Hammond Forest  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1021_182-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-2	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-4	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation. Master Response RE-6A Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_LT_1021_182-5	While dam removal would result in decreases in flows for whitewater boating in the Hell's Corner Reach, flows acceptable for whitewater boating would increase in the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Bypass Reaches.  Dam removal would result in little change to the number of days with suitable flows for whitewater boating, in the river sections below Iron Gate Dam. While dam removal would cause a decrease in the number of days with suitable flows for whitewater boating in the Hells Corner section, there is no provision in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) or the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) for monetary compensation to commercial outfitters due to changes brought about by dam removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1020\_075

-----  
From: j b@gotsky.com[SMTP: JB@GOTSKY.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 10:21:40 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; werner@wrinkl edog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIR comments  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Brennan  
Organization: Hammond Forest

Subject: EIR comments

Body: The dams are just like a tourniquet on our arms; both objects must be removed or part of us will atrophy.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

The removal process must:

Comment 2 - Economics

a. provide a means to provide agriculture with the water they were promised way back when. If the project cannot, then there must be compensation for that taking.

Comment 3- Real Estate

b. Compensate land owners along the reservoirs for the loss of lakefront by giving land back to them to the center line of the Klamath channel.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

c. Provide as green a means of the lost generating capacity as is possible.

d. Create a means to compensate licensed commercial rafters for the seasonal loss of water which will lessen their gross incomes.

Comment 5 - Economics

Each of these issues must be addressed with a specific plan. The EIR is not specific enough.

Take these dams out. Use groundwater storage, off main stem impoundments, aquifer recharge for dry season release.

Comment 6 - Water Supply/Rights

**Comment Author** Brennan, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** Hammond Forest  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1020_075-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-2	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects of Agricultural Water Supply.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-3	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation.  Master Response RE-6A Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-4	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-5	The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to disclose the impacts associated with each alternative to foster the decision-making process, which is what the Draft EIS/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has done. NEPA also requires that mitigation measures must be also discussed in an EIS, but it is at the discretion of the Lead Agency as to what measures are adopted and implemented.	No
GP_WI_1020_075-6	These types of measures are included in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), particularly the On-Project Plan. The KBRA is analyzed at a programmatic level as a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3.	No

GP\_WI\_1202\_958

-----  
From: [barbara.brimlow@gmail.com](mailto:barbara.brimlow@gmail.com)[SMTP: BARBARA.BRIMLOW@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 10:18:44 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Barbara and John Brimlow  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: We support Alternative 2 - full removal of the four dams.  
Thank you.  
John and Barbara Brimlow

**Comment Author**           Brimlow, John & Barbara  
**Agency/Assoc.**           General Public  
**Submittal Date**           December 02, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1202_958-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_380

-----  
From: mbrinkle@comcast.net[SMTP:MBRINKLE@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 2:57:29 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal III Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Brinkley  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal III

Body: I recommend option 2, full removal of the dams on the Klamath River. This will be the best option for fish, and it will result in restoration of a healthy river free of toxic algae and warm water. It will also provide good jobs.

**Comment Author** Brinkley, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_380-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1026\_368

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

MS. BRINTON: Good evening. I wasn't planning to speak tonight, but after listening to everybody, I decided to. I came here because of a bumper sticker, and it's the very first bumper sticker I have ever put on my car; and it says, "Un-dam the Klamath!" And I got that bumper sticker at a memorial service for Tim McKay, who was the -- ran the NEC. And I was on the board of the NEC for many years. So, in honor of Tim, I had to come tonight. Because I put on a bumper sticker, I have to come to the meeting. Comment 1 - Other/General

And listening to everything tonight, I mean, I am definitely for restoration of the entire Klamath watershed. I mean, pointblank. That's it. Bottom line. Restoration of the Klamath watershed. That includes everything.

But I'm hearing a lot of things that are bothering me. You know, it's the sovereignty rights of the natives, you know, trying to impede on that. Other things regarding water quality, the sediment, all kinds of other things that people are bringing in that, apparently, this document has not addressed. And it needs to be addressed, because this may be the one chance to get this done. And it's got to be done right.

You know, you know the old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine." Your mother told you that. Well, I'm going to tell you that. Do it right now, and don't come back and redo it, because then it just makes it more complicated and more difficult.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Brinton  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_368-1	Analysis of tribal trust rights including water rights are analyzed in Sections 3.8 and 3.12 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Water quality is analyzed in Section 3.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR.	No

GP\_EM\_1221\_1222

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Tuesday, January 03, 2012 8:38:27 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: dams comment  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Karen Brooks <kbrooks61@gmail.com> 12/21/2011 3:13 AM >>>  
RE: Comment on Draft EIS/EIR for Klamath Settlement

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Accept Alternative 1 - No Action/No Project Alternative

This is the best alternative presented as it will not dump 22.2 million tons of sediment into the river system and smother all aquatic life.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

This is an unreasonable and illegal "take" with too many unknown and unforeseeable consequences.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Alternative 1 will also allow the water flows to be the most consistent and keep the high nutrient load as far up river as possible.

Comment 4 - Costs

Lastly, being that there aren't any federal or state funds available to remove the dams, Alternative 1 forces all stakeholders to address outcome-based restoration to save the river system.

Comment 5 - Alternatives

Second Best Alternative 4 - Fish Passage at Four Dams

This should have been done a long time ago and can be borne by the ratepayers of the dams and Warren Buffet's empire. This can be accomplished by fish tunnels or diversion channels.

Comment 6 - Environmental Justice

This entire EIS/EIR is flawed in that it doesn't recognize all the stakeholders and the impacts economically, socially, or culturally.

Comment 7 - Real Estate

It also does not address the long term impact of private property nor the communities and infrastructure associated with dams that have changed the landscape the past 100 years.

Comment 8 - Hydropower

Lastly it does not mitigate or replace the energy that is lost when the dams are removed.

Comment 9 - Real Estate

One area that I could not find an answer to is who owns the land under the reservoirs? How will it be used and managed?

Name: Karen Brooks  
P.O. Box 730  
Bayside, CA 95524

Organization: None  
Title: Citizen

Email: [kbrooks61@gmail.com](mailto:kbrooks61@gmail.com)  
Date: 12-19-11

**Comment Author** Brooks, Karen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 21, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1221_1222-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-2	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-3	Alternative 1 is the No Action/No Project Alternative.  Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.  Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.  Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-6	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.  The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) describes the economic effects of the alternatives in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, the cultural resources effects in Section 3.13, Cultural Resources, and the effects on low-income and minority populations in Section 3.16, Environmental Justice.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-7	Section 3.15, Socioeconomics of the EIS/EIR addresses the long-term impact on private properties in the vicinity of the reservoirs.  Potential impacts from dam removal to infrastructure are analyzed in Section 3.22, Traffic and Transportation.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-8	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1221_1222-9	Please refer to Section 3.14 (Land Use, Agriculture and Forest Resources) for a complete description of land ownership in the area of analysis (pages 3.14-6 through 3.14-8).  Master RE-6A, C and E Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No

GP\_LT\_1019\_084

## Klamath Public Hearing Testimony

To: United States Department of Interior Officials  
 From: Bill Brown, Past Klamath County Commissioner  
 Date: October 18, 2011  
 Subject: Non-Support of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and Dam Removal

Comment 1 - KBRA

As one of the sitting Klamath County Commissioners when the work began on the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) in 2007, I had hopes that an agreement could be hammered out, supported by factions up and down the Klamath River Basin, that would offer real solutions to our future power needs and sustainable water

deliveries to our farms and ranches. Many solutions have been discussed prior and should have been included in the KBRA proposal including but not limited to:

- a) supporting additional water storage (Long Lake, Boundary Dam Proposals and/or other natural alternatives) in order to deliver water to agriculture and down-stream when deemed necessary.
- b) supporting amendment of the Endangered Species Act which has paralyzed the entire Klamath Basin through poor decisions based on unproven science and history,
- c) re-establishing the hatcheries to maximum instead of minimum capacities for a variety of fish species,
- d) establishing an aggressive plan to control the number of predators which we know are a large part of the problem related to fish numbers up the Klamath River, and
- e) additional controls being established for the large commercial fishing vessels that lay off our coast and contribute greatly to unsustainable fish runs.

These are but a few of the many parts of a total solution that I expected to see in the KBRA proposal along with other solutions that have not been thought of or addressed.

Because of the confidentiality agreement approved when the KBRA work began, stakeholders could not openly discuss the proposed KBRA. Once I had the January 2008 KBRA Draft Proposal in my hands and the confidentiality agreement was fulfilled I expressed, after careful thought and investigation, my disappointment in the KBRA proposal publicly. While there were a couple parts of the proposal that I thought could be beneficial, those were widely over-ridden by the four dams to be removed at taxpayer and rate-payer expense, purchase of a 90,000 acre tribal forest by taxpayers, idling of 18,000 acres in upper Klamath donating nearly 30,000 more acre feet of water to a political cause that has already cost our county dearly. Along with this was the fact that I witnessed very few real solutions identified above.

Comment 2 - KBRA

Following is a summary of major concerns that formed my decision, as a Klamath County Commissioner and now a private citizen, to not support the KBRA proposal as presented:

Comment 3 - KBRA

1. The KBRA does not have the support of the Klamath County Natural Resources Advisory Council, agriculture related organizations and a large majority of our citizens as proven by recent surveys and discussions with citizens. Citizens do not have a clue as how this will effect adjudication and costs in taxes, electrical rates, etc.

Comment 4 - Fish

2. Taking out dams will not provide a salmon run under past or current conditions due to the historical fact that the salmon were dead or dying at the location of the Irongate Dam which is why it was placed at that location along with geological reasons. For the fish to climb another 2000 plus feet in elevation and swim approximately another 80 miles when they are dead or dying at the Irongate location creates a reality of why there is no

evidence of salmon runs this far up the river. That is also why the engineers and scientists placed the fish hatchery at the Irongate Dam also. In other words, science and history teach us that we will have salmon runs in Klamath County "When Salmon Fly". The cost of dam removal, estimated between \$400 million and four billion, seems estimator's could come a bit closer, far exceeds the cost of developing additional water storage and implementing other real solutions. "Follow the Money" related to this KBRA proposal.

Comment 5 - Costs

Comment 6 - Economics

3. Over 100,000 acres of productive farm/ranch lands have been idled in Klamath County not counting conservation easements purchased by agencies with taxpayer funds. Using a conservative average of \$300 net income per acre of productive ground, this totals a net loss to our local economy of \$30 million dollars per year. Why would anyone need or want to negatively affect our gross income from agriculture further by taking another 18,000 acres out of production? This does not include losses to farm implement dealerships, veterinary services, ag suppliers, restaurants and all types of other retail shops.

4. The KBRA is an agreement with no legal basis. Klamath County Legal Councils (former and present), wrote opinions that this is only an agreement and is not legally binding. So, my question is why are we relying on an agreement that can and probably will change given new leadership locally, statewide and nationally? Seems like a perfect storm for future generations.

Comment 8 - KBRA

Comment 7 - KBRA

5. Purchasing tribal land under this agreement was one of those "Oh, By the Way" additions asked for by the Klamath Tribes a week or two before the draft was presented in January 2008. In my opinion, it has no place in this agreement. My stated opinion of purchasing tribal land is that the tribes have every right to purchase land with their own funds but the taxpayers have no obligation to assist or be responsible for said purchases.

6. I personally observed a great deal of deceptions, manipulations and outright misinformation that occurred during the development and proposed implementation of this KBRA proposal. Ugly politics, attempts to discredit those that oppose the KBRA proposal, illegal meetings and non-objective/balanced reporting by the Herald and News, especially after the Herald and News came out very early in favor of the KBRA proposal, was and is the norm. This type of behavior and game-playing has no place in such an important issue that will affect all Klamath Basin communities and citizens now and in the future. We all deserve better in order to fight future battles united.

Comment 9 - KBRA

In conclusion, while the current KBRA blew an excellent opportunity to bring forward real solutions, the reality is that this KBRA has caused division among our citizens for the benefit of the few. The solution is to not give in to small special interests rather work towards real solutions that are recognized as being supported by the majority with integrity in the process. Also, the United States of America is nearly bankrupt with enormous debt incurred through exorbitant spending. We, the taxpayers of America, need a break from these spending sprees on projects that are neither scientific nor necessary.

Comment 10 - Costs

Sincerely;



Bill Brown  
642 Pacific Terrace  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601  
541/891-7352

**Comment Author** Brown, Bill  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1019_084-1	An analysis of alternatives to the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) is beyond the scope of this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Both National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) include provisions that the draft environmental review analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that meet most of the purpose and need/project objections, and are potentially feasible (40 CFR § 1502.14; 43 CFR § 46.420(b); Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002; CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f)). Alternatives should be limited to ones that avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects (CEQA Guidelines Sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f), sec. 15204(a); Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). The Lead Agencies are not required to consider all conceivable alternatives to the Proposed Action. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21091(d)(2)(B); CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a); sec. 15204(a). Nor are the Lead Agencies required to analyze an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(f)(3). The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. These five alternatives were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report).	No
GP_LT_1019_084-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_084-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1019_084-4	Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the EIS/EIR in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.  The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing [FERC]). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:	No

**Comment Author** Brown, Bill  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12).</li> <li>• Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>• Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> <li>• Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).</li> <li>• The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the FERC (FERC 2007) concluded that anadromous fish occurred historically above Iron Gate Dam.</p> <p>The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that anadromous fish did not occur upstream of IGD. The statement that there are no records that salmon and steelhead ever got above the Iron Gate Dam is not factually correct.</p>	
GP_LT_1019_084-5	<p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-6	<p>Estimated economic impacts including those related to agricultural employment, relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-7	<p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-8	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-9	<p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_084-10	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_850

-----  
 From: Chris Brown[SMTP:JOHNADAMSCAPITALIST@YAHOO.COM]  
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 3:58:16 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Four dams on the Upper Klamath River  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 95825

To whom it may concern,

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

I am writing you regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

I support the farmers and ranchers of Southern Oregon and Northern California. I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off their land. What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to an already decimated area economically.

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

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

The Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's. Coho are not natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural. Coho typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

I believe it was intended by the federal government to excluded 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Also, 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. If they had a voice in this matter it would not have gone this far. But the agenda is not to comply democratically with people it is to rule people. This to me is

obviously a California ABAG agenda, better known as Agenda 21 as stated on the very clearly UN Agenda 21 web site.

In the United States, we are not governed by man nor by nature, we are governed by laws. You have broken our laws and ignored the residents. Where will these people go? How will they get electricity? Do you simply want to move them to relocation camps? Then what? What is your plan?

DO NOT REMOVE THE 4 DAMS AT UPPER KLAMATH RIVER.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,

Christopher Brown  
San Rafael, California

**Comment Author**        Brown, Chris  
**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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_850-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_1064

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:05:47 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Four dams on the Upper Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Chris Brown <[johnadamscapitalist@yahoo.com](mailto:johnadamscapitalist@yahoo.com)> 11/21/2011 3:01 PM >>>  
Mr. Gordon Leppig

c/o  
California Department of Fish and Game  
619 Second  
Street  
Eureka, CA  
95501

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

Dear Mr. Gordon Leppig,

I am writing you regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

I support the farmers and ranchers of Southern Oregon and Northern California. I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off their land. What is proposed by the Department of the Interior will be the final blow to an already decimated area economically.

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

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

The Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's. Coho are not natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural. Coho typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

I believe it was intended by the federal government to excluded 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Also, four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their

Duplication cont.

sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached. If they had a voice in this matter it would not have gone this far.

But the agenda is not to comply democratically with people it is to rule people. This to me is obviously a California ABAG agenda, better known at Agenda 21 as stated on the very clearly UN Agenda 21 web site.

In the United Staes, we are not governed by man nor by nature, we are governed by laws. You have broken our laws and ignored the residents. Where will these people go? How will they get electricity? Do you simply want to move them to relocation camps? Then what? What is your plan?

Comment 1 - General/Other

DO NOT REMOVE THE 4 DAMS AT UPPER KLAMATH RIVER.

Sincerely,

Christopher Brown  
San Rafael, California

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Brown, Christopher  
**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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_1064-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.  PacifiCorp outlined a series of actions in their 2008 Integrated Resource Plan to meet this deficit, including the addition of 144 mega watts (MW) of wind resources in 2009 through company owned resources and purchases, and the addition of 269 MW of wind resources in 2010 with company owned resources and 119 MW of power purchases (PacifiCorp 2008). These improvements and purchases will allow PacifiCorp to meet the expected load across their service area. Please see Volume I, Section 3.18, p. 11 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) for a more in depth discussion of power issues related to the removal of the Four Facilities.	No
GP_EM_1121_1064-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1208\_980

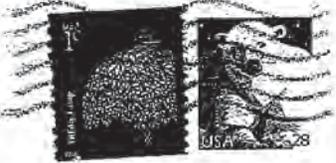
MR. LEPPIG,

KEEP THE Klamath Dam  
OPEN & FUNCTIONAL, DO NOT REMOVE IT

THE LOCAL CITIZENS  
DO NOT DESERVE TO  
SUFFER BECAUSE OF  
UNFOUNDED ENVIRONMENTAL  
CONCERNS.

Respectfully  
Pastor Bob Brown  
Galtburg, TN

Mr. Gordon Leppig  
% CA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME  
1019 Second St.  
Eureka CA 95501



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE, RESERVED FOR U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Brown, Pastor Rob  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1208_980-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_857

-----  
From: Kim Buck[SMTP:KIMBUCK@ATTITUDE.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:58:32 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

I can not express enough how important it is that the destruction of this dam or others throughout California is creating havoc, loss of jobs, loss of property and stable economic enviroment. Turning back to the days of complete wilderness is ridiculous and damaging to communities everywhere.

Please DO NOT proceed with these plans that have to do with the Agenda 21, and the United Nations take over over all our sovereignty

KIM BUCK

**Comment Author** Buck, Kim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1121_857-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP\_LT\_1128\_938

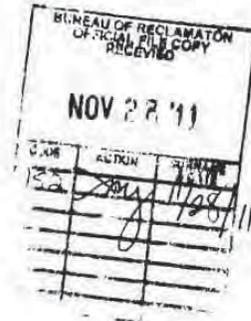


# Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

November 22, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez, Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way MP-150  
Sacramento, CA 95826



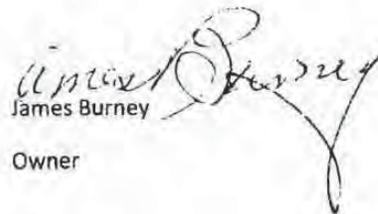
RE: MP-140 ADM-1.10

Ms. Vasquez:

The attached file is comments that I would like to introduce into the KlamathRestoration.gov draft EIS/EIR.

Thank you in advance for your assistance and appreciate your efforts on our behalf.

Sincerely,

  
James Burney  
Owner

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.100
Project	12
Control No.	11/22/11
Folder I.D.	1190-111
Date Input & Initials	11/28/2011 [initials]



## Klamath Ranch Resort

---

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

November 17, 2011

Mr. Donald R. Glaser  
Regional Director  
U.S. Department of Interior  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, Ca. 95825

RE: MP-140 - ADM-1.10

Thank you for your letter of October 7, 2011 in response to my letters of August 19 and August 29, 2011. Your apology for delay in response is accepted, however your explanation of the Secretary's decision and the State (OR & CA) concurrence by May 2012 is not an acceptable reply as to whether my property would be negatively impacted. Several points in the Klamath Restoration.Gov, shows us in flood & silt zone. ← Comment 1 - Real Estate

Since the announcement of "possible dam removal" publicity in 2006, real estate values have declined by at least 50%.

The recent release of the scope of work for *outside appraisers* covered only land values. These are worthless numbers because there have been no sales. Old time residents, dating back to 1900, with no dams, know that drought and flooding were common occurrences. Even in normal years when logs were floated to the town of Klamathon they had to start in June from Copco to Klamathon to be assured of enough water to float the logs to 5 saw mills.

← Comment 2 - KHSA

The following is being given as an indication that 2008 it was known that dams were to be taken out.

Oregon and California Public Utilities or Senate Bill 76 "whereas the "Klamath Agreement in principle" was signed November 13, 2008 by the US Department of Interior and by PacifiCorp and that a final agreement will entered into by these and OTHER parties (stake holders). (Please see rest of Oregon Senate Bill 76) California PUC did take some-time but did sign in principle. (Notice that no local governments had agreed).

I attended a number of the scoping meetings that resulted in my writing the letters attached requesting appraisal.

The scoping meetings appear to be to "Validate Stakeholders" wish list. All above and (much more) were validated by the Secretary's press release and speech in San Francisco. See attachment A-1

← Comment 3 - NEPA/CEQA

Please note that in none of these documents is mitigation cost given. (If you don't have a budget, how can it "*be done in cost cap and public interest?*")

← Comment 4 - Costs

Maybe my property is not that significant to DOI, but I have invested a tremendous amount of money and time in the project after complying at great cost with CEQA and North Coast Water requirements. My lead agency, Siskiyou County, cannot even sit at the table, so as a property owner with a large investment, I have no government representation. The appraisal is so I can negotiate with, & get, what a "willing seller and a willing buyer agree as a Fair Price. We do not want to leave this to another Secretary or our Grandchildren who won't have first-hand knowledge of the property. My wife & I have always believed in our Country, its government and, most of all, our Constitution & Bill of Rights. Your Department, either purposely or unknowingly, contradicted and misrepresented, many of the rights of Property Owners thru out your investigation (ie Pacific Power, Tribes, Public) & don't let the truth stand in the way to accomplish the goal to remove the dams.

I have only asked for an appraisal that we both can agree on, in writing, so no questions, when you move forward, that our estate will not have the burden and cost to adjudicate.

← Comment 5 - Real Estate



← Comment 5 cont.

That is why I demand an agreed price now and on dam removal. If you run over budget, we don't want to be told "sorry, no funds".

My wife and I have worked very hard for many years to develop this legacy for our Grandchildren. We are getting along in years and most likely won't be around when the dams come out. We can't sell the project because of disclosure of flood, silt, and drought years low flow in the River. The Klamath Restoration Act Documentation shows we will be in the flood zone (that we filed and got out in 2004). Blowing the dams shows the highest silt deposits will be on our property. Our Klamath Ranch Resort currently has water wells, septic & leach fields & irrigation systems, 4900 sq. foot home, restaurant & boat ramps. Our planned development is 10 years in the making and still has a-ways to go. We stopped development because of KBRA press releases and hearings.

The flood water& silt will most likely ruin our wells, septic system AND our business. That is why an appraisal is necessary NOW, not, WHEN, all is signed off by the Secretary. He has already said he likes the Project. The Oregon & California Governors have already agreed in principal to sign.

If that takes to May 2012, why has the congressional bill already been drafted to send to Congress? Therefore it appears that the "fat lady" is ready to sing. We are very close to the Siskiyou Monument Proposal, maybe DOI would want this space to manage the two monuments which both will reach the Klamath River ; Cascade Siskiyou to the East, Siskiyou to the west. Both seem to be Crown Jewel Properties.

← Comment 6 - Real Estate

Please see a direct quote from Amendment 14 :

## **Amendment XIV Citizenship Rights *Ratified* 7-9-1868**

### **Section 1.**

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.



← Comment 6 cont.

I am not a legal expert, but it seems clear to me that our property must be appropriately compensated for in real terms.

Please consider a face to face meeting or order an appraisal. Your early response is expected & appreciated. Please view the property on:

*klamathranchresort.com*

Sincerely,

James Burney

Property Owner & Tax & Rate Payer

AND American Citizen

Attachments:

1. DOI letter 10-7-2011
2. Copies of previous letters 2-14/5-16/5-19/8-29-2011
3. Secretarys speech
4. Klamath Clap Trap
5. Testimony Yreka draft
6. A-2 excerpt Full Dam Removal



CC:

Ken Salazar

Secretary of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, D. C. 20240

Dennis Lynch, Program Manager

USGS WR NW DO

2130 S W 5<sup>th</sup> Ave.

Portland, OR 97201

Governor Kitzhaber

160 State Capitol

900 Court St.

Salem, OR 97301

Governor Jerry Brown

% State Capitol, Suite #1173

Sacramento, CA 95814

Dean Brockbank, Chief Counsel PacifiCorp

825 NE Multnomah St. #2000

Portland, OR 97232

Michael Dunn, CEO/President PacifiCorp

825 NE Multnomah St.

Portland, OR 97232



John McCamman, Director Dept. of Fish/Game

1416 9<sup>th</sup> St., 12<sup>th</sup> Floor

Sacramento, CA 95814

Neil Manji, Regional Manager Dept. of Fish/Game

601 Locust St.

Redding, Ca 96001

John Bezdek, Ass't Solicitor, Water & Power

Land & Water Resources Division

US Dept. of Interior

1849 C St. NW

Washington, D C 20240

Jason Phillips, Area Manager, Bureau of Reclamation

Klamath Basin Area Office

6600 Washburn Way

Klamath Falls, OR 97603





IN REPLY REFER TO:

MP-140  
ADM-1.10

## United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
Mid-Pacific Regional Office  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1898

**OCT 07 2011**

Mr. James Burney  
Klamath Ranch Resort  
6930 Copco Road  
Hornbrook, CA 96044

Dear Mr. Burney:

On behalf of Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar, I am responding to your letters of August 19 and August 29, 2011, regarding possible impacts to your property from the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River and requesting an appraisal of your property. I apologize for the delay in this response and I understand your concerns.

Secretary Salazar will make a decision regarding dam removal by the end of March 2012, and the Bureau of Reclamation's Mid-Pacific Region is assisting the Secretary in making that decision. In accordance with the terms of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement, if the Secretary decides to remove the dams, the States of California and Oregon have 60 days to concur, until the end of May 2012. Until we have both the Secretary's decision and the States' concurrence, we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property would be negatively impacted as a result of the Secretary's decision would an appraisal be performed.

In a press release dated September 21, 2011, Secretary Salazar announced the release of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), which initiated a 60-day public review and comment period that began on September 22, 2011. The Draft EIS/EIR is not a decision to remove the dams; rather, it is an opportunity for the public to provide their comments on the alternatives, including the proposed action to remove the dams. I encourage you to submit your comments on the Draft EIS/EIR during the comment period, which closes November 21, 2011.

Please mail your comments to Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez, Bureau of Reclamation, 2800 Cottage Way, MP-150, Sacramento, CA 95826, fax them to 916-978-5055, e-mail them to [KlamathSD@usbr.gov](mailto:KlamathSD@usbr.gov), or submit them online at <http://klamathrestoration.gov/Draft-EIS-EIR/feedback/>. As Reclamation assists the Secretary in making this decision in the public interest, your concerns and the concerns of all affected parties will be considered.

2

I appreciate your patience and understanding as we move forward with this process. If you require additional information, please contact Ms. Rhea Graham at 916-978-5113 (TTY 916-978-5608) or [rgraham@usbr.gov](mailto:rgraham@usbr.gov).

Sincerely,

*John R. Anzore*

**FOR**

Donald R. Glaser  
Regional Director

cc: Honorable Jerry Brown  
Governor of California  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Honorable John Kitzhaber  
Governor of Oregon  
Salem, OR 97301

Mr. Dennis Lynch  
Program Manager  
Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement  
U.S. Geological Service  
2130 SW 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Portland, OR 97201

Mr. Charlton Bonham  
Director  
Department of Fish and Game  
1416 Ninth Street, 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mr. Neil Manji  
Northern Regional Manager  
Department of Fish and Game  
601 Locust Street  
Redding, CA 96001

Mr. Michael Dunn  
President and CEO  
PacifiCorp  
825 NE Multnomah Street  
Portland, OR 97232

Mr. Dean Brockbank  
Vice President and General Counsel  
PacifiCorp  
1407 West North Temple, Suite 320  
Salt Lake City, UT 84116



## Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

August 29, 2011

Ken Salazar, Dept. of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, DC 20240

RE: Property Owners

KlamathRestoration.gov

Mr. Salazar:

Comment 11 - Real Estate

On August 19, 2011, I sent you a letter requesting consideration for getting an appraisal on my home & business properties located in what will be a flood zone according to your hydrologist map dated 4-14-2011.

I spoke with the web master a few days ago, who advised that he would be setting up meetings with the DRAFT REPORT in or about 3<sup>rd</sup> week of September.

Pacific Power is a property owner. Private property owners have rights just as much as Pacific Power. If we have diminished value, should we not be given consideration BEFORE you receive total cost to determine if this is in the Public Interest? We pay our taxes as "rate payer" and "tax payer"(at all levels) many times over.

You have established values for property owner, Pacific Power with new equipment to generate more power and then pay the depreciated value of their equipment (and real estate?) I have tried to discuss this issue to establish the amount that is being allotted for all real estate issues, ie; Copco Village, and the flood issues on my property and others. I am advised by the Real Estate Division that "we are at a point in time that we cannot address these issues". Again, my property & others has declined in value and will decline further now, and when dams are removed. There are no comparables to compare market value since the removal of dams has stopped all sales. As a business man, I understand, but shouldn't private owners receive the same consideration? Our properties have gone down & will continue to go down with just the threat of dam removal.

Who's expert opinion is available for a "fair and just" appraisal for now and when the dams are out? FEMA took us out of flood zone in 2004: Bureau of Reclamation put us in with dams out in 2011. (See dam out flood reclamation chart). My resort was constructed with the dams in and will affect our building, septic, utilities, well etc. This was not posted on web site until late June, yet is dated 4-14-2011. The Restoration chart shows that you get the report before NEPA or CEQA are completed. How can this be an accurate report as to cost of removal without property values established?

Comment 12 - Cost

A liquidation value has been placed on Pacific Power Equipment and the Federal Government (tax payer) will buy their equipment etc.. WE ARE PROPERTY OWNERS AS IS PACIFIC POWER! Pacific Power has even been allowed to raise rates to their rate payers as well as pay for their property (Oregon & California PUC). I have asked the Real Estate Division for an appraisal that we could agree on and they say they do not have authority to get an appraisal. They cannot give the name of an acceptable appraiser that I can pay as a private citizen for your use to establish our loss.

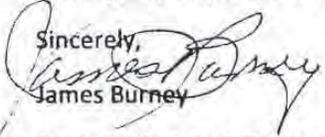
Mr. Lynch, project manager, says he is a hand-picked scientist (by your office), apparently he does not know or care about property owner rights or cost. He admits, however, that if all goes through, it will take 50 years to clean up the River. Outside scientists say that because of the natural birth of the River, it will NEVER, sustainable or economically or be accomplished.

The Klamath Settlement Process Calendar indicates the "draft" is being drawn up currently and will probably be brought for Public Comment in mid-September. Supposedly we are not to ask questions, but comment on the findings only in the draft. I personally feel from the tone of Mr. Lynch and his panel (who appears to be informed by Mr. Lynch) as to what to report and record for the record.

Please get an appraisal we can agree on OR would your office prefer to agree on an appraisal done by a private firm while we were in construction (about \$24,000,000.00)?

Please, property owners and government, needs these numbers BEFORE final draft is filed.

Sincerely,

  
James Burney

Property Owner & Tax Payer

CC:

Governor Jerry Brown

Governor Kitzhaber



Dennis Lynch, USGS Program Manager

Neil Nanji, Dept. of Fish/Game, Regional Manager

John McCammy, Dept. of Fish/Game, Director

Michael Dunn, Pacific Corp, CEO/President

Dean Brockbank, Pacific Corp, Chief Counsel





## Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copeo Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

August 19, 2011

Mr. Ken Salazar

Secretary of Interior

1847 C St. N W

Washington, D C 20240

RE: Klamath Restoration.gov

Property Rights

KHS / KBRA

On February 14, 2011, I sent you a letter about Property Rights. Your office answered and referred me to R. Graham of the Real Estate Panel in Sacramento. Mrs. Graham was most helpful. I asked for information about my property just below Iron Gate Dam and in our discussion we found that the Department was using a February 2011 FEMA map that showed my property was still in the Flood Zone. I advised that I had taken, at great expense, the property out of FEMA Flood Zone and gave her the map # etc. where the property only had 1% chance of flooding. This map was completed in 2004. While we were on the phone she was able to verify this information and advised she had no idea why it was not in their files and gave me the name of the hydrologist working on the project and advised he would be calling me shortly, which he did.

I have attended several of the "scoping meetings", each time trying to get answers as to what happens to property now shown on Restoration Web Site as flood zone. At each of these meetings, my questions have been turned aside. The web site now has a flood map dated 4-14-11 which was not posted until late June, 2011. This shows most of my 2000 (+-) river front property in the flood zone without mention of Dry Creek Tributary, which will dam up and flood balance of River front

I have attempted to try and get information from the Real Estate Division Panel and the Hydrologist about how the government would put the diminished value into the budget. I was referred to the Regional office of BLM who said they were not in the business of buying property and was not about to start now in Siskiyou County. I asked if they could recommend an appraiser. They advised they did not have staff appraisers and if they needed appraisers they had to have an order from Bureau of Reclamation.

[www.klamathranchresort.com](http://www.klamathranchresort.com)

Tel 530.475.3270 Fax 530.475.3586

Mr. Salazar, I refer you to your "Official Website"

"Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the Secretarial Determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) will include consideration of the combined impact and cost of both these agreements on fish populations and human communities."

I ask you how your budget numbers can be accurate WITHOUT the cost impact of real estate?? On my web site, Klamathranchresort, you will see home, storage barn, RV park & restaurant plus 580 acres (+-)that is dependent on the River and Iron gate lake.

"From the Official Web Site"

"It is critically important that these two tracks of study be conducted objectively, that all pertinent issues are evaluated, and that all relevant information obtained is disclosed, irrespective of whether it supports or does not support the proposed action. It is recognized that an unbiased, transparent treatment of all issues will lend credibility to the Secretarial Determination process and to all environmental compliance documents"

On the issue of Public Interest, have you heard the "rumor" that the tribes are being used by the U S Dept. of Environmental Affairs? I have heard that the "River Keeper" is paid and well educated lobbyist by many environmental groups. The Indian Tribes are being used in this removal of dams. The River Keeper is a well-paid, highly trained lobbyist (paid with BIA Funds?), using the health and welfare issues to close these clean hydro-electric dams. Their gill nets take 50% of the Salmon Run. According to your map on site it is a 190 river miles to the Iron Gate Dam. I recently read that the count expected the run into the Klamath River to spawn will be about 360,000. This is low, but 50% is removed from spawning habitat before they reach the spawning area.

The Tribes, as well as the Caucasians, have been affected by another endangered species, the Spotted Owl, which all but closed out the Lumber Industry. The gold panning by Fish & Game & Bureau of Mines has closed out the rest of the economy. We now raise a lot of cattle, but no slaughter house. My business and a few others are trying to attract more tourism to visit our beautiful area. Our State & Federal Laws make us a very economically challenged area through entitlements that are unsustainable. We have zero return of a dollar; spend it on Wednesday & out of the County (sometimes out of the country) on Thursday. Our 44,000 people are over 20% unemployed. Those Caucasians & Indian (all American) that had any get up and go: got up and went. The proposal to take out the Dams will be like taking our last pint of blood.

Please believe me, at 80+ years, I have lived in the best of times and the worst of times. Born into a Democratic family, migrated to the Republican Party & disappointed in both today, but I know that when we get this much government into our lives, we are doomed to failure. We cannot sustain this kind of make busy work. I would like to leave a legacy of a going business done with hard work, good money management and sacrificing our retirement years. Now our investment and future is in doubt because of a bureaucratic, socialistic government, who cannot support its spending habits.

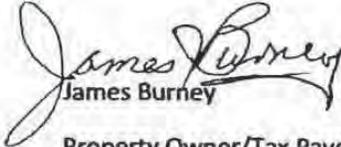


Will you ask for and get an appraisal of my & other properties affected by this removal of the dams?

We are still hopeful American Citizens.

Our concerns are many.

May we have an early response?

  
James Burney

Property Owner/Tax Payer

Cc: Governor Jerry Brown

Governor Kitzhaber

Dennis Lynch, USGS Program Manager

Neil Nanji, Dept of Fish/Game, Regional Manager

John MCCammy, Dept of Fish/Game, Director

Michael Dunn, Pacific Corp, CEO/President

Dean Brockbank, Pacific Corp, Chief Counsel





## Klamath Ranch Resort

---

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

May 16, 2011

Donald R. Glaser  
Regional Director  
1847 C St. N W  
Washington, D C 20240

Re: MP40  
ADM1.10

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of May 5, 2011 on behalf of Secretary of Interior, Ken Salazar.

It is unfortunate that our CZAR's in Washington are TOO busy to look at our problems here on the Klamath River in California and Oregon.

I don't blame any one group over another, whether it be County, State, Federal, timber, gold, agriculture, Indian, Chinese, Irish, Italian, or English. THIS IS AN AMERICAN PROBLEM. We are all now Americans. The problem and opportunities we face today in this beautiful area, was created by GOD; climate and nature for many centuries.

The Indian Tribes got to the area second after the cave man, then came the white man, each in their own way, mistreating the Klamath River, the life blood and economic heart of the area. The economics of the area since the 1850's to the current time, has gone from gold to timber & now cattle & hay. Having said that, it is true that "He who has the Gold makes the rules", so the gold mines played out @\$37 an ounce and is now \$1600. We can't even recreationally mine in the River according to California Fish & Game. Our economy has spiraled down and the only real value we have is the real estate. In the name of endangered species, the "spotted owl" issue closed 47 saw mills and created NO NEW JOBS, thus heavy unemployment. To this day, over 20% are on unemployment or on permanent disability. I understand that southern Oregon has most of the same problems.

Siskiyou County is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest geographic county in California and arguably the most scenic in the state. We have the same population, as of 1964 census, of about 44,000.

Our economy is so bad that when our children grow up, if they have any get up & go, they leave to make a living. They don't want to go, but they have no choice. This applies to the Indian children as well as Caucasians. We have no jobs!!! It only takes a few cowboy's (or girls) to run the cattle ranches.

So we produce nothing that our local Walmart or grocery stores can buy and when we spend a dollar in the county it is sent out within 24 hours. Yes, even the Walmart payroll goes out the day after payday. Siskiyou County, I understand, is the biggest employer next to the US Forest Service. They produce nothing for the future economy; we export our dollar & our children.

I use this preamble to go back as reference to my letter (File MP 1-40, ADM 1-10) of 4-22-2011 and your letter of May 5, 2011.

I came to Siskiyou County starting in the late 70's. Fishing which WAS & IS great. I only bought my property in 2001. It was my desire to build a tourist recreation vacation spot. I had been made aware of the above facts and thought I could make a difference by sharing the recreation aspects of the River and Iron Gate Lake. The RV Park gets many visitors from all over & tell us, and others about the beauty of the area, clean air and green trees. The stars at night & the sun rises are beautiful coming over the eastern mountain. Take a hike up to the area where a lodge has been planned and see seven bends in the Klamath River, Mt. Shasta & Pilot Rock. It is no wonder the Department of Interior wants to make a Monument down river. You have already closed the forest roads & if you close the Monument, as you have Soda Mountain, we will only be able to view it from the AIR or as pedestrians.

Yes, my dream for the future is going down in a spiral because of the Dam removal. My business plan calls for 40 plus employees and in my Golden years, leaving something for future generations.

Your letter of May 5, 2011, said that "the sub-teams have reviewed the January, 2011, Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Zone Map A which shows your property within a flood zone however, it is possible the sub-team are unaware of ALL of the available information that exists about your property". Ms. Rhea Graham, Program Manager, is to contact me, but as of this writing, I have not heard from her, so I am attaching the FEMA report of September 29, 2004, stating , with the Iron Gate Dam in place, there was a 1% chance of flooding in any given year. Certainly with the Dam out we would go back to pre 1962 flooding and low flow in September & October (salmon run).

I am sending this information along to you at this time because it appears that the sub committee referred to above, are trying very hard to prove the scooping that was done with the stake holders Was and IS fact (whether true or not) and would require dam removal. It seems to have become HOW not WHEN the dams are removed.

I refer you to the Klamath Basin Coordinating Council annual report (copy attached) of May 3, 2011. Please review them carefully. Who will make up for the next 50 years on the Council that will represent the Property Owners and rate payers????? (Only one (1) for the county?)

This all starts with the endangered Sucker Fish (2004) to Coho Salmon (2010). FEMA started the scoping process for re-licensing Iron Gate Dam. Now they can't or won't supply determination letter

on my property (see attachment). May 16, 2011 Department of Interior has turned the scoping over to USGA (because they are the scientific division of government.) At the Klamath Falls Fisheries Meeting, the leader says and explains that they will turn all material to Independent Experts to validate whether to recommend to Secretary Ken Salazar, keeping or closing the dams.

We, the public & property owners, won't have any input or experts to help verify findings and only 30 days to even contemplate what is going to happen. In my opinion, the Independent experts are going to follow the gold & formulate the goal of the Department's wishes which only represents the STAKE HOLDERS. No County coordination at the table. Our County held and informational election & 80% voted to keep the dams.

My property has become very de-valued and un-saleable with just the publicity of possible dam removal. With no comparable sales, we are all under water. Even if it takes 10 years for dam removal it will continue to go down in value. Most of us bought for long-term, but many are being foreclosed on because they can't sell. The economy is down now, but won't recover soon with the dam removal being studied.

PLEASE, coordinate with our local officials and get some local input. We need the real estate being developed for recreational & upper end retirement level income. The County won't economically be capable of surviving.

If the Dams come down we will, in effect, by the actions of the Department of the Interior, will have our property taken by condemnation. The Tribes get more dollars from BIA, Dept. of Agriculture, California Indian Gaming, etc. than our County tax income will have to run the County.

I thank you, and request a face to face meeting with the sub-committee to exchange FACTUAL information as it relates to economic & real estate devaluation.

James Burney  
Property Owner & Tax Payor

CC:

Ken Salazar  
Secretary of Interior  
1847 C St. N W  
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dennis Lynch  
Program Manager  
USGS WR NW DO  
2130 SW 5<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Portland, OR 97201

Governor Kitzhaber  
160 State Capitol  
900 Court St.  
Salem, OR 97301

Dean Brockbank  
Chief Counsel  
PacifiCorp  
825 NE Multnomah #2000  
Portland, OR 97232

Michael Dunn  
CEO/President  
PacifiCorp  
825 NE Multnomah St.  
Portland, OR 97232

John McCamman  
Director-Dept. of Fish & Game  
1416 9<sup>th</sup> St., 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Sacramento, CA.95814

Governor Jerry Brown  
% State Capitol, Suite 1173  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Neil Manji  
Regional Manager  
Dept. of Fish & Game  
601 Locust St.  
Redding, CA 96001

John Bezdek  
Assistant Solicitor, Water & Power  
Land and Water Resources Division  
U S Dept. of the Interior  
1849 C St. NW

Washington, DC 20240

Mark Stopher  
Environmental Program Manager  
Dept. of Fish & Game  
601 Locust St.  
Redding, CA 96001

Jason Phillips  
Area Manager  
Klamath Basin Area Office  
Bureau of Reclamation  
6600 Washburn Way  
Klamath Falls, OR 97603



## Klamath Ranch Resort

---

February 14, 2011

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

Secretary Ken Salazar  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C St. N.W. Room 5521  
Washington, DC 20240

RE: Property Rights (or wrongs)

Gentlemen:

I am one of many unfortunate and unhappy property owners who live on the Klamath River.

In the last 3 years, with just the threat of taking out the Dams, my property has decreased by an enormous amount and my business's has suffered a great loss of revenue. Our business's (Klamath Ranch Resort, Fish Hook Bar & Restaurant, Blue Heron RV Park) and property (580 acres) is dedicated to the outdoors recreation visitors. The companies are owned by my wife and I. It has received a number of awards from the industry such as Woodall's, Trailer Life, Big Rigs, as a 5 star recreational vehicle park.

The RV Park gets visitors from all over the West. Our clients come and spend an average of 4 days & they appreciate the beauty of the area. With the rumor of Dam Closing and the future uncertain as to where we will ever have a Salmon Run, our business has decreased dramatically. The economy has been no help, but most of our repeats have been supportive and say "Its not common sense that they want to take the dams out", but the publicity is killing us.

We feel we should be getting some serious attention as property owners! So far we have received NO consideration from the Task Force assigned to this mission to review the implications of Dam Removal.

Our property was removed out of FEMA flood zone at considerable time & expense in 2001-2002. It required the Iron Gate Dam to be in place. If the Dams are removed, our entire 2000 feet (+or-) River Front will flood in the wet years and be pot holes in the fall run for the salmon.

Our Siskiyou County Museums full of pre 1962 pictures of flood conditions in spring and death on the river from fishermen being washed off rocks by waves of water in the spring.

Please as Property Owners we MUST have some immediate attention or let all of our employees go as we have already reduced our work force by 9 people. Our County Board of Supervisors cannot even sit at the table while these matters are being discussed. As taxpayers we are suppose to have some say at the local level. Please take time to look at our website "klamathranchresort.com".

Your consideration is invited and a reply is expected.  
Please, "NO MORE TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION."

Respectfully,

James Burney  
Concerned Citizen & Tax Payor

CC: Mark Stopher, Environmental Mgr.  
California Dept of Fish & Game  
Northern Region  
601 Locust St.  
Redding, CA 96001

John McCamman, Director  
California Dept of Fish/Game  
1416 9<sup>th</sup> St., 12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Sacramento, CA 95814



Jason Phillips  
Area Manager  
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation  
Klamath Basin Area Office  
6600 Washburn Way  
Klamath Falls, OR 97603

John Bezdek, Solicitor to Sec. Ken Salazar  
U. S. Dept. of the Interior  
1849 C St., N.W. Room 5521  
Washington, DC 20240





## Klamath Ranch Resort

6930 Copcu Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

April 23, 2011

When I purchased my property in 2001 it encompassed a massive junk pile, an uninhabitable house without running water or functional sewer, and a former restaurant building.. The landmark Restaurant had been moved from what is now Iron Gate Lake where it had been operated during Dam construction. The home mentioned above was an old 3 room school house. The property has about 2500 feet of Klamath River Frontage.

During my due diligence prior to purchasing the property I investigated to insure the property had long term water rights which had never been sold. After purchase I spent considerable funds with engineers and Siskiyou County to remove the property out of flood zones (FEMA). I then spent considerable funds to DEVELOP the property with my residence, Blue Heron RV Park, remodel of Landmark Fish Hook Restaurant, a very expensive septic system, 6 water wells to assure adequate water supply for the development, storage barn, and landscaping, all complying with paid Siskiyou County and North Coast Regional Water Quality permits. In other words, I was required to do all due diligence scoping with full public disclosure BEFORE I went forward with a planned development.

If this is required of individuals regarding their own property, then the Klamath River Restoration Agreement and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement members allocating unrepresented private and public assets and resources should also have been made public BEFORE deciding what was going to happen not only to the property owners but to the Siskiyou County tax rolls. The meetings and agreements were created in mandatory secrecy by largely non-vested benefitting interests willing to accept the predetermined requirement to endorse dams' removals. Now that those exclusionary agreements have already been created and implemented through mutual benefitting member consent, they are opening those impositions for 'public comment' to be 'reviewed' by the same self seated members. The decision currently seems to be HOW and WHEN the Dams will come out and reallocations imposed, not if. The current 'scoping' in play seems to be to justify the numbers previously fabricated by agreement signatories while excluding consideration of Siskiyou County impacts and over 1600 property owners whose life savings and investments along the River and lakes will suffer from removal of clean energy productive and environment enhancing dams. The reason given for removing the dams and placing all other costs and interests secondary is to theoretically benefit Klamath migratory salmon. While there is no historically consistent benefit or data supporting dam removal, and while there are many already failed experiments based upon 'Agreement' theory that in one 'experiment' alone cost over 1200 homes, lives, and futures of vested regional residents, the numerous known environmentally detrimental practices conducted by unaccountable 'Agreement' entities including Agencies and Tribal members nonetheless still continue.

Page 1 of 2

Today property values are falling far below the state average of 30% (2006-2011) because no one wants property subject to potential loss of its' greatest assets both aesthetic and economic.

Properties along the river and Copco Lake have become un-saleable since the closed door Agreements became public. Siskiyou County has had no coordination Status with the Interior Dept., California Fish and Game, or the State of California. If a proper scoping and CEQA had been done BEFORE the 'agreements' were formed, these issues would likely have been resolved and considered in the overall cost and benefits to the property owners and the county tax base which will be severely diminished. At this point, it is inconceivable that self appointed benefitting members creating the 'agreements' in exclusionary secrecy would now effectively 'consider' the historical and scientific public input contradicting those very 'agreements'.

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) will be implemented by benefitting seated members given 50 years of unaccountable chartered authority funded through unrepresented taxpayers and residents. With the imposition of already failed theories, environmental degradation and human losses will be guaranteed. Upon implementation of the interconnected Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), Pacific Power unrepresented ratepayers will be burdened with massive unjustified cost increases without return. With dams' removals, property owners will be returned to historically experienced increased flood and property damage, loss of water, and the likely cost increase or unavailability of flood insurance. During summer and fall, with even further diminished water storage capacity, the only way to force historically unsubstantiated newly mandated 'Agreement' increased flows for Salmon is by placing even greater hardship upon the residents and agriculture within the region.

WHERE ARE OUR PROPERTY RIGHTS? It seems the only right we have is to pay taxes.

#### "TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION"

Your comments and supporting data is requested so they can be expertly examined as a coordinating body from Copco Lake to Orleans. "Klamath Restoration.gov" cooperation is definitely not working since no one has contacted or inspected the property owners' rights along the reservoirs and lakes from Copco to Orleans.

Information, draft and final SDOR and EIS/R is not being examined or meetings held that would give the information of a complete NEPA/CEPA process.

Sincerely,

James Burney  
Property Owner & Tax Payer

Cc: Karuk Tribal Council, Yurok Tribal Council, Siskiyou Daily News, Medford Mail Tribune



TESTIMONY GIVEN at YREKA DRAFT MEETING



## Klamath Ranch Resort

Partial Duplicate of  
GP\_MC\_1020\_224

6930 Copco Road, Hornbrook CA 96044

My name is Jim Burney. My wife & I have the Klamath Ranch Resort, ½ mile below Iron Gate Dam.

I want to congratulate Mr. Lynch, US California Fish and Game and the Klamath Restorations Group who seem to be totally dedicated to the project as individuals and Government bodies they represent.

However, as my Father use to say "beware when a man comes to the door and says, Hi I am from the Government & I am here to help"

Then I look at your official Government Web site, I QUOTE:

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement and the related Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) provide a framework for removal of four Klamath River dams by 2020, contingent on Congressional approval. Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the Secretarial Determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), will include consideration of the combined impact and cost of both these agreements on fish populations and human communities.

Efforts leading to a Secretarial Determination will follow two separate but interrelated tracks of study. The first track is a set of scientific studies focused on determining whether the benefits of dam removal and implementation of KBRA will advance fish populations, will be in the public interest, can be done within the state cost cap, and can be done without any major unintended consequences.

End of quote!

T here will be MANY unintended consequences. You have only addressed Fish & Water & some people, Tribal Issues, have been addressed—how about the loss of health , economic values of homes, ranch land, farm land, timber, recreation (246,000 est.) people fish & ski & camp on Iron Gate Reservoir.

Here are just a few more costs:

Comment 7 - Costs

1. You seem to have settled on state cost to remove the dam of 4005million (recently) reduced by Sectary Salazar who said BEFORE reviewing the final Draft.

Comment 7 cont. →

2. According to Oregon, Calif PUC, we rate payers will pay most of the State cost with higher utility bills.

Comment 8 - Real Estate ←

X

3. My property will flood 2500 feet of River front recreation property. I paid and got out of flood control with FEMA before I built. I have asked for appraisal before & after. In a letter from DOI says wait until it is approved by Calif. Oregon Governors. Both have already given evidence if recommended they would approve. My project will not be complete at a cost of 45 jobs on completion.

4. Property owners are going to loose more than land which is the only scope of work as the appraisal R E expects.

Comment 9 - Water Quality ←

5. Health & water Quality will be at risk from flood & silt contamination.

6. Property owners taxes will go down because of loss in value. The County tax rolls will continue to go down. They will not be able to sustain health & welfare issues.

Comment 10 - Economics ←

I will close by saying this project is ill designed and does not and will not be done within your mission statement address at the beginning.

You represent the Government! We the people want less of your help!!!

Thank you



state hasn't come up with that money yet.

A) Salazar, in a speech today before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, said a draft environmental impact statement due out Thursday puts the "most probable cost" for dam removal at \$290 million in 2020 dollars, according to text of the speech.

Salazar is scheduled to give a thumbs up or thumbs down to the project by March.

His comments left no doubt that he likes the project. He noted that the 2010 settlements between government and interest groups has moved the basin "beyond the water wars of the early 2000s," and described critics as "naysayers" who are "working to derail the deal."

The draft environmental impact statement shows a loss of 50 jobs related to the hydropower generating dams, Salazar said, loss of reservoir recreation and "some decrease" in property values nearby. The dams provide about 1 percent of PacifiCorp's power generation.

But the draft estimates significant benefits as well, Salazar said:

\* Watershed restoration could add more than 4,600 jobs over 15 years, including 1,400 during the year of dam removal.

\* More reliable water supplies would add between 70 and 695 agricultural jobs annually.

\* Tribal and commercial salmon fishermen would benefit, with chinook salmon harvests increasing by more than 80 percent. Eleven coastal counties in Oregon and California would gain more than 400 jobs as a result of improved fishing conditions.

\* Klamath River coho salmon, listed under the Endangered Species Act, would reclaim 68 miles of historical habitat. Steelhead, the Klamath River's most popular sport fishery, would regain 420 miles of habitat.

Producing those benefits could be a challenge. Restoration – and related job creation – depends on Congressional approval and an extra \$500 million in federal funding that hasn't been set aside yet.

An independent review this June also warned that dam removal wouldn't restore fish runs unless nine separate issues that affect fish were addressed, including climate change, water quality and disease.

\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTE: In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. section 107, any copyrighted material herein is distributed without profit or payment to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving this information for non-profit research and educational purposes only. For more information go to:  
<http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>

This information and much more that you need to know about the ESA,

Monday, September 19, 2011 4:01 PM Hianalohi

H2

Full removal)

"DOI also determined the 100-yr floodplain after dam removal. Based upon the most current inventory of structures downstream of Iron Gate Dam to Humbug Creek over, 24 residences are within the existing 100 year flood plain. Less than 6 residences and other structures such as garages are outside of this flood plain, But may be put into the 100 year floodplain after removal of the dams. However, the final determination of the future 100-yr floodplain after dam removal will be made by FEMA."

"The change to the 100-year floodplain inundation area downstream from Iron Gate Dam would increase the risks of flooding structures; therefore, the impact on flood hydrology would be significant. Mitigation Measures H-1 and H-2 would reduce the impact to flood hydrology to less than Significant."

"The existing bridges are within the 100-year floodplain; however, these structures would need to be evaluated to determine if they would still maintain enough clearance to not be inundated by flooding. Not all of the structures that could be exposed to increased flooding risks are permanent. However, an increase in risk to one habitable structure or bridge is considered to be significant according to the significance criteria. Mitigation measures H-1 and H-2 are described below"

KLAMATH RANCH II RESORT  
Shows in Flood Plain map 4-14-2011  
With NO NOTE ABOUT DRY CREEK FLOODING  
BECAUSE KLAMATH RIVER RISE MAKES DAM  
TO FLOOD BOTH SIDES OF DRY CREEK.  
& Restaurant

## Comparison of Federal Team Reports with Expert Panel Findings (continued)

- Agreement on likely trends in fish populations, but not always on magnitude/timing of trends
- Federal Team Synthesis:
  - KBRA restoration actions could be made effective with adaptive management
  - Water-quality improvements are likely thru research and implementation of solutions over 50 years
  - Juvenile salmon disease mortality would likely improve significantly with dam removal and KBRA flows
  - Upper basin could become important restored and accessible historical habitat for many fish species



## Public Outreach on Secretarial Determination Issues

- Regular updates on [KlamathRestoration.gov](http://KlamathRestoration.gov)
- Posting of SD Science Studies
- Public input on EIS/EIR (Sept 2011)
- Public input on Secretarial Determination Overview Report (Sept 2011)

**Klamath Settlement**



## Dam Removal Plan -- Preliminary Findings (continued)

Peak suspended-sediment concentrations with natural erosion of reservoir sediments, in mg/L

Dry year	13,600	9,000	5,000	1,800
Median year	9,900	6,000	2,500	1,300
Wet year	7,100	4,000	2,000	800

MY HOUSE  
SEPTIC WELLS  
IN FLOOD ZONE

Klamath Settlement



# Dam Removal Mitigation Measures Being Evaluated – droughts/floods

Dam removal would have no effect on droughts:

- Narrow "full pool" operating range
- No seasonal drawdown or supplementing flow

Four Pacific Corp. dams slightly dampen flood peaks

- Upper basin contributes 5% to flood flows
- Link River Dam provides flood control
- Pacific Corp. dams decrease major flood peaks
  - 10-15% at Iron Gate Dam (about 2 feet)
  - 2-3% at Seiad Valley (< 6 inches)
  - 1% at mouth (< 6 inches)

Some mitigation for structures below Iron Gate is possible

Klamath Settlement



*Handwritten notes:*  
MAPS  
YES  
MCA  
of my property

## Dam Removal Cost Estimates

- Costs estimates will not be ready for release until around September 2011
- Will include a listing of costs for dam removal and possible mitigations
  - Low
  - High
  - Most probable

Klamath Settlement



**Comment Author** Burney, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** Klamath Ranch Resort  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1128_938-1	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.  Master Response RE-1C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.  Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-3	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-4	Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in the Detailed Plan report posted on the website with the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), and include all costs required under the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). These cost estimates include dam removal costs, mitigation costs (including flood and water quality impacts), restoration costs (including revegetation of reservoir areas), long-term monitoring costs, contingencies, and non-contract costs (including engineering, design data collection, and construction management).	No
GP_LT_1128_938-5	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-6	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-8	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.  Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.  Master Response RE-3 Landowner Compensation.	No

**Comment Author** Burney, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** Klamath Ranch Resort  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1128_938-9	<p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_938-10	The potential for losses in property values and the loss of property tax revenue in Siskiyou County are addressed in Section 3.15 Socioeconomics.	No
GP_LT_1128_938-11	<p>Section 3.6.4.3 pages 3.6-27 thru 32 of the Draft EIS/EIR describe the effects removal of the Four Facilities on flood potential.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure H-2 says that the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) will work with willing landowners to move or relocate permanent, legally established, permitted, habitable structures in place before dam removal. The DRE will move or elevate structures where feasible that could be affected by changes to the 100-year flood inundation areas as a result of the removal of the Four Facilities.</p> <p>Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_938-12	<p>J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams are operated for power generation and not operated as flood control reservoirs, but have provided some incidental flood protection during flood events. Under the Proposed Action, the facilities would not be in place to provide this reduction in flow rate and there would be a slight increase in the 100-yr flood elevations as the result of dam removal from Iron Gate Dam located at River Mile 190 to Humbug Creek located at river mile (RM) 172. The details of the analysis are given in Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] (2012d), "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO.</p> <p>The increase in flood elevations is primarily due to an increase in the 100-yr flood discharge after dam removal, but there is also a small amount of sediment deposition expected downstream of Iron Gate Dam, although aggradation is likely very short lived. The peak flow will also occur several hours sooner after the dams are removed. Section 3.6.4.3 of the EIS describes the effects of the increase in flood elevation and change to the timing of the flood</p>	No

**Comment Author** Burney, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** Klamath Ranch Resort  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>peak. Mitigation measure H-1 describes the action necessary to mitigate the change to the timing of the flood peak. Mitigation measure H-2 addresses the actions necessary to mitigate the increase in water surface elevations (p 3.6-39 of the EIS). The Dam Removal Entity will implement these mitigation measures, and the costs of these mitigation measures are included in the overall costs of the dam removal project.</p> <p>Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in Attachment D of the Detailed Plan Report posted on Reclamation's Klamath Project Web site. These estimates include a significant allowance for mitigation measures, which includes necessary modifications to preserve current levels of flood protection for private property owners.</p>	

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BURNEY: My names is James Burney,

B-u-r-n-e-y. I live one-half mile down river from

the Iron Gate Dam.

Comment 1 - NEPA/  
CEQA

I wish to say to this panel that I think

you've done a very good job of preparing this meeting

to sustain the 23 stakeholders that sat at the table

and made their wish list and you have followed

through, made your best effort to make it come true.

I still say that this panel is based on poor

science and worse politics.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

And I feel that the sustainability, it should

be questioned very quickly to the extent that if we

take the dams out, the property values in Siskiyou

County has already gone out of 40 to 50 percent if

they touch the river.

I read the job scope that the appraisers were

hired to do in Siskiyou County to come to a

conclusion as to the value of the real estate which

is, in my opinion and those who have also checked,

has been gone down just by 50 percent, just by the

conversation of taking the dams out.

Only three parcels of property between mine and 13 miles down river have sold since 2008. There are no buyers because nobody wants to live by a mud hole.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The second thing that I would like to bring up, that the people of Siskiyou County, 69 percent of the voters came to the poles and voted 80 percent to keep the dams.

I've been very active in trying to educate the people that it is likely that we are going to lose the dams. And every day I have gray-haired people like myself coming to me and saying, "Jim, don't worry about it. It doesn't make common sense, it is not going to happen."

Comment 4 - KHSA

Frankly, I feel that it has already happened based on the Secretary's press conference at the Common Wealth Club in San Francisco, I believe it was two weeks ago today, stating that he was going to save us \$110 million to remove the dams, and implying that he was all for it.

Comment 5 - Real Estate

I have talked and asked for an appraisal of my property because I think, according to the KBRA agreement and research, you have indicated that you know that there are properties below the Iron Gate

Dam that are going to be sustainable. But if we  
continue to drive them down till 2010, and then you  
take it, at that value, we can't sustain it.

As far as the county government is concerned  
in Siskiyou County --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Burney --

MR. JAMES BURNEY: I will wind it up very  
quickly.

I think based on the tax rolls, and I'm not  
anti-Pacific Power, according to our assessor's  
office, the PUC in California collected \$1,780,000  
and sent it to Siskiyou County, a population of only  
44,000, but the fifth largest in the county, cannot  
sustain county government with a reduction on all the  
personal property as well as that.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you, Mr. Burney.

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Thank you.



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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_130-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-2	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-4	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_130-5	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_224

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

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Most people say I don't need  
 this to talk loud.

My name is Jim Burney. It's spelled B-u-r-n-e-y.

I'll read this because I don't want to be  
 misquoted at any point. My wife and I have the Klamath  
 Ranch Resort, one-half mile below Iron Gate Dam.

I want to congratulate you, Mr. Lynch, the US  
 California Fish and Game and the Klamath Restoration Group  
 who seem to be totally dedicated to this project as  
 individuals and government bodies they represent.

However, as my father used to say, beware when  
 a man comes to the door and says hi, I'm here from the  
 government, and I am here to help.

Comment 1 - KHSA

It looks as if you have strayed a long way from  
 your objective, your official Klamath Hydroelectric  
 Settlement site, and I will read it so you can compare the  
 thoughts that have come up tonight.

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement  
 and the related Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement, KBRA,  
 provide a framework for the removal of four Klamath River  
 dams by 2020, contingent on the Congressional approval.

Because the KBRA is non-severable from the KHSA, the secretarial determination process, including an environmental review under the National Environment Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act will include consideration of the combined impact of cost of both these agreements on fish population and the human communities.

Efforts leading to a secretarial determination will follow the two separate but interrelated tracks of study. The first track is a set of scientific studies focused on determining whether the benefits of dam removal and implementation of the KBRA will advance fish population, will be in the public interest, can be done within the state cost cap, and can be done without any major unintended consequences.

That's the end of the quote.

There will be many unintended consequences.

Comment 2 - Economics

You have only addressed fish and water and some of the people, the tribal issues have been addressed. How about the loss of health, economic values of homes, ranch lands, farm lands, timber, recreational benefits? Over 246,000 people were estimated to use the fish and skiing and camping alone.

Here are just a few more costs. You seem to

have settled on the state cost to remove the dam of \$400

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

Mr. Burney, if you submit the written comments, that will complete your testimony.

MR. JAMES BURNEY: Yes, I will be happy to do it. The other half will be two inches thick.

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_224-1	<p>The objective of the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process is to evaluate the impact of a range of alternatives on the human environment. The Proposed Action, Alternative 2, includes analysis of the implementation of Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Given the potential impacts identified during scoping of the alternatives, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes disclosure of possible impacts on fish populations and human communities. Any secretarial determination made using this EIS/EIR by the Secretary of the Interior must comply with NEPA and be based on sound peer reviewed scientific information.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>The Secretarial Determination Overview Report (SDOR) is a separate document from the EIS/EIR that summarizes past and new technical studies related to the four Secretarial Determination questions identified in the KHSA. The SDOR will also be reviewed by the Secretary of the Interior before making his decision.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_224-2	<p>Effects on reservoir, fishing and whitewater recreation are addressed in Section 3.15.3.3. Effects on refuge recreation are addressed in Section 3.15.3.8. The Proposed Action is not expected to affect skiing, camping or timber production.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1001\_016

-----  
From: [Hienaloli@aol.com](mailto:Hienaloli@aol.com)[SMTP:HIENALOLI@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, October 01, 2011 1:06:59 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Real Estate Flood Zone Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James Burney  
Organization: Klamath Ranch Resort

Subject: Real Estate Flood Zone

Comment 1 - Real Estate



Body: I have recieved no responce to letter and request for appaisal of 2500 feet {+or-}just below Irongate Dam. Copco lake properties should getsame. Draft EIR only address land no improvement. How can a cost factor. Be established when you have only poor land comparison ??

**Comment Author** Burney, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** Klamath Ranch Resort  
**Submittal Date** October 01, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1001_016-1	Until the Secretary of the Interior makes a decision on dam removal and the State of California concurs we will not know whether or not your property would be negatively impacted. Only if it is determined that your property is negatively impacted and there is authority given to compensate you for any loss would an appraisal be preformed.	No

GP\_EM\_0923\_004

To: Elizabeth Vasquez, BOR  
 From: Tom Burns, Klamath Direct, 30242 Highway 97 N., Chiloquin, OR 97624  
 Topic: Input on Klamath Facilities Removal - Public Draft - EIS/EIR  
 Date: 9/23/11

### Climate Change and KHSA and KBRA

No decision by the DOI on either Dam Removal on the Klamath River [Preferred Alternative] or support for the KBRA with its various programs is justified until:

- a. A clearer picture emerges of what the agricultural needs will be for the nation and the world when significant production in portions of the temperate agricultural zone are lost [in the U.S. in Southern California, the Southwest, and the lower Midwest].
- b. More definitive predictions are available for the effects of climate change on the specific watersheds of the Klamath Basin.

The first issue defines the broadest context for the future needs of the nation and the Basin, and so it is the place to start this input. If the current projections are correct and Southern California and the American Southwest and Lower Mid-West desiccate and become agriculturally unproductive by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, other areas of the country will need to take up the slack, especially in light of the expected population increase together with the necessary geographical shifts sea rise will require. The Klamath Basin may well be one of these relief areas, and the projected rise in temperature in the Basin will make high value row crop production viable. Presently, our concerns may be for aquatic species, but we may well be facing a situation in the relatively near future where humans become the endangered species and whether we like it or not, water may have to be directed mainly to support agriculture. By mid-21<sup>st</sup> century, we may be investing in dams and dredging the core of Upper Klamath Lake to provide deep water storage to support expanded agriculture [probably drip irrigated] in the area. Our current focus on expensive projects to remove dams and support cold water aquatic species may well seem very misplaced in 40 years! We need to anticipate our future and be wise in determining what projects we invest in with our limited financial resources. KHSA and KBRA may well not even make the first cut to qualify when we consider this larger context.

Comment 1 - Climate Change

Now for the specific Klamath Basin context. The essential question before all parties considering the KHSA and KBRA is whether the effects of climate change by the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century will nullify virtually all of the ecological benefits claimed for these very expensive, combined proposals. While section 3.10 of the current draft document identifies the likely changes climate change will bring about in timing, temperature, duration, and intensity of water flows for the Klamath River under different alternative scenarios, it elects to focus on the minimal contribution the projects of the KHSA and KBRA will themselves make to climate change. In so doing the assessment minimizes the much more significant negative effects climate change is expected to have on the benefits claimed for aquatic species [especially salmonids requiring colder water conditions]. Since the benefits to these species of dam removal and the various ecological KBRA projects is the major driver of the entire KHSA and KBRA process, we need to know whether these claimed benefits apply only in the current and short term as supported by analyses based on historic range of variability, or whether these benefits hold up for the long term when the significant negative effects of climate change increasingly come to dominate.

Comment 2 - Climate Change

The draft document does not adequately resolve this primary Klamath Basin ecology issue. An investment of \$1,000,000,000 [likely to be considerably greater by 2020] in major changes to the

Klamath River under KHSA and KBRA can only be justified if the benefits of these changes can be determined to hold up long term – at least well into the 22<sup>nd</sup> century.

Within the next two to three years, we should have a much better basis for addressing this essential Klamath Basin issue as regional projections become watershed specific predictions.

Given the current Great Recession and the federal budget debacle, we can [and will probably have to] wait for at least this two or three year period until both of the above fundamental questions can be satisfactorily answered and funding may become available to support appropriate projects.

“HOLD,” awaiting climate change clarification for the country and the Klamath Basin, is the appropriate current response by the DOI to the proposals of both KHSA and KBRA.

**Comment Author** Burns, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** September 23, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_0923_004-1	<p>As described in Section 1.4.1 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), for purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the environmental review is intended to analyze and disclose the significant effects on the environment that would arise from implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives. EIS/EIR Section 3.10, Greenhouse Gases (GHG), is intended to provide a generalized summary of the potential effects of climate change on each alternative from a literature review. More detailed descriptions of the effects of climate change on specific resource areas, such as fish, is described in other chapters. For example, the effects of climate change on salmonids are described in Chapter 3.3, Aquatic Resources. However, CEQA does not require the Lead Agency analyze the environment's effects on a project. (<i>Ballona Wetlands Land Trust v. City of Los Angeles</i>, (2011) 201 Cal.App.4th 455; <i>South Orange County Wastewater Authority v. City of Dana Point</i>, (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1604.)</p>	No
GP_EM_0923_004-2	<p>As described in Section 3.10.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the predicted changes in climate change were evaluated over the next century (end of 21st Century). Predictions for climate change impacts in the Klamath Basin beyond this period are not readily available and cannot be evaluated. The climate change section summarizes the expected trends in effects expected from climate change from readily available data. Furthermore, the CEQA does not require the Lead Agency to analyze the environment's effects on a project. (<i>Ballona Wetlands Land Trust v. City of Los Angeles</i>, (2011) 201 Cal.App.4th 455; <i>South Orange County Wastewater Authority v. City of Dana Point</i>, (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 1604.)</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1115\_677

-----  
From: Katrina Buskirk[SMTP:KBUSKIRK@CLEARWIRE.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 4:52:40 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Save the dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I live, work, and vote in the Klamath Basin. I also pay for utilities here including electricity. I was raised in an area of the country known for hydroelectric power off the Missouri river. It is one of the cheapest and most sustainable forms of electricity production in the world today where wind is not appropriate due to feasibility issues such as sustained wind speeds or available area. Coal, though still widely utilized produces particulate pollution as does the burning of "bio" materials as in biomass plants. Also, recent events in Japan have shown the dangers of nuclear power in earthquake prone regions. All have their place for sure, but it makes absolutely NO sense to remove up to 4 working and already established hydroelectric dams that can be utilized to provide power to OR and CA simply for the "potential" to save fish that are not indigenous, not for a "maybe" we can make them thrive situation. "Maybe" we can save the fish and return the rivers to their natural state? No, we changed them years ago, and the environments that surround them have adapted to that including the people that live in those areas. No one is really fooled by PPL trying to get out of the cost of maintenance and permits for an older structure by removing an old facility they possibly failed to properly maintain. This is nothing but a ploy to increase the utility expenses of individuals served in this area under the guise of environmentalism. I'm all for saving the environment and responsible stewardship is part of the process.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Ladders and other means have successfully been used by many states to alleviate issues regarding dams and fish migration, and shown it to be effective. There is NO NEED or satisfactory reason then, to remove the dams in the Klamath River. Only a few stand to benefit from this action, while many more would be adversely affected. Please do not destroy the dams. I did vote to save the dams when this came up on local ballot measures as well, for the same reasons stated above, but even though the majority disagreed with removal it is still under proposition. Please support the Majority, and do not sign off on removal of these important power producing facilities. We all recall rolling blackouts in CA due to insufficient supply, and this would continue to exacerbate such issues by removing available power from supply thereby increasing demand artificially. This benefits no consumer and environmental concerns are only a ruse to get this pushed through. The demolition alone would pollute those rivers with the waste left over from the shattered concrete dust particles, and simply doesn't make sense. Thank you for your attention to this, though I'm sure this is not the first like it you've received.

Katrina Buskirk

**Comment Author** Buskirk, Katrina  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 15, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1115_677-1	<p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</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>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-30 BRT Current Status of Chinook Fisheries.</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-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel on Resident Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-15 Expert Panel on Lamprey.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.</p> <p>Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.</p>	No
GP_EM_1115_677-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

11 02:08p

GP\_LT\_1123\_927

(530) 468-2101

P. 1

Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 23 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	my 11/28

in Juana Cabat **SCANNED**  
 P.O. Box # 11  
 Fort Yuma, CA 96032  
 11/20/2011 PRV 1300  
 Proj: 12  
 Control: 11087508  
 Folder I.C. 1153134  
 Date Input: 11/23/11  
 of their DAMS !!

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I'm totally against the removal of their DAMS !! It is absolutely wasteful and destructive. I sat in the large meeting that was held at the Fair Grounds in Yuba. There were many speakers but never any mention of what would replace the power if the Dams were removed!! It is absolutely ridiculous to suggest dam removal when there is no resolution in the works to deal with this very important problem!!! What are the people to do with no power? Most of us can't understand how outrageous and stupid this DAM removal idea is!! What a waste of money to destroy something that is still working well, for what it was intended!

I smell and feel corruption! Millions of dollars are being targeted for fraudulent restoration projects that the people do not want. As you summarize, I am absolutely against those who would fill their pockets, through this...

Nov 19 11 02:08p

Craig Cabot

(530)468-2101

p.2

while undermining and destroying the lives  
of those they represent! NO DAM REMOVAL!

Sincerely,

Mariaime Cabot

**Comment Author** Cabot, Mariane  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1123_927-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1123_927-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP\_EM\_1102\_301

\From: Dot Campbell[SMTP:DOTTESS@HUMBOLDT1.COM]

Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 10:54:37 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: I opropose the klamath basin community and economic recovery act Auto forwarded by a Rule

11/1/11

Comment 1 - Other/General

To Whom It May Concern; I write today to oppose Senator Merkley's Draft "Klamath Basin Community and Economic Recovery Act of 2011

The Klamath dams need to come down and not at the expense of the people or nature.

If Congress acts, it must make sure that the flows for salmon allow them to thrive.

We need transparency and a NEPA review with an entire Klamath Basin plan and a federally funded buyout program

Our precious National Wildlife Refuges needs to be returned to a natural environment and farming phased out.

Restoration work on the river is essential and Funding is needed.

I oppose the "Klamath Basin Community and Economic Recovery Act of 2011 because it would:

Unjustly waive rights of non-party Klamath Basin Tribes who rely on the fish for sustenance and religious purposes

Give subsidies and special contracts that are costly to us, the taxpayers and hurt the environment

Give approval of funding of a water plan to be developed solely by Klamath Irrigation Project irrigators without public oversight and without protective guidelines

Allows commercial farming the refuges for another 50 years

This act Gives power subsidies that make possible the draining of refuge wetlands for more harmful commercial farming.

Allows for continued damaging commercial agricultural practices

Eliminates proper oversight of the National Environmental Policy Act

This act approves an agreement that does not provide enough water to guarantee the fish survival.

Dorothy Campbell  
 740 Fourth Ave  
 Blue Lake, Ca 95525  
 Po Box 824  
 Blue Lake, CA 95525  
 707 498-8981 cell  
 707 668-5177 home  
 dottess@humboldt1.com

**Comment Author**      Campbell, Dorothy  
**Agency/Assoc.**      General Public  
**Submittal Date**      November 02, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1102_301-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_LT\_1019\_085

## EIS/EIR Public Hearing Comments

Tara Jane Campbell Miranda  
 DEIS Comments. 10/18/11  
 Klamath Falls, Oregon

- The document should be clear and concise with regard to issues that are brought up often. For example, there should be clear and objective summary statements regarding sediment, flood control, water supply and water rights, site remediation and fisheries.
  - There has been so much bad or misleading information put out there that the outcomes of these investigations needs to be clear and concise and part of the executive summary.
- The truth is no longer part of the public discussion here. This has simply become an ideological battleground. My truth is that this is not about dams. It is about water for my farm and for my neighbors. It is about having something to hand over to the next generation
- The EIS should discuss the issue of FERC Licensing, costs associated with a license for PacifiCorp to operate and role of the Oregon and California Public Utility Commissions
- The EIS should clearly state the option that will be the least cost/least liability option for PacifiCorp Ratepayers
- The EIS should be clear about which options will require ongoing subsidies from other ratepayers
- The KBRA is separate but related. This process for me is about water and regulatory environment that allows me to continue to farm. That is why I am here, not because of dams that provide NO benefit to me
- This is NOT precedent setting. These dams are privately owned and the owner is making a private business decision. I support the company's private property rights, particularly if the Public Utility Commission has said this will be the best outcome for me as a ratepayer

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Comment 2 - Economics

*More in the weeds:*

- The EIS does not adequately address issues pertaining to the local economy and in particular how the agreement would affect or not affect the agricultural economy of the region.
- All local cultures and communities should be considered
- Obvious false or inflammatory statements should be disregarded
- The EIS needs to clearly articulate how the related KBRA is treated. It has some effect and clearly there are obviously important historical and functional relationships between the two agreements, it is important to state that in fact, the KBRA is in effect today and was in effect the moment it was signed by multiple parties.
- Much of the KBRA can and is being implemented today. Other components require funding and in some cases legislation, but as a whole these things are happening and not conditional on this EIS/Determination process

### **THE DAM FACTS!**

#### **The Dams are NOT "ours"—Dams are private property of PacifiCorp:**

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

#### **WHAT THE DAMS DON'T DO:**

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

#### **WHAT'S THE DAM PROCESS MEAN FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS?:**

For agricultural producers this process is **NOT** about dam removal, **IT IS** about overall related Settlement Agreement activities which mean:

- **Water supply certainty** for irrigated family farms and refuges so **YOU CAN PLAN**
- **Implementing water and regulatory environmental assurances** so **YOU CAN CONTINUE TO FARM AND RANCH**.
- **Affordable Power** so **YOU CAN PAY YOUR IRRIGATION PUMPING BILL**
- **Self-determination** so **YOU CAN DETERMINE FUTURE IRRIGATION OPERATIONS**
- **Restoration and Habitat Plans** so **YOU CAN COMPLY WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CLEAN WATER ACTS**
- **Agricultural viability** so **YOU CAN CONTINUE TO FARM SUSTAINABLY** on USFWS Refuges.

**GOOD FOR AGRICULTURE:**

1. Negotiated settlements in Oregon Adjudication
2. Water supply certainty for irrigated family farms and refuges
3. Restoration and Habitat Plans to comply with Endangered Species and Clean Water Acts
4. Farmers and Ranchers determine future irrigation operations
5. Pathway to affordable energy for pumping
6. Resolves Klamath Irrigation Project debt controversy with Reclamation
7. Keeps agriculture viable on USFWS Refuges
8. Voluntary participation

**DAM STRAIGHT IT'S A BUSINESS DECISION:**

1. PacifiCorp, the OWNER of the Iron Gate, CopCo 1 & 2, and JC Boyle dams, states that the Klamath Hydro-electric Settlement Agreement, decommissioning the hydro project, is a sound business decision and protects its ratepayers
2. There is NO relicensing of the dams without fish passage and revenue reducing operational changes.
3. There is NO irrigation water stored behind Iron Gate, CopCo 1 &2, and JC Boyle dams
4. Iron Gate, CopCo 1 & 2, and JC Boyle are NOT operated for flood control
5. There is NO preferential rate for pumping now associated with the dams.
6. Reclamation and farmers assume ownership of irrigation control structures at Link River Dam and Keno Dam.

**OPPOSITION TO SETTLEMENTS ADVOCATE:**

1. Endless Litigation for water rights. Opposition claims that Klamath Drainage District, Tulelake Irrigation District, Van Brimmer Ditch Company, Pine Grove, Poe Valley, Klamath Basin Improvement, Malin, Shasta View, Westside, Sunnyside Districts, school yards and cemeteries have no water rights in Oregon Adjudication
2. Ratepayer subsidy for a few PacifiCorp pumpers through litigation.
3. Reliance on a conflicted Congress to repeal the ESA and Clean Water Act
4. Reliance on Constitutional Amendment to repeal Treaties with Tribes
5. Claims that OUR farms, ranches, treated municipal water, logging, sawmills, recreation, homes and businesses create toxic sediments behind hydro dams.
6. Removing farming from USFWS Refuges



735 Commercial Street

~~2455 Potlauer Street, Suite 3~~  
Klamath Falls, OR 97603  
Phone 541.883.6100  
Fax 541.883.8893

**Klamath Water User Association Guiding Principles**

***Adopted by KWUA Board of Directors 11/18/2009***

- We support the long term viability of irrigated agriculture inside and outside the Klamath Reclamation Project
- We support securing the most water to irrigate the most acres possible in the Klamath Basin
- We support the livestock industry and diverse crop production in the region
- We support developing local energy generation projects that help offset the costs for irrigation and drainage pumping, on and off project
- We support an end to needless litigation with tribes, fishermen and others
- We support Oregon Water Law and the Prior Appropriations Doctrine with respect to regulation of water
- We support development of alternatives for those who may be negatively affected by the adjudication
- We support long term water supply security for the Rogue Valley irrigators
- We support an individual's ability to choose if and how they participate in any resource related programs or initiatives
- We support a market driven approach to address water shortages
- We support wise use of tax dollars and a watershed wide approach to resource management
- We support the private property rights of individuals and private companies such as Pacific Power
- We support protecting rate-payers and capping costs related to PacifiCorp operations
- We support protection of landowners from regulatory uncertainty that might result from the introduction of new species in the Upper Basin
- We support development of new water storage projects
- We support economic assistance and mitigation of tax losses to counties that may be negatively affected by government actions
- We support the local economic development of tribal and agricultural communities
- We support water and power conservation and efficiency measures
- We support hydro-power generation and development as a general matter
- We support restoration efforts that result in measurable improvement to listed species
- We support practical alternatives to the way things are managed, or not managed, today in the Basin

***\*\*None of these principles are inconsistent with the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement***

**Comment Author** Campbell, Jane  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_085-1	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1019_085-2	<p>Section 3.15 of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.</p> <p>The analysis includes the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), which is discussed in Section 3.15.</p> <p>Some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in Reclamation's Klamath Project area, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012a and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report (Reclamation 2012f).</p> <p>Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR is a detailed analysis of the estimated regional economic effects of the KBRA.</p>	No

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

MR. MARVIN CANTRELL: My name is Marvin Cantrell, C-a-n-t-r-e-l-l.

I can't understand with the economy like it

Comment 1 - Costs

is, we're fourteen trillion dollars in debt, how is

this thing ever going to go through? Who can pay for

it?

Our communities are starving for money, our

state's starving for money. Where does the money

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

come from? And then to remove those dams doesn't

make any sense at all. We need clean energy.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Why did our forefathers ever build those dams

Comment 4 - Other/General

in the first place? Would Klamath Falls, with

everything we have in this community, even exist

without those dams prior to now?

Comment 5 - KBRA

There is no real guarantees in this KBRA as

to are we really going to get a full allocation to

water as the ESA takes precedence.

And then after the judge's decision in the

San Joaquin Valley -- that was a real nice

presentation that you gave us -- but how do we really

trust those figures? And then on top of that I'm

Comment 6 -Hydropower

already being charged in my electric bill for taking

those dams out.

Now, I wouldn't mind that money is taken out  
of my power bill if it was going to be for fish  
ladders. And I think most of the people in the  
community would say that's a good deal, we will buy  
fish ladders and fix those dams.

But to be charged for taking them out without  
even -- I never even agreed to do that. It was just  
shoved down my throat like so many other things that  
are being done nowadays. It's ridiculous.

Thank you for hearing me.

**Comment Author** Cantrell, Marvin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_137-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-3	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-5	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). As plans and programs are developed under the KBRA, they will be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations including opportunities for public review and comment.	No
GP_MC_1018_137-6	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

## Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1025\_328

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: Darrell Cardiff

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: 1457doc@gmail.com

Comment 1 - Approves of  
Dam Removal

Comments:

I support the removal of the  
Dams.

I prefer Alternative 2.

If necessary, I could support Alternative 3.

Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 are not acceptable to me.

I believe Alternatives 2 and 3 are in the  
Public interest.

**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** Cardiff, Darrell  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1025_328-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1026\_327

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: Darrell Curdoff

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: 1457doc@gmail.com

Comments:

Comment 1 - Economics

←

The job numbers presented in  
Table 1 of the Klamath regional  
Economics Fact Sheet seem too low.

As an avid recreational fisherman, I believe that more fishermen would come to the Klamath-Trinity River system if Dam Removal resulted in larger Salmon and Steelhead runs. More recreational use of the river system would translate to more fishing guides and more money being spent in the community (services + goods). Further, more people are likely to come to White Water raft + Kayak the newly opened River.

**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** Cardiff, Darrell  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1026_327-1	<p>The employment estimates presented in the table were estimated using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.</p> <p>Estimated changes in regional employment relative to no action are discussed in Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.15 and summarized in table 3.15-65.</p>	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1026\_373

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:** Darrell Cardiff

**Organization:**

**Title:**

**Address:**

**Email:** 1457doc@gmail.com

**Comments:**

Comment 1 - NEPA

Please re-examine my comments  
submitted during the Scoping meeting.  
Some may be relevant to the EIR/EIS.

Thanks,

**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** Cardiff, Darrell  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1026_373-1	<p>Comments received during the public scoping comment period helped set the boundaries, focus alternatives, and identify issues to be addressed within the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).</p> <p>Sediment quantities and composition are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.11, Geology, Soils, and Geological Resources.</p> <p>While the Alternatives Formulation Report identified the option of mechanical sediment removal as mitigation for sediment erosion impacts associated with removal of the dams, subsequent analysis found this measure to be infeasible (see technical memo by D. Lynch [2011]).</p> <p>Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, of the Draft EIS/EIR presents the Socioeconomic analysis.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure REC-1 in Section 3.20, Recreation, p. 3.20-64, describes new recreational facilities and river access points after dam removal.</p> <p>Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, in the Draft EIS/EIR presents the Cultural Resources analysis.</p> <p>The Lead Agencies have described mitigation measures by resource for all significant impacts that would result from the Proposed Action and alternatives.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_847

-----  
 From: [elinmcarlson@gmail.com](mailto:elinmcarlson@gmail.com) on behalf of Elin Carlson [[SMTP:ELINCARLSON@EARTHLINK.NET](mailto:SMTP:ELINCARLSON@EARTHLINK.NET)]  
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 2:42:25 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Please stop the removal of the dams on the Klamath River!  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule  
 Elin Carlson  
 17553 Lanark St.  
 Northridge, CA 91325  
 (818)345-5929

November 21, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

To Whom It May Concern:

The decision to remove the dams on the Klamath is not well thought out at all, for a large number of reasons. Pulling them out will do more harm than good, and there is a much better and cheaper alternative on the table.

A panel of experts concurs that the projected benefits are not only uncertain, but are vastly outweighed by the costs of the dam removal, the impracticality of replacing the hydroelectric power they provide for several counties, and the complexity of solving the water quality and river maintenance issues.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

The dams are critical in mitigating drought and floods, and in providing water for fire fighting.

I'm also concerned that this is being done in spite of the overwhelming local opposition and the lack of respect for the Shasta tribe that has the rights to the area in question, especially in that their sacred burial grounds will be violated.

The alternative of the tunnel by-pass looks to me to be a much more sensible solution, especially in the current economic climate.

Comment 3 - Cultural Resources

Here are some of the links I found that have more of the facts in detail:

- [http://www.savethedams.com/?page\\_id=722](http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=722)
- [http://www.savethedams.com/?page\\_id=633](http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=633)
- [http://www.savethedams.com/?page\\_id=787](http://www.savethedams.com/?page_id=787)

This is Rep. Tom McClintock's statement, concise and clear:

<http://www.klamathbasincrisis.org/mcclintock/2011/statementonMerkleyKBRAlegislation111011.htm>

Please take a clear-headed and complete look at this decision. If you review the facts, I'm sure you will agree that destroying the dams on the Klamath would be a serious, long-term mistake.

Sincerely,

Elin Carlson  
valedictorian, Yreka High School, 1977

Comment 4 - Alternatives

**Comment Author** Carlson, Elin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_847-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-9 Beneficial Effects.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_847-2	<p><i>Flood mitigation</i></p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.</p> <p><i>Fire fighting</i></p> <p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes impacts to water availability for fire fighting in Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The impact analysis recognizes that Copco 1 Reservoir is used as a source of water for fighting fires; however, the Klamath River can also be used as a water source. The impact to availability of water for firefighting is therefore less than significant.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_847-3	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p> <p>Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_847-4	<p>Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_120

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---00o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JIM CARPENTER: Jim Carpenter, C-a-r-p-e-n-t-e-r.

I'm here tonight as a proponent of dam removal and

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

restoration. I live and work on Upper Klamath Lake. I've

been here for some 20 years. Back in the early '90s, I,

along with 30 some other stake holders in the Basin, was

appointed by then Senator Hatfield to work on these very

issues. For the better part of 10 years we met monthly

and wrestled with all these issues we're here talking

about tonight.

Restore tens of thousands of acres of wetlands,

riparian habitat in Upper Basin. We brought a little more

dialogue and certainty to the community. But there is a

lot of work that still needs to be done as you're getting

an ear full tonight.

One of the things I was most pleased with working

on the Hatfield Upper Basin working group was the

acknowledgment and ultimately the deciding by Secretary

Babbitt, former Secretary of the Interior, acknowledging

that the four federal working advisory groups in the Basin

would work collaboratively together to support each

other's efforts.

Heretofore, prior to that, there was a real division of Upper Basin and Lower Basin, very little dialogue up and down the street. It was illustrated by the four dams. We signed the agreement to cooperate and for the first time in a long time we started having meetings based on taking a true ecosystem approach to looking at our Klamath Basin resources.

So I see both the efforts are going forward today to further that effort, and it looks like a good thing -- I think I speak with pretty much the consensus of what's left of the Hatfield group. Many of them are here tonight, they put in the time. I think are going to be supportive of your efforts in this Alternative 2.

I think the thing that's most exciting for me beyond that is the ability to take some ownership and participate in what will become the biggest river restoration project anywhere ever.

That is so exciting this day and age when water is becoming such a critical and devastatingly abused and overused resource. We can really cut some new ground here, and lead the way; put Klamath in a position not just to secure our own well-being here but can serve as a model for watersheds throughout the world for wise use and

management for our aquatic resources. Thank you very much.

**Comment Author** Carpenter, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_120-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1230\_1194

-----  
From: [enkarpt@whoi.smaill.com](mailto:enkarpt@whoi.smaill.com) [SMTP: ENKCARPT@WHOISMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 8:43:54 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karen Carpenter  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam removal

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

Body: I am absolutely against removal of the Klamath Dams. I believe that you will kill the rivers with the toxic sludge incased behind these dams. The Klamath river is a low flow river and fish will die below the dams if you remove them in water that is toxic and a river you can walk across.

Comment 3 - Fish

**Comment Author** Carpenter, Karen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1230_1194-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1230_1194-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_WI_1230_1194-3	<p>The Lead Agencies are aware that under historical conditions, prior to the development of the Klamath Irrigation Project, there were rare occasions when strong southerly winds at Upper Klamath Lake created seiches that greatly reduced flows at Link River. Estimates of the unimpaired or natural flow in the Klamath River have been developed by Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] (2005) and Hardy et al. (2006a). Reclamation (2005) estimated that in critically dry water years, for the months of August and September, mean monthly flows at Keno (90 percent exceedence) would be 520 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 560 cfs, respectively. Review of historical flow data at Keno (USGS Gage # 11519500) for water years from 1905 through 1913 show that the lowest mean daily flow recorded never fell below 755 cfs.</p> <p>Following the construction of Copco 1 dam in 1918, hydroelectric peaking operations reduced the mean daily flows in the Klamath River near Fall Creek (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] Gage# 11512500) to levels below 100 cfs on 50 occasions between water years 1931 and 1937. Instantaneous flow levels may have been lower. Thus, hydropower peaking between 1918 and the construction of Iron Gate Dam to re-regulate flows in 1962 likely explain reports of the lower river "running dry". Under the Proposed Action a more natural hydrograph and elimination of peaking means these extreme low flows would not occur.</p> <p>Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage. Link Dam controls Upper Klamath Lake and would remain under all alternatives. Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river.</p> <p>The purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) with in this reach, the operation of these facilities does not create additional storage of water that could be used to supplement flows in the river downstream. The total amount of active storage available within the four hydroelectric reservoirs is only 11,749 acre-feet (AF) and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to</p>	No

**Comment Author** Carpenter, Karen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>generate hydropower. The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the hydroelectric project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 AF/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 AF/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 AF/year (Reclamation 2011).</p> <p>The presence of the lower four dams on the Klamath River does not increase the amount of flow that would otherwise be available to anadromous fish.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1B through G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants</p>	

GP\_EM\_1122\_871

-----  
From: Matt Carrick[SMTP:MATTCARRICK@EARTHLINK.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 8:26:06 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: DO NOT REMOVE THE DAMS!!!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

My name is Matthew Carrick , I vote , and do not want the dams removed.

**Comment Author** Carrick, Matt  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1122_871-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1122\_873

-----  
From: joan carroll[SMTP:CARROLL@BLACKFOOT.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 9:46:10 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Damns on Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
Bureau of Reclamation.

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Comment 2 - Fish

We are asking you to please do not destroy the damns on the Klamath River. The fish you are trying to protect are not even native to that river. And it would cause a lot of devastation to human beings. Not sure what you are even thinking about.

Joan Carroll; concerned citizen

Comment 1b - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Carroll, Joan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1122_873-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1122_873-2	<p>There are many different species of fish that live within the Klamath Basin, some are native and some are nonnative. We assume that the comment is suggesting that coho salmon are not native and we offer the following response based on this assumption.</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>	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_772

-----  
From: Patsy Carter[SMTP:CYBERCOOK@ATT.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 1:20:18 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Removal of Dams from the Klamath River  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Nov. 18, 2011

Gentlemen,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Please do not destroy the four perfectly good dams on the Klamath River. These dams must be saved in order to save Salmon, and all other fish. They have capacity to provide hydro-electric energy for 70,000 homes and business's with the potential to increase to 150,000.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

This raises the question. How will the energy loss be replaced? Several million of taxpayers dollars will be wasted, destroying these dams, and attempting to replace the lost energy, with yet another experimental project of unknown value.

As a native Californian, and taxpayer, I totally PROTEST this wasteful expenditure of my hard earned tax dollars. I will personally track the record of any elected official who supports this wasteful project and I will lobby vigorously, to have them voted out of office.

Thank You Sincerely,

Patsy K. Carter  
Glenn County Patriots  
( Tea-Party member)

**Comment Author** Carter, Patsy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_772-1	<p>Section 3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluates effects to fish as a result of the Proposed Action and No Action/No Project Alternative. The analysis found that in the long-term the Proposed Action would result in beneficial effects to fish relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.</p> <p>Currently, the Four Facilities only provide regionally important peaking power but do not provide a base load source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover base load requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed decommissioning.</p>	No
GP_EM_1118_772-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_575

-----  
From: [nedzarp@yahoo.com](mailto:nedzarp@yahoo.com)[SMTP: NEDZARP@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:02:57 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wriknledog.com](mailto:werner@wriknledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams.  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Carl Casale  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dams.

Body:  
Just remove the dams yesterday. Should never been built!

**Comment Author** Casale, Carl  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_575-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP\_MF\_1019\_050

# Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** WILLIAM M. CASE

**Organization:** SELF

**Title:** U.S. CITIZEN

**Address:** 5510 BLUE MOUNTAIN DR, KLAMATH FALLS, OR 97601

**Email:**

**Comments:**

Comment 1 - KBRA

1) KLAMATH BASIN RESIDENTS HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN A VOICE OR SAY IN THIS PROCESS.

Comment 2 - KBRA

2) WHO ARE KBRA?, I FEEL I AM A STAKEHOLDER

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

3) OREGON STATE WATER RIGHT ADJUDICATION HAS NOT BEEN FINISHED - THIS PROCESS SEEMS TO PUSH ASIDE OREGON WATER RIGHTS PROCESS

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

4) I AM FOR KEEPING THE DAMS IN PLACE

Comment 5 - Economics

5) I AM FOR FISH PASSAGE, WHILE KEEPING THE DAMS IN PLACE. (THIS COULD CREATE JOBS)

Comment 6 - Alternatives

6) THE DAMS SHOULD BE UPGRADED, RELICENSED, TO PRODUCE MORE POWER.

**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** Case, William  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_050-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-3	Master Response WSWR-5 Klamath Adjudication.	No
GP_MF_1019_050-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	
GP_MF_1019_050-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1019_050-6	<p>Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).</p> <p>The comment author suggests upgrading the existing dams to produce more power. Upgrading the dams would not accomplish most of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). This alternative would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, advance salmonid restoration, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).</p> <p>Additionally, PacifiCorp owns these facilities and therefore was the entity to decide whether to seek relicensing of its existing Project or try to expand it.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1108\_408

-----  
From: [m.w.chan16@gmail.com](mailto:m.w.chan16@gmail.com) [SMTP: M. W. CHAN16@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 9:31:02 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Martin Chan  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Restoration

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2- the full removal of four dams. Healthy river systems are important!

**Comment Author** Chan, Martin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1108_408-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1105\_361

-----  
From: janna@leantowardshealth.com[SMTP: JANNA@LEANTOWARDSHEALTH.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 05, 2011 10:47:15 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Lake  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Janna Chandler  
Organization: Simplicity Health

Comment 1 - KBRA

Subject: Klamath Lake

Body: The rare qualities of this lake are unsurpassed. The only other lake I could compare is actually in Tibet!

The fact that there are species that exist nowhere else because of the magical quality of this lake is miraculous.

Comment 2 - Our of Scope

Please protect our lake. At one time Cell Tech was the second largest employer in Or. We are going to surpass that with jobs again as Simplicity Health.

We can not do that without the lake being protected.

**Comment Author** Chandler, Janna  
**Agency/Assoc.** Simplexity Health  
**Submittal Date** November 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1105_361-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Simplexity Health (<a href="http://www.simplexityhealth.com/">www.simplexityhealth.com/</a>, accessed 5/2/2012) is a Klamath Falls-based business that advertises Upper Klamath Lake as the source of the algae species <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> (<i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i>) used in its nutritional supplement.</p> <p>Lake-like conditions conducive to growth of <i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i> in Upper Klamath Lake would not be changed under any of the five Alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR. The presence of <i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i> at population levels which would permit collection in Upper Klamath Lake would persist under all alternatives.</p> <p>Commercial enterprises that collect algae may have a role in improving water quality in Klamath Basin lakes. For example Simplexity was included by PacifiCorp in their "Plan for Water Quality Management Actions for Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs" (PacifiCorp 2009).</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_521

-----  
From: [tc@chandlerwrites.com](mailto:tc@chandlerwrites.com)[SMTP:TC@CHANDLERWRITES.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:19:07 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: I support Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tom Chandler  
Organization:

Subject: I support Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR

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).

And why not? The dams will operate a loss after retrofit, and they're not only throttling the salmon and steelhead runs, they're also hammering the river's water quality and contributing to the uncertainty of irrigators.

Get 'em out!



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Chandler, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_521-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---oOo---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JASON CHAPMAN: Jason Chapman,

C-h-a-p-m-a-n.

I would first like to thank everybody for showing up and listening to our comments tonight. We also appreciate time out of your hands to come up here.

I am a third-generation rancher, I have my farm inside the Klamath Reclamation Project, and when I say, "third generation," I'm trying to be third generation.

Comment 1 - Water Rights/Supply

2001 was almost "it" for us, and I would like to see my ranch go through my life as well. And with this settlement, I believe that it gives me more of a consistent supply of water. And for future generations, I think that's a benefit to us all.

Thank you very much.

**Comment Author** Chapman, Jason  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_111-1	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No

GP\_WI\_1212\_1085

-----  
From: [sushi\\_bar@excite.com](mailto:sushi_bar@excite.com)[SMTP: SUSHI BAR@EXCITE.COM]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 6:53:53 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: in re, Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Charles  
Organization:

Subject: in re, Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Climate Change/GHGs

Body: Thank you for the opportunity, here now, to provide Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

Now, as was pointed out several times in the EIS/EIR, the removal of the Four Facilities (spelled out in "Alternative 2") would significantly increase the carbon intensity of electricity produced in California. From pg. 3.10-15, "The second manner in which a GHG impact would be significant is if GHG emissions from either the Proposed Action or the alternatives would substantially obstruct compliance with the GHG reductions in AB32 & Executive Order S-03-05." The most significant of all would be that of removing a renewable source of power by removing the dams, resulting in increased GHG emissions from non-renewable alternate sources of power. When an ultra-low carbon fuel feedstock is forever removed from availability, the carbon intensity of the fuel, as a whole, inevitably increases.

Additionally, dam removal will remove water availability from senior water rights holders, including many lesser-capitalised farmers & ranchers. Operation, permitation, maintenance, etc. of the pumps, etc. that would replace all those dams (for the water rights holders) would be significantly more expensive than the use dam water. This is expected to cause at least some lesser-capitalised water rights holders to remove their lands from availability for to cultivate crops. This, in turn, will cause inflationary pressures brought to bear upon food prices (already) by biofuel production & mandate to be even WORSE. And this in addition to the fact that the cultivation of biofuel feedstock requires land. And when land is removed from crop-availability, this brings inflationary pressures to bear BOTH on the price of food & on the price of biofuel feedstock. Pumps require fuel. When dams are removed, the carbon index (CI) of electricity in California will inevitably increase! It's a simple matter of mathematics. Compliance with LCFS targets will be more difficult! Already, carbon net deficits (under California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS)) are expected to be generated by approximately 2017. Removal of hydro-dams & of irrigation facilities will make that problem even worse. Under Executive Order S-06-06, by 2020, 40% of all biofuels used in California will have to be produced in California (see pg. 30 of Report, inter alia). How is that to happen when hydro-dams & irrigation facilities are proposed to be removed? On pg.s 59 & 60 of the "Low Carbon Fuel Standard 2011 Program Review Report; Working Draft, Version 1," it was noted that, during a 6 yr. survey period between 2004 & 2010, increased crop-based biofuel production has contributed significantly to increases in

Comment 1 cont.

extreme poverty, particularly in South Asia & in Sub-Saharan Africa, not to mention increases in hunger-related diseases & thus to decreases in life expectancies in those affected populations. And when crop-land in Northern California is taken out of circulation, the problem can get even WORSE, because yet additional inflationary pressures are thus brought to bear upon both food commodity & biofuel feedstock commodity prices. Fuels like "algae-gasoline" & "algae-diesel" are yet many years away from large-scale retail availability. Also, butanol is still not yet available for retail. So what is left is that ultra-low carbon electricity is being proposed to be taken off the market, whilst next generation low-carbon fuels like butanol, "algae-gasoline," & "algae-diesel" are still a number of years yet into the future. First generation biofuels, such as corn-ethanol, whose CI is the same as that for gasoline (BTW), production of which 1st Gen biofuels has imposed inflationary pressures on food-commodity prices, end up in the line-up by default. But is THIS the way to move forward with a LCFS? How is latter-year compliance supposed to be achieved under those conditions? The only answer is that of ultra-low carbon electricity! And that means hydro-dams! They must not be removed! Calculate separately the CI of electricity generated by hydro-dam from that of electricity State-wide & there is no contest. Hydro-dams are an extremely low-carbon way of generating electricity! Hydro-dam generated electricity is an already existing ultra low carbon fuel! Why take it off the market?

So what is the EIS/EIR authors' answer to that? The mitigation measures proffered do nothing to increase at all the availability of ultra-low carbon electricity feedstock! The measures proffered, CC-1, CC-2, CC-3, all amount to some form of both rationing and (in the case of CC-2 & of CC-3) surveillance on a level which may be frightening for many to contemplate. CC-2, "Energy Audit Program," for business & residence alike for to track use, identify additional yet to be determined conservation measures, & likewise identify compliance / enforcement mechanisms. Under this program, not only would electricity use be progressively rationed, but control over end-use decisions would be ceded to outside authority. So-called "Smart Meters" would doubtless play a key role in all this, "smart meters" which, BTW, would be significant emitters of electromagnetic radiation. Juvenile (& younger) avians have been known to inexplicably die after nesting sites were exposed. Some avian species will experience inexplicable motivational difficulty reproducing, as a result of long-term exposure. Avian health is also adversely affected by long-term exposure to EMF emissions, such as from smart meters. For example, plumage mal-coloration (typically an indicator of stressed immune system) has been noted on birds long-term exposed to EMFs. Nervous system & cardiac mal-development in some long-term exposed avian embryos has likewise been noted, as was delayed embryonic growth among the same. Similar problems were noted for certain mammal species, insect species, amphibian species, etc. Tree & plant species, also, experienced major stresses from long-term exposure. Are aquatic species immune? Not by a long shot! Yet these environmental impacts, which are not mentioned AT ALL in the EIS/EIR, are very significant environmental consequences of Mitigation Measures CC-2 & CC-3, & thus significant environmental impacts of the proposed dam removal. Additionally, smart meters that may be installed may not be UL listed, & therefore would be major potential fire hazards. Some residential buildings already equipped with smart meters have already experienced fire (as possible direct consequence). And this is on top of the elimination of a major water source for fire suppression that is the inevitable result of dam removal. Yet

Comment 1 cont.

another consequence of Mitigation Measures CC-2 & CC-3, & thus significant environmental impacts of dam removal. And, of course, potential impacts upon human health are too numerous to mention. And these would be felt most acutely by those least able financially to cope.

Comment 2 - Fish

Additionally, hydro-dam removal impacts aquatic species via sediment release. It was stated in the EIS/EIR that the impact would be only temporary, & therefore need not be taken into consideration. Fish species' generations, unlike those of generation of a species is wiped out, extinction is the result. This is most certainly true of salmonoid species. And even the EIS/EIR authors admit that major impact would be felt by the fish generations that experience the sediment removal that will inevitably result from the proposed dam removal. So entire generations of fish species could be wiped out in very short order by the proposed dam removal, thus eliminating any possible benefit therefor. So much for the idea that fish species would actually benefit. That which ceases to exist cannot be said to thereafter acquire any sort of benefit. Any proposition to the contrary is just patently absurd!

Comment 3 - Fish

One negative impact that the EIS/EIR seems to strenuously minimise, and that is the impact of commercial scale gill netting in the tribal areas upon salmonoids, etc. The fact is that where there is gill netting, there is a marked decrease of fish populations (not just salmonoid) upstream of the areas where gill netting takes place. There is a reason why commercial gill netting has been banned in all areas outside of the tribal areas. But for reasons having nothing whatsoever to do with the health of fish populations, commercial gill netting has been allowed in the tribal areas. Meanwhile, so-called "subsistence" gill netting remains largely unregulated. Quite an opportunity to circumvent even those tribal regulations that do exist to control commercial tribal gill netting. Indeed there is likely quite a black market of salmon harvested in this way. Only the very small percentages of populations typically make it past the gill nets. Political sensitivities seem to be a prevailing reason for not pursuing regulation against the practice. This has lead some to think the relevant lead agencies more interested in the bullying of small farmers, ranchers, & hydro-power operators than in the actual solving of problems relative to salmonoid populations. The want of any criticism whatsoever of the practice of tribal gill netting anywhere in the EIS/EIR has done absolutely NOTHING to at all dispell the notion! Now, while those in denial of impacts of tribal gill netting on salmonoid populations will strenuously look far & wide for anything to try to support their position, the reality "on the ground" is that tribal gill netting has had devastating effects on salmonoid populations. Yet there seems to be this ongoing effort to hold farmers, ranchers, & hydro-electric providers vicariously liable for all that befalls salmonoid populations vis à vis tribal gill netting. Sort of like blaming the makers of road signs for deaths resulting from DWI/DUI crashes on the public highways, & making policy decisions accordingly, or abusive spouses blaming their children for the spouse's own abusive acts, ad infinitum, ad nauseum.

But that's not all!

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

There is absolutely no mention whatsoever in either the EIS/EIR of the devastating effects of illicit drug-plant cultivation (particularly by foreign drug cartels) on the environment (in general) & on the health of aquatic species,

Comment 4 cont.

in particular! Likewise, there is absolutely no mention whatsoever in either the EIS/EIR of the devastating effects of illicit drug manufacture on the environment (in general) & on the health of aquatic species, in particular!

Here's something from <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs22/22486/assoc.htm#Top>

-----  
 Dangerous Poisons From Mexico Polluting California National Forests

According to NFS and California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP), law enforcement officials are increasingly encountering dumpsites of highly toxic insecticides, chemical repellants, and poisons that are produced in Mexico, purchased by Mexican criminal groups, and transported into the country for use at their cannabis grow sites. Although similar chemicals could be purchased in the United States, many Mexican DTOs are simply using Mexican chemicals rather than purchasing bulk quantities locally, which could alert law enforcement to their cultivation operations. Cultivators apply insecticides directly to plants to protect them from insect damage. Chemical repellants and poisons are applied at the base of the cannabis plants and around the perimeter of the grow site to ward off or kill rats, deer, and other animals that could cause crop damage. These toxic chemicals enter and contaminate ground water, pollute watersheds, kill fish and other wildlife, and eventually enter residential water supplies.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service; Environmental Protection Agency.

Outdoor cannabis cultivators are diverting streams and creeks for irrigation, sometimes draining natural streams and wetlands. Outdoor cannabis plots typically are irrigated with intricate watering systems. Cultivators often dam up streams and redirect the water through plastic gravity-fed irrigation tubing to supply water to individual plants. Average size marijuana plots--approximately 1,000 plants--require up to 5,000 gallons of water daily. This high demand for water often strains small streams and damages downstream vegetation that depends on consistent water flow. For example, on October 4, 2006, law enforcement authorities eradicated a 1,200-plant cultivation operation in San Ramon, Contra Costa County after Park Rangers were alerted that water was no longer running in a nearby mountain stream. Cultivators had diverted the stream, building a reservoir for crop irrigation.

-----  
 -----  
 And from <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/waste/waste-and-cleanup/cleanup-programs-and-topics/topics/clandestine-methamphetamine-labs-and-wastes-in-minnesota.html>

-----  
 -----  
 Methamphetamine (meth) is an illegal stimulant drug made from cold medicine and common household chemicals. Pseudoephedrine or ephedrine, found in non-prescription cold medicines, is converted to meth using variations of two main methods, the Red Phosphorous Method and the Anhydrous Ammonia Method. Minnesota

Comment 4 cont.

meth "cooks" have typically used variations of the Anhydrous Ammonia Method because small quantities of meth can be produced in a few hours. During the "cook," methamphetamine vapors and particles and other chemicals are deposited unevenly on structural surfaces and possessions throughout the building in which the meth is made. Case studies of former meth labs in Minnesota have shown that meth also penetrates materials such as wood studs, latex painted wallboard, and cement block.

The production of meth in illegal "meth labs" can create environmental hazards. Meth cooks typically dispose of waste from meth labs at the production site in the following ways: dumping into indoor plumbing drains that drain either into a city sewer system or individual sewage treatment system (ISTS), dumping into plumbing that drains directly onto the soil, and/or disposing into burn or burial pits.

The primary environmental hazard is possible contamination of groundwater by volatile organic compounds (VOCs) used in the meth cooking process. In limited samplings to date, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has not yet identified levels of concern in groundwater due to meth lab-related wastes.

-----  
-----  
Yet there is no mention whatsoever anywhere in the EIS/EIR of ANY ill-effects to salmonoid populations either from illicit drug manufacture or from illicit drug-plant cultivation. Nothing that is proposed at all in the EIS/EIR will do ANYTHING to counteract the ill-effects of illicit drug production on the environment (in general) & on salmonoid populations (in particular), just an apparent effort to hold one group vicariously liable for the acts of another!

One & all should be reminded that there is nothing in the EIS/EIR to at all dispell that notion! In vain do the lead agencies hope to protect salmonoids, w/o at all aggressively pursuing those causes of salmonoid population decline not discussed in the EIS/EIR (but mentioned here in this Comment)!

One idea that was mentioned only in cursory fashion in the EIS/EIR was that of addressing the issue of predation of salmonoid (& other fish) species by "protected" marine mammals (such as seals & sea lions (see "Alternative 17; Predator Control" in Appendicies)). The express reason why Alternative 17 was not analysed in any great detail was the fact that it did not meet the goal of "free-flowing" river conditions! So, regardless of all evidence, the effort seems not to be one of protection of anadromous salmonoids but of using the moniker thereof as a pretext for hydro-dam removal, inter alia! Does this extend into "researcher bias," as well? Such things should have NO PLACE WHATSOEVER in any effort at all to protect anadromous salmonoids!!

In conclusion, the case for dam removal has, as its support, hypothesis. The case against dam removal has, as its support, hard reality! Now, it was written in the EIS/EIR, "If the No Project Alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, an additional environmentally superior alternative must be identified among the other alternatives." The "No Project Alternative" is identified in the EIS/EIR as "Alternative 1." The choice before us; Speculation

Comment 5 - Alternatives

Comment 5 cont.

vs. Hard Reality. The environmentally superior choice is abundantly clear! And it is NOT AT ALL Alternative 2 (Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams (The Proposed Action))!! Nor is it at all Alternative 3 (Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams)!! Alternatives 2 & 3 would, without a doubt, if implemented, prove disastrous!!! Instead, based on Hard Reality, the environmentally superior Alternative is either: Option A (for want of better term)\_\_\_Alternative 4 (Fish Passage at Four Dams), along with Alternative 17 (Predator Control); or Option B (for want of better term)\_\_\_Alternative 1 (the "No Project" Alternative), along with Alternative 17 (Predator Control)!

Again, thank you for the opportunity, here now, to provide Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.

P. S. ,

Below, taken from various tables in the EIS/EIR, is a partial listing of the SIGNIFICANT & ADVERSE impacts, both of the Proposed Action AND of even partial dam removal. :

-----  
-----  
-----  
Water Quality

\_\_\_Water Temperature

\_\_\_\_\_Upper Klamath Basin

Dam removal and/or elimination of hydropower peaking operations at J.C. Boyle Powerhouse could cause short-term and long-term alterations in daily water temperatures and fluctuations in the J.C. Boyle bypass and peaking reaches. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free-flowing river could cause short-term and long-term increases in spring time water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of Copco 1 Reservoir. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_\_\_Lower Klamath Basin

Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free flowing river could result in short-term and long-term increases in spring water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Lower Klamath River. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_Suspended Sediments

\_\_\_\_\_Upper Klamath Basin

Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_\_\_Lower Klamath Basin

Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in suspended material in the lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_ Dissolved Oxygen

\_\_\_\_\_ Upper Klamath Basin

Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause increases in oxygen demand (Immediate Oxygen Demand [IOD] and Biological Oxygen Demand [BOD]) and reductions in dissolved oxygen in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_\_\_ Lower Klamath Basin

Dam removal and sediment release could cause increases in oxygen demand (Immediate Oxygen Demand [IOD] and Biological Oxygen Demand [BOD]) and reductions in dissolved oxygen in the lower Klamath River, the Klamath Estuary, and the marine nearshore environment. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Aquatic Resources

\_\_\_ Critical Habitat

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter the quality of critical habitat. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_ Essential Fish Habitat

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter the quality of EFH. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_ Species Impacts

\_\_\_\_\_ Coho Salmon

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect coho salmon. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-1: Protection of mainstem spawning; AR-2: Protection of outmigrating juveniles; AR-3: Fall flow pulses\*; AR-4: Hatchery management) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

\_\_\_\_\_ Steelhead

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect steelhead. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-1: Protection of mainstem spawning; AR-2: Protection of outmigrating juveniles; AR-3: Fall flow pulses\*; AR-4: Hatchery management) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pacific Lamprey

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect Pacific lamprey. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles; AR-5: Pacific lamprey capture and relocation) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

\_\_\_\_\_Green Sturgeon

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect green sturgeon. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AR-3: Fall flow pulses\*) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

\_\_\_\_\_Freshwater Mussels

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect freshwater mussels. (Mitigation measure(s) Proposed: AR-7: Freshwater mussel relocation) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

\_\_\_\_\_Benthic Macroinvertebrates

Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect macroinvertebrates. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\*Fall Flow Pulse? The very name of it implies some sort of flow control. That, by definition, cannot happen under free-flow conditions. Hence, there can be no "Fall Flow Pulse."

Algae

\_\_\_\_\_Hydroelectric Reach

Dam removal and the elimination of hydropower peaking operations could result in long-term increased biomass of nuisance periphyton (attached algae) in low-gradient channel margin areas within the Hydroelectric Reach. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Air Quality

Vehicle exhaust and fugitive dust emissions from dam removal activities could increase emissions of VOC, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> to levels that could exceed Siskiyou County's thresholds of significance. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Reservoir restoration actions could result in increases in criteria pollutant emissions from the use of helicopters, trucks, and barges that could exceed

Siskiyou County's thresholds of significance. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

\_\_\_KBRA

Construction activities associated with the KBRA programs could result in increases in air quality pollutant emissions from vehicle exhaust and fugitive dust. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Operational activities associated with the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan could result in temporary increases in air quality pollutant emissions from vehicle exhaust associated with trap-and-haul activities. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: AQ-1: MY 2015 or newer engines for offroad construction equipment; AQ-2: MY 2000 or newer engines for on-road construction equipment; AQ-3: MY 2010 or newer engines for haul trucks) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Greenhouse Gases / Global Climate Change

Removing or reducing a renewable source of power by removing the dams or developing fish passage could result in increased GHG emissions from possible nonrenewable alternate sources of power. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: CC-1: Market Mechanisms (i.e., Cap & Trade); CC-2: Energy Audit Program; CC-3: Energy Conservation Plan) Impact still significant, even after all mitigation measures taken? YES.

Socioeconomics

\_\_\_Four Facilities

Changes in annual O&M expenditures required to continue the operation of the existing facilities could affect employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_Recreation

Changes to reservoir recreation expenditures could affect employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes to whitewater boating opportunities could affect recreational expenditures and employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

\_\_\_Property Values and Local Government Revenues

Property values surrounding Iron Gate and Copco Reservoirs could change.  
(Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes in real estate values around Copco 1 and Iron Gate Reservoirs could affect property tax revenues to Siskiyou County. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Changes in visitation for recreation activities could affect sales tax revenues.  
(Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Increases in on-farm pumping costs could affect household income and reduce employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Water acquisitions via short-term water leasing could decrease farm revenues and reduce employment, labor income, and output in the regional economy.  
(Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

#### Environmental Justice

Changes in county revenues could decrease county funding of social programs used by county residents. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

Implementation of the Water Use Retirement Program, Off-Project Reliance Program, and Interim Flow and Lake Level Program could disproportionately affect low income and minority farm workers. (Mitigation(s) Proposed: none)

**Comment Author** Charles  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1212_1085-1	<p>In response to the comment author's concerns regarding Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, water supply, and fire suppression.</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> <p>Master Response GEN-21: Access to Water for Fire Suppression.</p> <p>Pertaining to the comment author's concerns about mitigation measures CC-2 and CC-3, these measures rely on voluntary compliance by owners of residential and commercial buildings.</p>	No
GP_WI_1212_1085-2	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) does not predict extinction of any of the potentially affected species as a result of dam removal. The comment as submitted provides no evidence to support the argument that species of salmon would be made extinct by removal of the dams. 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 (Draft EIS/EIR 4-73-79).</p>	No
GP_WI_1212_1085-3	<p>The 50/50 tribal/non-tribal in-river harvest allocation has been specified by the United States Department of the Interior (DOI 1993) after court challenge. The Klamath River salmon harvest allocation process is explained in Pierce (1998).</p> <p>The comment as written provides no evidence that tribal gill netting has had devastating effects on salmonoid populations.</p> <p>Pierce, R. 1998. Klamath Salmon: Understanding Allocation. United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force. 32p.</p> <p>DOI. 1993. Memorandum from John D. Leshy, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior to the Secretary of the Interior regarding Fishing Rights of the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes. 32 pp. + appendices.</p>	Yes

**Comment Author** Charles  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1212_1085-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1212_1085-5	<p>Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 17, Predator Control, considered the possibility of controlling seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not meet the NEPA purpose and need or most of the CEQA objectives and it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns. The purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR) encompass more elements than achieving a free-flowing river, which is the element cited in the comment. Alternative 17 would not meet other elements of the purpose and need/project objectives: it would not achieve full volitional fish passage, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, establish reliable water and power supplies, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the KHSAs and KBRA. The comment author discusses the environmentally superior alternative, which is in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 5.6. The Lead Agencies described the reasons for choosing Alternative 3 as the environmentally superior alternative based on the evaluation results in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The comment author did not provide reasons that this evaluation is invalid; therefore, the Lead Agencies did not incorporate changes to this section of the EIS/EIR.</p>	No

-----  
From: Joe Chesney[SMTP:CHESNEYJOE1@MSN.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 05, 2011 5:54:32 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Save The Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
**October 5, 2011**  
**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
**Bureau of Reclamation**  
**2800 Cottage Way**  
**Sacramento, CA 95825**  
**Re: Dam Removal EIS/EIR**

**Dear Elizabeth**

**I highly disagree with the dam removal on the Klamath Basin. Iron Gate Dam was built 1962 and the area has rebounded beautifully. The fish that use to migrate up above the Dams have been dead over 49 years. Americans did not have the technology back in 1962 to genetically save those exact fish that are now gone. The Human Factor should be the #1 priority. Dams save lives, creates electricity, offers abundance irrigation for crops, and provides recreation. Look at history of rivers that do not provide adequate flood control. An example is the Mississippi River.**

**We learned as a child to separate the Pros from the Cons. I would like to provide executive summary on each one.**

*PROS for Not Removing:*

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

1. Flat Water Recreation has a long term positive financial impact to a region, including fishing, waterskiing, wake boarding and swimming.
2. Iron Gate Reservoir includes all the above as well as camping.
3. Bass Fishing is the # 1 most popular fishing in the United States and is growing faster than Salmon fishing. Dam Removal would destroy the Bass population in the Reservoirs.
4. More Americans fish than play golf and tennis combined.
5. 85% of freshwater anglers fish in flat water, including ponds, lakes and Reservoirs.
6. Studies show that fishing in flat water is safer, easier more accessible for the young and elderly.
7. Flat water, including ponds, lakes and Reservoirs provides a sanctuary and larger variety of birds.
8. Flood Control, save lives and protects property.

9. Dam Produces Electricity which Generates REVENUE for the State.
10. Dam provides crop irrigational water
11. The water behind the Dam can help the salmon migration in drastic drought conditions.
12. Dam removal would cost \$247 million (in 2020 dollars). Both Oregon and California are having drastic budget constraints. That is an estimate and likely will be much higher. The \$247 Million could go to much better programs.
13. Dam Removal could result in lethal effects to current Salmon Migration from sediments.
14. Area would look like an old dried up mud hole / eye sore with no vegetation for years.
15. Campgrounds and boat launches on the Reservoir's would become useless

*CONS for Removing:*

1. Elimination of Reservoir's toxic algal blooms: Reservoir's could be treated chemically without harm to fish. Much cheaper than \$247 Million Dam Removal Budget.
2. Restore Salmon Runs Prior to Dams: Currently there is a Salmon Migration below Iron Gate Reservoir. There is no impact study or financial cost associated if Salmon Beds are destroyed by Dam Removal Sediments.
3. Restore area prior to Dams: This area caused by the dams is now the NEW environment and the wildlife for a few generations have adapted (49 years).
4. Added Commercial Fishing Jobs: State and Region would generate more revenue and future opportunities if Dam remained from recreation, Electricity and Property Tax Revenue. Properties below dam would need better Flood Insurance.

Sources:

- *U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 2010 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-associated Recreation.*
- *National Sporting Goods Association. Sports Participation in 2010.*
- *Future of Fishing project conducted by Responsive Management of Harrisonburg, Va.*
- *American Sport fishing Association. The 2010 Demographics and Economic Impact of Sport Fishing in the United States*

Thank you for your time. I hope you see the benefits of keeping the Dams. If you have not seen Iron Gate Reservoir I have attached a picture and some nice information.

Sincerely

Joe Chesney

(503) 351-4210



Message Boards ▾  
Fishing Reports ▾  
Regular Features ▾

All Terms ▾

Show results:

Standard ▾

[Like FishSniffer.com?](#)

[Send This Page to a Friend!](#)



Iron Gate Reservoir, Northern  
California's Home Of Yellow Perch

By: Dan Bacher

Light tackle anglers have a unique chance to catch the tasty yellow perch, a favorite of Midwestern and Eastern seaboard anglers, at Iron Gate Reservoir on the Klamath River near the Oregon border. This scrappy panfish is found in fishable populations in only two other lakes, Copco Reservoir on the Klamath above Iron Gate, and Lafayette Reservoir in Contra Costa County.

Why these fish are not more widespread in California is a bit of a mystery. The perch was first introduced in 1891 from Illinois into the Feather River and Lake Cuyamaca, San Diego County, according to "Warmwater Game Fishes of California," a Department of Fish and Game booklet. Neither introduction was successful.

Several subsequent introductions were made. By 1918, the perch was widely distributed, although not numerous in the Central Valley. The perch's failure to become abundant was in stark contrast to the populations of smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, bluegill and crappie that boomed throughout the Central Valley after being imported. The perch is now seldom caught anywhere in this drainage.

However, the DFG discovered perch in the Klamath River watershed in 1946 after the fish had apparently migrated from Oregon. They became very abundant in Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs, where they are now a staple of the fishery.

I first fished the reservoir, located in Siskiyou County near the Oregon border, in 1994 with Ron Denardi, fishing guide, and Chris Dunham, former Fish Sniffer staffer. We experienced a great day of fishing, catching lots of perch and four native rainbows to 5 pounds while fishing nightcrawlers in the Klamath River inlet.



A steelhead and salmon trip to the Klamath River on October 25, 2002 with Al Kutzkey, fishing guide, ([see story](#)), gave me the incentive to stay overnight and fish Iron Gate the following day.



I arrived at Iron Gate late the next morning and was overwhelmed by the high desert beauty of this lake on the edge of the Siskiyou Mountains. As I drove along the 7 mile shoreline, I only saw two boats fishing. I decided to head to the Klamath River inlet where I found hot perch action eight years ago.

When I arrived at Fall Creek Park, I saw three boats fishing for perch. "Are you catching any perch," I shouted out to a couple in one boat. "We're catching lots of them, but the boat fishing by the tules is doing even better," the woman replied.

I tossed out a threaded nightcrawler under a bobber about halfway between the shoreline and the couple's boat and began hooking up perch one after another. Although my first perch was small - about 7 inches - the rest were fat fish in the 8 to 10 inch range. Every time I cast out I either hooked a fish or missed a strike. This was pure fun, "pan fishing" at its best. Soon I had about 10 fish on the stringer, plus releasing a few fish.

Two young boys, Navey Soy of Sacramento and Peakday Lorm of Yreka, came over where I was fishing and asked me if I had any bobbers. I had one extra one and gave it to Soy, who quickly nailed a perch. I had put several more perch on my stringer when I realized I had lost my worm threader and was running out of bait.

I drove back up Copco Road to the Hornbrook Chevron and bought more mini-crawlers and two worm threaders. As I put the bait in the back of my truck, I heard a yell, "Hey Bacher, what are you doing here?"

Sure enough, it was Mike Ramirez of Grass Valley, who I have trout fished with before on Scotts Flat, Collins and Gold lakes with Scott Bartosh. Ramirez and his family were on their way back to Nevada City after a week in Washington and Oregon when they decided to stop for gas in Hornbrook. I told him about the outstanding perch fishing - ideal for kids and families - available at Iron Gate.

"Do you want to follow me to the reservoir?" I asked him.

"Sure, we're still on vacation and I always love to learn new fishing spots," Ramirez enthusiastically replied.

The fishing had tapered off by the time I got back, but we still caught some perch while fishing in the cove by the tules. Mike, Roam, his son, and Erinn, his daughter, nailed their first-ever yellow perch. I ended up bringing home 18 perch, as well as releasing numerous others.

Perch are caught all year, but spring and fall are the best times to nail them. If you're in a boat, look for structure and weedbeds and put your bait down near the bottom. Perch fishing is a great way to get children excited about fishing, since they're almost guaranteed to get bit. They'll find plenty of action and be even more impressed when they get home and eat the firm, delicate meat of one of the best tasting fish in fresh water.

I was impressed by the size of the perch. Fifteen years ago Iron Gate had a bad reputation for being filled with many undersized perch 4 to 6 inches long. However, increasing fishing pressure has helped thin out the perch population, producing fish of larger average size. The fish I and others caught averaged 8 to 10 inches long and fish up to 12 inches are available at Iron Gate.



The reservoir also hosts a good population of native rainbows, a landlocked form of Klamath River steelhead. Many of these fish are caught by anglers bait fishing for perch. If you want to target them, drift nightcrawlers in the river inlet or troll minnow imitation lures and nightcrawlers behind flashers.

Other species found in the lake include largemouth bass, brown bullhead catfish, bluegill and crappie. The nutrient and forage-rich lake features many weedbeds, so be prepared to bring in some annoying weeds on your line when you fish here.

The reservoir, about eight miles east of Interstate 5, was constructed in 1962. Iron Gate Dam is owned and operated by the Pacific Power Company under an agreement with the US. Bureau of Reclamation. Iron Gate Dam, an earth and rock structure, was constructed in

1962. The dam is part of a project of six hydroelectric plants that produce 18 megawatts of electricity. The reservoir, located at 2343 feet above sea level, is 1,000 surface acres when full. The reservoir's capacity is 58,000 acre feet of water.

The recreation area's three campgrounds are free for visitors. Camp Creek, located on the north branch of the reservoir, has 12 sites and water. Juniper Point, situated on the lake's west side, has nine sites and no water. Mirror Cove, located on the lake's west side south of Juniper Point, has 10 sites and no water.

Concrete boat ramps are available at Camp Creek, Mirror Cove and Long Gulch Park, along with an unimproved ramp at Fall Creek Park. Wanaka Spring Park has one boat dock/fishing pier, while Camp Creek has three boat dock/fishing piers.



Klamath Riverkeeper

**Comment Author** Chesney, Joe  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1005_019-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.</li> <li>2. Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.</li> </ol> <p>Master Response REC-1 Regional Recreation Resources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Table 3.20-2 provides information on other regional locations with bass fishing, and the text in Section 3.20 acknowledges in the loss of flat-water recreation that many of the bass fishing sites are considered excellent.</li> <li>4. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</li> <li>5. The project area is primarily a river corridor, and Tables 3.20-12 and 3.20-13 provide information on angler days.</li> <li>6. The project area is primarily a river corridor, with some drift boat fishing, as described in Section 3.20.</li> <li>7. Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.</li> <li>8. Master Responses HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</li> </ol> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.</li> <li>10. Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.</li> <li>11. Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.</li> <li>12. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</li> <li>13. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</li> <li>14. Master Response LAND-3 Restoration of Parcel B Lands.</li> </ol> <p>Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control.</p>	Yes

**Comment Author** Chesney, Joe  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
15. Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	<p>15.1 The scope of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) does not extend the consideration of any possible future treatment mechanism that could be implemented to improve water quality in the Klamath Basin. Where specific statements are made in the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) regarding other applicable water quality treatment strategies or where the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) Interim Measures are established to test pilot-scale projects, these potential treatment strategies are included in the EIS/EIR analysis. For example, with respect to nutrients, Section 3.2.4.3.1.3 (Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.2-59) states the following: "The California Klamath River TMDL also indicates that "alternative pollutant load reductions and/or management measures or offsets that achieve the in-reservoir targets" are possible (North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board [NCRWQCB] 2010a)." Section 3.2.4.3.1.4 of the Draft EIS/EIR states the following: "The TMDL Action Plan includes a requirement for PacifiCorp to submit a proposed Implementation Plan that incorporates timelines and contingencies pursuant to the KHSAs. PacifiCorp may propose the use of off-site pollutant reduction measures (i.e., offsets or "trades") to meet the allocations and targets in the context of the Interim Measures 10 and 11 of the KHSAs (NCRWQCB 2010a)."</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR incorrectly referred to the "Implementation Plan" as a "Reservoir Management Plan; however, this has been corrected.</p>	
15.2. Master Response AQU-1B Sediment and Effects to Fish.		
15.3. Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria.		
15.4. Section 3.15.3.2 provides information on commercial fishing employment;		
Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.		

GP\_LT\_1019\_065

10/18/2011

My name is Hank Cheyne and I am a 4th generation Klamath basin farmer and a Klamath reclamation project irrigator.

I commend the KBRA signing parties for coming to what they feel is an acceptable agreement but I believe that the agricultural community will have given up too much and has received empty promises from the other signing parties.

I do not support the KBRA as it is currently worded and I do not support dam removal.

Comment 1 - KBRA

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

My concerns about dam removal are as follows

There are no guarantees if the dams are removed that the fish will use the Klamath River any differently than they do now.

Comment 3 - Fish

Removing the dams on the Klamath River would be a stepping stone to much larger dam removal projects and the demise of more clean, renewable and affordable energy.

Comment 4 - General/Other

The job numbers that are supposedly created according to the draft EIS are unrealistic and temporary at best.

Comment 5 - Economics

The only permanent jobs will be more government jobs bringing more government control and cost to the taxpayer.

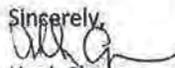
Comment 6 - Hydropower

Every month we open our power bills and see the dam removal charges for dams that as of today are still in place and operational. I along with countless others would like our money back.

I am disturbed by what has apparently become the new way of doing business in the Klamath Basin, "sign now and learn the details later". That in my opinion is a very poor way of doing business and has the potential for a very negative outcome.

My view of the KBRA and its components in their current form are more of an agricultural retirement agreement than an opportunity for the younger agricultural generations in the Klamath Basin.

Comment 7 - KBRA

Sincerely,  
  
 Hank Cheyne

Bonanza, Oregon

**Comment Author** Cheyne, Hank  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_065-1	<p>The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as currently worded was signed February 18, 2010. This Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the effects to the environment that would occur if the Four Facilities were removed and the connected action of the KBRA was implemented, not the wording of the KBRA. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) both require the Lead Agencies to respond to comments on significant environmental issues related to the Draft EIS/EIR. Because the comment does not address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, no additional response is provided. Nevertheless, your comment regarding the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and/or the KBRA will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_065-2	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_065-3	<p>Whether fish use the Klamath River differently in the future likely depends on whether habitat conditions in the Klamath River change. The KHSA and the KBRA were developed to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin by restoring habitat access and quality. 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. The central issue in both agreements is removal of the 4 Klamath River hydroelectric dams. Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on habitat and various fish species. Additionally, two expert panels were convened specifically to address the effect of dam removal on fish and aquatic habitats.</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-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR concludes that the Proposed Action would benefit Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for coho and Chinook salmon after the initial impact of sediment from reservoir drawdown. As a result of habitat access and quality improvements over time, the</p>	No

**Comment Author** Cheyne, Hank  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Proposed Action is expected to benefit steelhead, coho and Chinook salmon (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3).	
GP_LT_1019_065-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-5	<p>The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long-term after the dams are removed.</p> <p>The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA.</p> <p>The IMPLAN model was used to evaluate direct and secondary job effects. IMPLAN is a standard, widely used input-output model used for regional economic impacts analyses. Section 3.15 and the economic technical reports available on <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">http://klamathrestoration.gov</a> further describe the IMPLAN model and discuss methods to evaluate economic effects.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_065-6	Comment noted.	No
GP_LT_1019_065-7	In addition to removal of the Four Facilities, 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.	No

**Klamath Settlement**  
  
EIS/EIR PROCESS

## Speaker Card

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

**Name (please print)** Regina Chlenizule

**Representing** \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes** support dam removal not KBR

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

17

GP\_MF\_1025\_305

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Chichizule, Regina  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1025_305-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1216\_1080

-----  
From: [Fchouinard@aol.com](mailto:Fchouinard@aol.com)[SMTP: FCHOUI NARD@AOL. COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 5:44:03 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Fletcher Chouinard  
Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

Body: Dam removal is an immediate necessity to protect the remaining runs of steelhead and salmon. In this day and age of technology and renewable energy hydropower is unnecessary and hurtful. There are other ways of providing irrigation as well.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Chouinard, Fletcher  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1216_1080-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MR. THOMAS CLANIN: My name is Thomas Clanin.

Thomas, T-h-o-m-a-s, Clanin, C-l-a-n-i-n.

Being a citizen of Siskiyou County for 36 years,

I have seen a lot of changes in Siskiyou County, and

probably one of the pronounced changes is the weather.

There are a lot of factors that we must consider

Comment 1 - Fish

to consider the salmon population, and one of them is the

weather. We know that we are going into a warming period.

There are earth changes. There are changes in the sun's

activities. They are looking toward changes in a shift in

the magnetic pole.

Other factors that affect the salmon are

overfishing, foreign vessels, overfishing by commercial

use. I don't know whether the recreational fishing has

any impact on the Coho. Sea lion predation. If you have

been over to Crescent City in the last few years you will

notice that the sea lion population has grown

tremendously. They feed very heavy on the salmon.

I have one question for the Fish and Game

people. How are you going to relocate the salmon to the

Upper River? Because the salmon, when they return, go

back to where they were hatched. And they will have to  
be, the eggs will have to be transported to to the  
tributary streams, perhaps, in the Upper River to have the  
fish go back that far.

Just things to consider. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Clanin, Thomas  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_192-1	Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.	No

GP\_WI\_1224\_1175

-----  
 From: [dancebirds@sbcglobal.net](mailto:dancebirds@sbcglobal.net) [SMTP: DANCEBIRDS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
 Sent: Saturday, December 24, 2011 3:10:54 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR, water quality Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Clark  
 Organization: Self

Duplicate of AO\_WI\_1117\_031



Subject: Draft EIS/EIR, water quality

Body: I am in favor of total removal Iron Gate, Copco 2, Copco 1 and J. C. Boyle dams from the Klamath River (Alternative 2).  
 Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

We further find the DEIS/DEIR does not adequately address the probabilities that anadromous fish passage, spawning and riparian wildlife habitat would be significantly improved by dam removal under the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Linked Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).

The Klamath Basin is a National Audubon Society Important Bird Area (IBA) and a candidate Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) site of international significance. Over 75% of the birds on the Pacific Flyway migrate through the Klamath Basin each year. Health of these populations of birds depend upon healthy conditions at stopover points such as the Klamath Basin as well as in their breeding grounds and wintering grounds. All three areas are critical links in population viability. Some estimates put the population of waterfowl migrating through this area at over 7 million birds.

My findings are based on the uncertainty of water quality improvements under KBRA/KHSA and an unaddressed potential conflict between water quality and quantity that has a potentially profound effect on birds, as follows:

1. The DEIS/DEIR Fails to adequately assess the impact of lease land farming on the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge to water quality goals after dam removal.

In Table ES-7. Summaries of controversies and Issues Raised by Agencies and the Public states "Runoff from agriculture and refuges results in poor water quality in Keno Reservoir and in the mainstem Klamath River. This causes fish stress, disease and mortality. Continued farming and ranching in the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge and Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge under the KBRA would inhibit fish species reintroduction and survival."

Under the KBRA, which would be in effect after dam removal, lease land farming on the Tule Lake Refuge, and its associated water quality degradation, would continue for fifty years. The Tule Lake Refuge has the potential and should be considered a vital component of improving Klamath River water quality, not degrading it.

Duplicate cont.

The DEIS/DEIR, in compliance with the Clean Water Act, must consider pesticide and nutrient contamination contributed by lease land farming on Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge as a factor in post dam removal water quality.

2. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately assess the impact of the Keno Dam impoundment to water quality goals after dam removal.

Table ES-7 also states "Low levels of dissolved oxygen and high water temperatures during certain times of year would prohibit passage of fish through the Keno impoundment and Upper Klamath Lake."

Under the KBRA/KHSA Keno Dam would be turned over to the Department of Interior for management. No explanation or plan is provided for, or if water quality improvement would occur under federal management. In order for commenting agencies and the public to understand the water quality impacts of the Keno Dam a more precise explanation than "certain times of the year" should be provided.

3. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately address the impact of Upper Klamath Lake water quality to post dam removal water quality in the Klamath River downstream of the dams.

Under the KBRA/KHSA, Upper Klamath Lake would continue to be used as a reservoir for storage of water for distribution to irrigators and the downstream Klamath River. Increased capacity based on re-flooding subsided former marshes (Williamson River Delta) is part of this plan. Before alterations to enable agriculture, over a century ago, the upper Klamath Lake marshes provided treatment for the naturally occurring high phosphorous level water flowing into the lake through volcanic rock and soil. Converting the marshes to pasture resulted in three negative effects:

a. Drastic reduction of phosphate removal and nutrient stabilization, b. Addition of nutrient rich runoff from agriculture, c. Significant removal of marsh bird habitat.

As a result, Upper Klamath Lake is hypereutrophic with high levels of algae and nutrients and low levels of dissolved oxygen that cannot sustain fish and other aquatic life upon which birds depend.

Management of functional marshes around Upper Klamath Lake that formerly stabilized nutrients and controlled algae will require nearly continuous hydraulic connectivity with the lake which, due to subsidence of former pastureland, will require a lower lake level with limited level fluctuation. This may result in less storage capacity, not more, and generate a conflict between water quality and quantity.

Comment 5 - Water Quality

4. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately evaluate the effect of the dam impoundments on nutrient conversion. Although the toxic algae in the lower impoundments would be reduced or eliminated by dam removal, the algal role in nutrient conversion has not been quantified. What threats to fish and wildlife, if any, do these nutrients pose down river during low flows?

Polluted water from this river system's dams is adversely affecting fish and wildlife along the river. Polluted water from the Klamath Basin has both direct

Duplicate cont.

and indirect effects on wildlife in our area and thus both direct and indirect effect on coastal economies.

5. The DEIS/DEIR fails to adequately evaluate the current effects of the dams and likely effect of their removal to nearshore ocean waters and coastal wildlife. Salmonids returning to the Pacific Ocean provide food for coastal seabirds such as cormorants, murre, and osprey. Bald eagles used to be much more common along the coast. Since the dams were built we have witnessed a decline of over 6000 jobs in the fishing industry in cities along the coast of Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte counties of California and Curry County, Oregon. Recently, many dead common murre have washed up along our beaches. Some of this die-off is caused by red-tide, a harmful algal bloom. Healthy, well-fed birds have more resistance to the organisms causing red-tide.

The DEIS/DEIR does not adequately address the current effects of the dams and likely effect of their removal on the river corridor. Carcasses of spawned out salmonids provide a rich protein source for wildlife along the river. Raccoons, bears, river otters, even mice and shrews are among the mammals that feed on spawned out fish. Ospreys, Bald eagles, herons, egrets, and kingfishers are among the birds that benefit directly on fish in our rivers. These mammals and birds move up and to feed their young where their droppings nourish our forests.

The KBRA and KHSA were not subjected to a NEPA or CEQA process and therefore may be illegal adherents to this DEIR/DEIS.

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

Conclusion

Dam removal will only be effective if water quality going into the middle reach of the Klamath is of good quality. Otherwise, fish killing conditions might only be moved upstream and downstream from the dam removal locations. The Draft EIS/EIR does not adequately address the impacts of water quality on birds and other wildlife.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

**Comment Author** Clark, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 24, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - AO\_WI\_1117\_031. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside AO\_WI\_1117\_031. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of AO\_WI\_1117\_031 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1224_1175-1	<p>Although the comment is somewhat unclear, the commenter seems to assert that by signing the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), the lead agencies did not comply with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Under CEQA, a public agency must prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on any project the agency proposes to "carry out or approve" if that project may have significant environmental effects (Pub. Resources Code section 21100, subd. (a), 21151, subd. (a).) CEQA applies only to discretionary government activities that qualify as "projects." "Projects" are defined by CEQA to mean the whole of the action which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment (CEQA Guidelines section 15378). The signing of the KHSA and KBRA documents themselves did not have significant environmental effects. In addition, the KHSA contemplated that environmental compliance would be completed by the Lead Agencies (KHSA, section 3.2.5.)</p>	No
GP_WI_1224_1175-2	<p>Concern #1 Dam removal will only be effective if water quality going into the middle reach of the Klamath is of good quality. Otherwise, fish killing conditions might only be moved upstream and downstream from the dam removal locations.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4. Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p> <p>Concern #2 The Draft EIS/EIR does not adequately address the impacts of water quality on birds and other wildlife.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1213\_1033

-----  
From: [matthewsclark@me.com](mailto:matthewsclark@me.com)[SMTP: MATTHEWSCLARK@ME.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 2:04:02 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath project comments  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

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

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am writing in support of Alternative 2, Full facilities (dam) removal and implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) This will support healthy fisheries, waterfowl habitat, and is good for the economy and for taxpayers. This is a historic moment and I urge you to carry out Alt. 2 and help restore a mighty river and fishery!

Sincerely,

Matthew Clark

**Comment Author** Clark, Mathew  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 13, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1213_1033-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_490

-----  
From: [janclaridge@gmail.com](mailto:janclaridge@gmail.com)[SMTP: JANCLARRIDGE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:04:23 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Public Comment  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan Claridge  
Organization:

Subject: Public Comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Remove the dams on the Klamath River.

**Comment Author** Clarridge, Jan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1110_490-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1019\_079

TO: Dept. of Interior / Bureau of Reclamation  
and California Dept of Fish + Game

FROM: Ted Clegg  
P.O. Box 302  
Bly, Or. 97622

RE: Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath River Dam Removals

Comment 1 - Cost

The country is BANKRUPT! The President is out preaching we need to spend Billions to build infrastructure to save the country. You are proposing to spend Billions to destroy infrastructure.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

These dams produce good clean electricity such as that needed to power ~~casinos~~. I can tell you wind and solar as replacement for the hydroelectric power from these dams is a joke. If you don't believe this drop all the government subsidies and see how long these "Alternative Energy Solutions" last.

These dam removals and associated KBRAs are a disguised attempt by several small special interest groups, aligned with agendas ranging from personal enrichment, to driving citizens off their private property, to sending Oregon

Comment 3 - Terrestrial Wildlife

water to over populated Southern California.

Removal of these dams will destroy a functioning ecosystem which has been in place for nearly 100 year. Hundreds of thousands of animals will be killed in the process. And

Comment 4 - Fish

why? No, not to save fish as is being used for the excuse (since it will only harm fish). But, because a few greedy humans want to live their own pockets and increase their power and control over their fellow citizens.

Dam removal is not only wrong on all levels it is insane on all levels. Do not do it!

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely, Ted Clegg  
(10-18-11)

**Comment Author** Clegg, Ted  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1019_079-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-3	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No
GP_LT_1019_079-4	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action 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 Alternative one of the action alternatives or a combination of alternatives.</p> <p>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 EIS/EIR. Expert Panel Reports addressing the likely response of fish populations are included in the sections on Coho, Steelhead and Chinook salmon respectively.</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 of Lamprey</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_079-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_0926\_007

-----  
From: [plush4@charter.net](mailto:plush4@charter.net)[SMTP:PLUSH4@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2011 7:57:56 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov); [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal on the Klamath River  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Terry & Loretta Clemens  
Organization: none

Subject: Dam Removal on the Klamath River

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

Body: After reading all the pros and cons, we have both reached the conclusion that, removing dams on the Klamath River would be an idiotic idea! Why sacrifice "green" power for a fish that can be hatchery raised? Why waste millions of dollars on this boondoggle during an economic recession. There are so many unintended factors that could make this an environmental catastrophe. Please re-think your decision for the sake of the communities affected and the environment.

Thank you,  
Terry & Loretta Clemens

**Comment Author** Clemens, Terry & Loretta  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** September 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_0926_007-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_382

-----  
From: acoapman@gmail.com[SMTP: ACOAPMAN@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 12:56:54 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Amy Coapman  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam Removal

Body: I forgot to state that I support Alternative 2 - full dam removal. Thanks!

**Comment Author** Coapman, Amy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_382-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1123\_906

-----  
From: [94116bc@gmail.com](mailto:94116bc@gmail.com)[SMTP:94116BC@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 9:29:30 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bill Collins  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Body: So many native fish have already been lost, it should be apparent that dams which have outlived their purpose must be removed as soon as possible. This will provide an economic boost to the region.

**Comment Author** Collins, Bill  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1123_906-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1220\_1105

-----  
From: [karenco69@ymail.com](mailto:karenco69@ymail.com)[SMTP:KARENCO69@YMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 1:06:22 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Harvey Collins  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams Removal

Comment 1 - Water Supply/  
Water Rights

Body: A couple of other points that need to be considered in the removal of these dams is even though jobs will be created for a short period of time during the removal of the dams, there will be a devastating effect on the agriculture that rely on the irrigation water the dams provide.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Also the impact the the engery generated from the dams will have to be replaced by another source thus costing the taxpayers additional money.

One other aspect not considered it the unregulated fishing allowed by the native tribes. I am not against the tribes being able to fish the rivers, but I belive there needs to be regulations on them on the type of nets they can use, the number of nets and the number of fish they are allowed to take. This needs to be vigilantly monitored as I believe the biggest impact to the salmon population in the Klamath is not due to the dams, but due to the over fishing allowed by the tribes.

Comment 3 - ITAs

Please consider these 2 points in your decision process.

Thank you

Harvey Collins

**Comment Author** Collins, Harvey  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1220_1105-1	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_WI_1220_1105-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_WI_1220_1105-3	State Management of Ocean Fisheries	No
	<p>While the Federal Government has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing regulations from three miles to two hundred miles off the coast, the jurisdiction over the area from the shore to three miles out falls with the States. Thus, the States of Oregon, Washington and California have primary jurisdiction for regulations concerning near shore ocean commercial and recreational fisheries, but generally manage based on harvest levels stipulated by the Pacific Management Fishery Council (PFMC). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) confirms their annual ocean commercial fishing regulations in April of each year subsequent to recommendations from the PFMC. The California Fish and Game Commission (CFGC) also meets in April to establish proposed ocean recreational fishing regulations for the season.</p> <p>River Fisheries</p> <p>From 1934 until 1977 the State had prohibited all Indian gill net fishing on the lower 20 miles of the River. State regulation of the Indian fisheries ended in 1977 after two court cases, <i>Mattz v. Arnett</i> and <i>Arnett v. 5 Gill Nets</i>. These two cases determined: first, that the old Klamath Indian Reservation had not been abandoned and that it was still "Indian Country", and as a consequence, that the State of California did not have the jurisdiction to regulate Indian fishing on the Klamath.</p> <p>Regulation of Indian fisheries on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, which at that time included what is now the Yurok Reservation, was taken over by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1977. Through a 1978 Memorandum of Understanding between the Assistant Secretaries of Indian Affairs and Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided yearly evaluations of the salmon runs into the River and monitored the Indian net harvest. Hoopa Valley Tribe took over monitoring programs for their Tribal fisheries on the Trinity River portion of the Reservation in 1983. On the lower 43 miles of the Klamath River the USFWS continued monitoring the Yurok fishery until 1994 when the newly authorized Yurok Tribal Council, through their Fisheries Program, took over management of their fisheries on the Yurok Reservation.</p>	

**Comment Author** Collins, Harvey  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------

Cooperative Management

Due to an unprecedented closure of ocean fisheries in 1986, a Klamath River Salmon Management Group (KRSMG) was formed under the PFMC to discuss Klamath River Fall Chinook issues. This Group set its own precedent by bringing together, for the first time, Federal, State, Tribal, and commercial and recreational fishing representatives for the negotiation of management and allocation issues. After arduous negotiations they arrived at consensus recommendations to the PFMC for a new method of managing harvest to meet the River's spawning escapement goal, and an Agreement on how to divide the predicted harvestable salmon in 1986. It was this group which initiated Harvest Rate Management for the Klamath River fall Chinook, and the first formal allocation of a portion of the harvest to Tribal fisheries. Congress adopted the Klamath River Basin Restoration Act (PL 99-662), in October, 1986. The Act created a new 11 member Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) to supersede the original Management Group. The KFMC's advisory function is to make harvest management recommendations to the various management agencies including the PFMC. All recommendations passed forward to agencies or to the PFMC must be with the consensus of all members.

Both the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes now have full management authority over regulation of their fisheries. Harvest levels are set according to run predictions and allocation limits and regulations for quotas, closures, and gear are developed annually by the Tribes.

The State of California, through the CFGC, retains full regulatory authority over the Klamath River recreational fishery. The Commission now convenes in early March of each year for a policy decision on the upcoming season's in-river recreational allocation. The expected harvest allocation is then forwarded to the KFMC and the PFMC for their consideration in setting ocean seasons.

Monitoring Harvest and Escapement

Between 10 to 20 percent of the juvenile fish reared in hatcheries have microscopic size "Coded Wire Tags" (CWT) implanted in their snout prior to being released. They also have the small fatty adipose fin from their back clipped off, denoting them as CWT fish. When these marked fish are harvested, or return to the hatcheries as adults, the CWT's are extracted and decoded. The tags provide information on where they were reared and released, when they were released, what size they were, and how many were in the

**Comment Author** Collins, Harvey  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>release group. Based on calculated ratios between the number of marked hatchery fish and unmarked and natural fish, biologists can then determine the contribution of a stock of fish to the total harvest and estimate overall harvest impacts on specific stocks. During the fishing season the States of California and Oregon monitor the harvest of salmon. Port samplers examine a portion of all ocean landed commercial and recreational fish and recover coded wire tags, and record length weight ratios of a portion of the catch and harvest time and area information. This data is then applied to the total sales receipts of the commercial catch and the total harvest estimates of the recreational fisheries. Post-season estimates of the total number of Klamath fall chinook harvested in the mixed-stock ocean fisheries can then be calculated.</p> <p>In the River, the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Tribal fisheries' staff monitors Tribal harvests. Total harvests are calculated based on estimates or counts of total nets and average catch per net for each area, time period, and net type. During past commercial fisheries on the Yurok Reservation the total commercial harvest was counted and sampled at a single on-Reservation buying station. All harvest is sampled to collect CWT and biological information. CDFG monitors recreational fisheries in-river. Samplers are stationed to conduct a "creel census" at access points along the lower six miles of the River. Scale samples and CWT's are collected, and total lower-river harvest is estimated. In the upper reaches of the Klamath, monitoring of the widely dispersed and remote angler effort is cost prohibitive. Harvest estimates are based on a ratio with down-river catches based on past data.</p> <p>The Trinity River harvest is monitored through creel census and mark and recapture data. Scale samples are also taken from all in-river harvests and spawned carcasses to assist in estimating the age composition of the in-river run. This analysis provides for the calculation of how many three, four, and five-year-old fish escaped ocean fisheries. One of the unfortunate aspects of salmon management is that you don't know how you're doing until it's all over. Each year ocean fisheries start in the spring or early summer, the in-river fisheries reach maximum effort during late summer and fall, and the final runs of the fish to their natal streams and to the hatcheries are not complete until late November or December. Finally, at that point in time, an estimate of what the total population of adult fish was for that year can be computed and compared to what was predicted. Based on hatchery returns, spawning ground surveys, and harvest data, the total distribution of the population to the harvest sectors, and natural and hatchery spawning components can be enumerated.</p>	

**Comment Author** Collins, Harvey  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>The CDFG summarizes all information in a "Mega-Table" in January of each year.</p> <p>Information Sharing and Negotiation</p> <p>In February of each year the CDFG holds a Salmon Informational Meeting to inform the public of the past year's management results, and the upcoming season's estimated populations and management concerns. The KFMC also usually meets during this time frame to begin developing recommendations for harvest allocation and regulations for the PFMC. The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), through the Tribes, confirms at the KFMC and PFMC level, that they will be putting in place regulations and quotas for Tribal fisheries that will target 50 percent of the available harvest while protecting the escapement. The CFGC informs the PFMC by early March what the targeted in-river recreational fishery harvest will be based on a percentage of the overall non-tribal allocation.</p>	

GP\_LT\_1019\_086

October 18, 2011

Comment on the KBRA

Comment 1 - KBRA

I am opposed to the KBRA Settlement. I am outlining several areas I would like to speak to

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 3 - Hydropower

I believe the dams should stay in, there is not a replacement for the electricity they generate to be replaced, not by solar or wind. This hydro power is clean and efficient and what is available to us in this Basin. Also I believe if the dam removal was off the table, there would be viable options for the fish to make it upstream, also until the water qualify which is naturally occurring in Klamath and Agency Lake, can be cleaned up, if it can, this is the fish' major problem.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 6 - KBRA

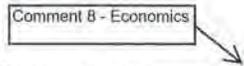
I do not believe that buying the Tribe the 90,000 acre tree farm is equitable or even should have a place at the table. I do not see what the Tribe is giving up only what we are giving up, giving up reliable power sources for something we don't know what, only that it will cost us a lot. I see this as the 1<sup>st</sup> baby steps of the Tribe moving forward with their agenda of getting their Tribal lands back, I think the Public should have a say in this, it's weird that this is even in a water settlement. They can go on and on about their history, their Spiritual ties to the land, the fish, the timber etc., but what about my ties, My grandparents parents immigrated from Germany, we have been a generational ranch with our Emotional and Spiritual ties to the land and the job of raising food for our Nation and our World, where do I come out with something to protect my rights to traditionally use water for irrigation and food and beef production? Again, the Government powers and courts should not have a right to give my rights and interests away to another group. No matter what the Tribe says, they did vote, they were paid etc. They have been given Tribal status and all that that implies.

Also I resent the funding by the Federal Government, it's a lot of money that the US Government does not have. Ultimately us as taxpayers, foot these bills, and in these lean and trying times, I don't see how something with the price tag can be promoted much less funded. Again I resent that money would go here and not to more fundamental things like feeding America, housing America, helping the poor etc.

Comment 7 - Costs

One last trend I see having lived here many years, is more and more agricultural farm land is being retired from farming, either being bought by wetlands or special interest groups, or farmers selling their water to these same interests, Again, where does this money to buy this water at such a high rate come from? It's in direct competition with farming/ranching. When a rancher sells his water, rents pasture for his cattle at the highest prices we've ever seen, and makes more money on selling his water than keeping his cows on his own ranch, that is not right. Without the government dollars this could not happen, again, another reason Special Interest Groups are breaking our Country! If this KBRA agreement is followed there will be even more farmland retired, there comes a point where the Basin will not survive, the logging business is gone, the stores and

Comment 8 - Economics



shops have left in a lot of cases, what happens when farming is a long gone source of employment?

I have more comments but will end for today, I hope these comments means something, that they aren't just for show with all the decisions already having been made, making this a mockery to take testimony etc.

Respectfully submitted,

Cindy Combs  
27245 Modoc Pnt Rd  
Chiloquin, OR 97624  
541-891-3580

**Comment Author** Combs, Cindy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1019_086-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-4	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes dam removal (Alternative 2, the Proposed Action) and alternatives to those actions. The alternatives include options to leave the dams in place but add fish passage at each facility (Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams). The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes these alternatives to help decision-makers determine which alternative should move forward. The decision will be made after the Draft EIS/EIR is finalized and addresses public comments.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-5	Available scientific data collected in recent decades indicates that while the Upper Klamath Basin possesses soils that are naturally high in phosphorus, human activities in the upper basin, including wetland draining, agriculture, ranching, logging, and water diversions have altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures in the mainstem river, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in multiple watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen in the river (see EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions [Water Quality], in particular p. 3.2-19). Regarding nutrients in particular, research published in peer reviewed journals demonstrates that although levels of naturally occurring phosphorus are elevated in Upper Klamath Lake, historical land use activities in the Upper Klamath Basin resulted in increased nutrient loading to the lake, subsequent changes in its trophic status, and associated degradation of water quality both in the lake (Bradbury et al. 2004, Eilers et al. 2004) and downstream in the Klamath River (see EIS/EIR [Appendix] Section C.3, p. C-20 through C-34). Further discussion of the development of nutrient boundary conditions for the Klamath total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) is presented in North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) (2010) and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) (2010). The effectiveness of the Klamath TMDLs is outside of the scope of this project; it is under the jurisdiction of the states of Oregon and California and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).	No

**Comment Author** Combs, Cindy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>In addition, this comment implies that water quality of these lakes as being the major problem for reintroduction of salmon and steelhead to the upper reaches of the Klamath Basin. In this regard, the EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and Keno is seasonably poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. Once the weather cools down, salmonid species, which have evolved with this cycle in the Klamath Basin can use the Upper Klamath Lake. The Williamson, Sprague and Wood Rivers, upstream tributaries of Upper Klamath Lake provide important cold water habitat that has historically been used by anadromous fish. To assess whether current water quality conditions would hinder normal physiological development juvenile Iron Gate Chinook salmon were reared in Upper Klamath Lake and the lower Williamson River in 2005 and 2006 (Maule et al. 2009). Results of this testing showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and the fish survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors also concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to <i>C. shasta</i> (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. In addition, because fall run Chinook juveniles typically migrate the same spring and do not rear for extended periods of time after June, the water quality conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-34 Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.</p> <p>Lastly, there are many other issues other than water quality in Upper Klamath Lake region that have contributed to the decline of fish populations in the Klamath Basin. These reasons are documented in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1 – Aquatic Species. Nearly all of the native fisheries in the Klamath Basin are in decline. Other factors that contribute to decline of fish populations downstream from the Upper Klamath Lake include barriers to upstream</p>	

**Comment Author** Combs, Cindy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>migration and habitat by dams, parasites and diseases in the mainstem Klamath, high water temperatures during critical life stages below the dams, low dissolved oxygen, impacts from hydroelectric manipulation of flows, habitat loss, impacts from upland land management activities, and overfishing.</p> <p>The comment as written does not provide evidence to support the contention that water quality in the Upper Klamath Lake is the major problem limiting fish populations.</p>	
GP_LT_1019_086-6	<p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Under full implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (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).</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_086-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_086-8	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the no action alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No

GP\_LT\_1208\_1012

November 11, 2011

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

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

Re: Comments - Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report and Appendices

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

As a taxpayer of the United States and California I am **against** the removal of the four dams on the Klamath River for the following reasons.

Comment 2 - Other/General

*Failures to abide by the lead agencies own Federal and State's guidelines for environmental baselines and economic assessment protocols for dam removal, invalidates the entire Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR.*

The purpose of **any** EIS/EIR is to establish both an un-basis environmental and economic quantitative baselines, (in this case) pre-dam removal, with trends that are likely to prevail whether the dams were removed or not, and to be carried through out the baselines, the documentation of data sets, the information for comparative alternatives and for future monitoring. **This document does not do that.** ~~It is misleading~~ in that the only "facts" presented are to support a predetermined outcome for dam removal. This is just another case of government environmental incest. This EIS/EIR is a confabulation of disinformation, misinformation, assumptions and missing information that is not transparent, verifiable, reproducible, nor does it adhere to any of the lead agencies own standards related to dam removal or environmental governance. It is disingenuous to produce 3375+ pages (EIS/EIR, KHSA, KBRA) that are convoluted, misleading and contradictory to fool the Secretaries, Governors, Legislatures and the Public to the true costs and impacts of removing four consecutive dam in one water shed, in one year, with aftermath cleanup remediation to go on for years if not decades. There is no assurance that any of this is going to work as planned or who will be held accountable for another governmental debacle like Solyndra, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. With new legislation pushing the cost to over \$800 million and counting we have moved from the phony reality presented in the KHSA/KBRA, EIS/EIR to a truer reality and costs. Because this EIS/EIR does not support the new proposed legislative funding of \$800,000,000 the assumptions presented in this document cannot be valid and therefore cannot be certified.

Comment 3 - NEPA

Comment 4 - Costs

Examples of **MISSING** environmental baseline data and **MISSING** economic assessment

Comment 6 - Fish

protocols (no particular order) related to dam removal:

Comment 5 - General/Other

- **Missing** - The Secretary of Defense's authorization exempting these hydroelectric dams from the national security infrastructure network. Keeping in mind the uninterrupted generation and strategic locations afforded these clean and green power plants in the power grid, proximity to defense bases and related apparatus.

- **Missing** - The Secretary of Commerce's determination that areas outside the geographical area at the time of listing are critical habitat and failure to designate will result in the extinction of the species concerned. This in spite of the fact that these very same specie of concern (Wild Western Coho from the Klamath River) currently only has a market value of \$4.99 lb (Costco) meaning they are plentiful at this price point and do not appear to be headed for extinction. With all the historic documentation of the late 1800 and early 1900 showing most if not all species of salmon and trout were widely transplanted, redistributed or introduced throughout California, the west and Canada - along with imported salmon from the east coast and hybridization by hatcheries, begs the question, what now makes these "native" or evolutionary significant fish. How is any fish "native" where other fish of the same species have been introduced or hybridized, specifically in the Klamath River? With all this inbreeding from other locations and fish species; the question becomes what determines what is truly a "native" or distinct population of fish? This is like saying your blue-eyed child is distinct from your brown-eyed child. How many generations does it take to become a distinct, native or indigenous population?

- **Missing** - The Secretary of the Interior's determination that areas outside the geographical area at the time of listing are critical habitat and failure to designate will result in the extinction of the species concerned and that dam removal is the only option and the most cost affective, when all alternatives and ALL cost are properly accounted for and presented. What will its total cost be to the public from all forms of governmental and regulatory extractions? AS THE PRESIDENTS HAS STATED "IT JUST MATH" so let's get it right.

Comment 7 - Costs

Comment 8 - General/Other

- **Missing** - Who will be held accountable environmentally and economically if the dam removal turns into an environmental disaster and an economic boondoggle: DOI, NOAA, KHSA/KBRA, CDFG, ODFW? Taxpayers should not have to pay for governmental incompetence and experimentation brought fourth by a small group of zealots pushing heritage fishing and/or U. N. Agenda 21.

Comment 9 - KHSA

- **Missing** - It appears in the final KHSA that Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties are not signatory to the agreement which would raise some validity issues.

- **Missing** - Who granted to the KHSA any authority to dictate to the people when the people have voted in a free and open election to keep the dams?

Comment 10 - Costs

- **Missing** - California Water Bond is not scheduled for voter approval until at least November 6, 2012. This is then just another waist of our tax dollars if this bond measure does not pass. Just like the watershed wide EIS/EIR was in the area last time.

- **Missing** - Documentation supporting your propaganda sited in "benefits of the proposed action" any baseline to support the claims of annual production increases of 81.4, 46.5, 54.8 and 9 percent when there is no guaranty the fish will even

Comment 11 - Fish

← Comment 11 cont.      Comment 12 - ITAs

survive dam removal let alone any starting numbers, rate of growth, etc. And under "salmon disease" what was left out is it is not the dam, which causes the disease, but the disease originates in the hatchery – how convenient.

- **Missing** – Only the Karuk, Klamath and Yurok tribes are signatory to these KSHA/KBRA agreements, circumventing other tribal rights, the Klamath compact, and various other treaties and agreements.
- **Missing** – Certification by NOAA that the Marine Mammal Protection Act will not be violated by known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminants from the sediment loading over the next 6-10 years caused by the removal of four dams. What are NOAA's mitigation measures and how much will they cost? Comment 14 - Costs
- **Missing** – A flow chart showing all the preconditions, interconnected conditions and post-conditions with their related environmental impacts and economic costs. Not the bait-and-switch tactic used in this EIS/EIR. There is a fiduciary responsibility and requirement to account for ALL charges related to dam removal, mediation and governmental costs along with ALL potential environmental impacts for consideration. Not the \$290 million bandied about for public consumption but the \$800,000,000 now proposed it will cost. This does not include the 338 million for water works costs and does **not** include the rate increases to pay off the California Water Bond if passed.
- **Missing** – A comparative quantitative analysis over time of the Klamath River fish stocks to all the other rivers salmonid stocks in California and Oregon that support Coho. This is to ascertain comparative river performance that justifies the dam's removal.
- **Missing** – A comparative quantitative analysis between the Klamath River with dams and the Eel River with out dams.
- **Missing** – Has the hybridization of Coho conducted by the hatcheries lead to its decline? Why is the infection zone just down stream from the hatcheries? What other hatchery mismanagement are we unaware of that has lead to the demise or outright killings of Coho and other species. Cannot hatchery production of Coho be increased? Comment 13 - Marine Life
- **Missing** – Are the Evolutionary Significant Units (ESUs) hybridized Coho? What is it exactly that makes these so unique? What is it in their DNA that makes them ESUs? Comment 15 - Fish
- **Missing** – Assurance that other non-native invasive species will not migrate either up or down the watershed that are now blocked by the dams. Comment 16 - Fish
- **Missing** – Actual western states post dam removal data comparing their base line assumptions to the actual environmental conditions, tons of sediment displaced, contaminants encountered, river impacts, environmental degradation encountered and observed, specie losses and their current conditions, recovery rates, etc. Also, data to assess economic and social impacts on the communities, local business, property values, tax revenues and every condition listed in their base lines before dam removals and what should have been included. What were the unintended consequences? Are the areas better off now than before their dam removals and if so in what ways. How do those dam removals compare to the projected out come of four consecutive dam removals of a much larger magnitude, over a one year period, in one water shed, with miles of river that will be impacted. Comment 17 - Terrestrial/WL

Comment 18 - Other/General

Comment 19 - Economics

• **Missing** – Assurance that Siskiyou County residence receive preferential hiring status on any work related to dam removal, mitigation and governmental job opportunities.

Comment 20 - Fish

• **Missing** - The relevant fish species recovery rates throughout the various reaches and tributaries of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers effected by each of the alternatives and how those impact the total number of fish, that then support commercial, sport and tribal benefits the fist year and annually for the next 50 years. Will these be "native" fish of will they be some kind of reintroduced fish breeds because the natives where killed off? Where are these Evolutionary Significant fish going to come from?

Comment 21 - Fish

• **Missing** – Current fish counts (baseline) and projected fish counts throughout all reaches of the river and its tributaries and where they came from and how were they established.

Comment 22 - Water Quality

• **Missing** – Certification that water quality will improve or remain the same from base line samples prior to dam removal, so not to cause harm to any listed species. Who will certify the water and who will be accountable if the water flows in the Klamath River, after dam removal, do not met the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

Comment 23 - Economics

• **Missing** – Assessing commercial fisheries for changes in economic profitability at the harvest level now (baseline) and projections for each year after dam removal. Cannot be determined from the EIS/EIR because it is not present and is listed as a secret!

Comment 24 - Sediment Transport

• **Missing** – NOAA's base line ocean stock assessment reports specific to the anticipated Klamath River sediment discharges to establish baseline data for post dam assessments, mediation and cost impacts.

Comment 25 - Terrestrial/ Wildlife

• **Missing** - How will sediment loading effect aquatic and non-aquatic wildlife and vegetation down stream from the dam removal sites not only initially but annually for the next 50 years.

• **Missing** – A base line of native caddis and stone flies and other invertebrates has not been provided, which will hold those responsible for dam removal, accountable for any impacts to these native invertebrate species and their habitat. Insects need special protection too.

Comment 26 - Other/General

Comment 27 - NEPA

• **Missing** - How will known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminates be controlled, mitigated and contained not only during dam removal but also prior to remediation being completed between each dam removal and after all four dams are removed. The sequence of dam decommissioning and demolition will greatly affect the cost and environmental impacts and were not discussed in the EIS/EIR.

Comment 28 - Sediment Toxicity

• **Missing** – Separate EIS/EIR for each sediment release from each dam.  
 • **Missing** – Human health costs related to contaminates releases by dam removal.

• **Missing** – Assurance Federal and California's water antidegradation policy base line of 1975, which applies to both surface waters and groundwater, and protects both existing and potential uses will not be compromised by the dam's removal and subsequent siltation flows with there known pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminates.

○ Shall not compromise the integrity of the waterbody and does not impinge

Comment 29 - Water Quality

Comment 29 - cont.

- o on unique or critical habitats.
- o Shall not cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the dam removal area and sediment mixing zone
- o Shall not restrict the passage of aquatic life
- o Shall not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws
- o Shall not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life; result in floating debris, oil, or scum; produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity; cause objectionable bottom deposits or cause a nuisance.
- o Shall not dominate the receiving water body
- o Shall not be allowed at or near any drinking water intake.
- **Missing** - These pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges are in direct opposition and violation to the Water Resource Control Board own standards and requirements, The Clean water act, clean drinking water standards, EPA and NOAA's standards. How this is possible? Why are sediment samplings from each dam missing from the EIS/EIR? How much sediment and what is in the sediment at the bottom of each dam?
- **Missing** - Septic system impacts caused by changing water elevations and flooding conditions caused by dam removal not addressed or cost accounted for as a direct charge caused by dam removal?
- **Missing** - Drinking water quality issues to private, city and tribal wells or extraction points caused by silt, pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges related to dam removal. No filtration costs allocated as a direct charge caused by dam removal?
- **Missing** - ESA certification that no damage or destruction of endangered plants on federal lands and on private lands when knowingly in violation of State Law will not occur by the removal of four dams.
- **Missing** - Mitigation of flooding caused by dam removal for all tribal cultural resources. No cost allocated?
- **Missing** - NOAA's own *Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats* [NOAA 2005] states a baseline is the "starting point against which future measures can be compared" [NOAA 2005, p 14.9].
  - o Recreation, tourism, and access
  - o Enhancement of investment in the community
  - o Enhancement of educational opportunities
  - o Protection/improvement of human health
  - o Protection of cultural and historic values
  - o Enhancement of aesthetic and other non-market values
  - o Reduction in property damage
  - o Enhancement of property value
  - o Improvement in economic activity
  - o Enhancement of transportation and trade
  - o Improvement to commercial fisheries and shellfisheries

Comment 30 -  
Other/General

Comment 31 -  
Water Quality

Comment 32 -  
Terrestrial/Wildlife

Comment 33 -  
ITAs

Comment 34 -  
Marine Life

← Comment 35 - Hydrology

• **Missing** - No assessments on the economic impacts of flood damage within the Klamath River watershed over the next 50-100 years. No Roads, bridges, infrastructure, homes, etc. costs allocated because of dam removal?

Comment 36 - Costs

- **Missing** - Actual costs of dam deconstruction, flood and water quality mitigation efforts, and all other direct project costs associated with dam removal.
- **Missing** - All soft costs related to dam deconstruction, mitigation and restoration.
- **Missing** - No costs on all the other interrelated conditions associated with the EIS/EIR, KHSA, KRBA.
- **Missing** - All governmental costs related to dam deconstruction, mitigation, restoration, monitoring, and the KHSA/KBRA conditions imposed over the next 50 years.
- **Missing** - \$338,000,000 for the Water Resource Program a KBRA condition.
- **Missing** - Changes in fisheries –catch and value of catch by species, location and type of fishing entity; commercial, commercial tribal, sport, tribal, - total value of catch for both commercial types, numbers by tribal and sport fishing over the next 50 years and the discount rate used. *This is a secret as stated in the EIS/EIR.*
- **Missing** - All costs related to running Iron Gate Hatchery when the reintroduction of anadromous fish is required for the Klamath River during the first eight years after the dams are removed. (reintroduction not covered by PacifiCorp)

Comment 37 - Recreation

• **Missing** - Changes in the visitor industry—number of visitors, characteristics of stay, activities, origin, and expenditures within Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon by type.

Comment 38 - Economics

• **Missing** - Changes in the structure of the economies of Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon, - the number and type of enterprises, employment, incomes of employees, and sales and use taxes paid. Are they going to be better off, if so how, where and by how much?

Comment 39 - Land Use

• **Missing** - Changes in land use, including property values for Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon — from assessor's offices GIS databases, locations, values of land, description and value of structures and zoning, as geographically detailed as possible.

Comment 40 - Out of Scope

• **Missing** - Changes in the timber industry harvest volumes, rates of harvest, value, timber tax, employment, employment income, gross revenues.

• **Missing** - What was the rationale for only a 20 million payment to Siskiyou County in 2018. This is less than 10 years worth of tax revenue from PacifiCorp along with the loss of related jobs and expenditures in the community. There is no

Comment 41 - KBRA

← Comment 41 cont.

assurance that Siskiyou County will benefit economically at all from dam removal when electrical rate surcharges and water bond surcharges are factored in.

Comment 42 - Envr. Justice

• **Missing** - Economic status and demographics by zip code broken out by age, sex income, occupations in Del Norte, Humboldt, Modoc, Siskiyou County in California and Curry, Klamath, and Jackson Counties in Oregon. How will dam removal improve these conditions quantitatively in each county and collectively?

• **Missing** - List and quantify the ways each tribe will be better off and how all will all be better off collectively from dam removal compared to the other alternatives?

Comment 43 - ITAs

• **Missing** - Industry Sectors not incorporated in EIS/EIR

- Crops Production
- Animal Production
- Forest Products
- Fishing, Hunting, Trapping
- Ag and Forestry Support
- Mining
- Utilities
- Residential Construction
- Nonresidential Construction
- Seafood Products
- Other Food Products
- Textiles
- Sawmills
- Plywood and Veneer
- Other Wood Products
- Pulp and Paper
- Printing and Publishing
- Concrete, Stone, Clay, Glass Mfg.
- Metal Fabrication Mfg.
- Ship and Boat Building
- Wood Furniture and Fixtures
- Sporting Goods Mfg
- Other Manufacturing
- Wholesale Trade
- Tourism and Passenger Transport
- Freight Transport and Warehousing
- Other Transportation
- Postal and Delivery Services
- Motor Vehicles and Parts Stores
- Household Goods
- Food and Beverage Stores
- Health and Personal Care Stores
- Gas Stations and Carwashes

Comment 44 - Economics

Comment 44 cont.

- Misc. Retail
- Publishing
- Communications and Software
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate (F.I.R.E.)
- Rental Services
- Business Services
- Travel Services
- Personal and Community Services
- Education
- Health Services
- Social Services
- Recreation Services
- Hotels and Accommodations
- Food and Beverage Services
- Equipment Repair Services
- Households
- State and Local Government
- Federal Government
- Other
- Only 8 were used in the EIS/EIR but appear to change depending where they are sited? This makes it impossible to compare data and there is more to each county than this, which needs to be accounted for.
  - Agriculture, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Transportation, Information, and Public Utilities (TIPU), Trade, Service, Government

- **Missing** - Employment by industry and by tribe not incorporate in the EIS/EIR
  - Wage and salary employment
  - Proprietors employment
  - Farm proprietors employment
  - Nonfarm proprietors employment
  - Farm employment
  - Nonfarm employment
  - Private employment
  - Forestry
  - Fishing
  - Mining
  - Utilities
  - Construction
  - Manufacturing
  - Wholesale trade
  - Retail Trade
  - Transportation and warehousing
  - Information
  - Finance and Insurance
  - Real estate and rental and leasing
  - Professional and technical services
  - Management of companies and enterprises

Comment 45 -  
Economics

← Comment 45 cont.

- Administrative services
- Waste services
- Educational services
- Health care and Social assistance
- Art, entertainment, and recreation
- Accommodation and food services
- Other services, except public administration
- Government and government enterprises
- Federal, civilian
- Military
- State and local
- State government
- Local government

Comment 46 - Economics

- Missing - Direct Travel Impact baseline and projections
  - Total direct travel spending
  - Visitor spending by type of traveler accommodation
  - Visitor spending by commodity purchased
  - Industry earnings generated by travel spending
  - Industry employment generated by travel spending
  - Tax receipts generated by travel spending

Comment 47 - Economics

- **Missing - The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *Guidelines for Preparing Economic Analyses* [EPA 2000].** This outlines and supports benefit-cost analysis (BCA), cost effectiveness analysis, economic impact analysis (EIA) and equity assessments. This EIS/EIR has apparently relied solely on IMPLAM modeling, which has known shortfalls, and no spreadsheet data was provided for transparency, verification or reconstruction for the conclusions reached. Without conformance to the lead agencies own standards there is no validity to the EIS/EIR.
- **Missing - The Whitehouse Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-4 [OMB 2003] and Circular A-94 [OMB 1992]** The OMB guidance states that BCA is the preferred method of analysis whenever there are different beneficial outcomes [OMB 2003, p12, and OMB 1992, p 3]. The OMB guidance states it “should be the best assessment of the way the world would look absent the proposed action” and “changes in external factors affecting expected benefits and costs” need to be taken into account. [OMB 2003, p 15]. Maybe peer review should be someone impartial and who is not beating their own drum, like OMB.
- **Missing - NOAA’s Office of Sustainable Fisheries *Guidelines for Economic Analysis of Fishery Management Actions* [NOAA, 2000].**

← Comment 48 - Marine Life

- **Missing - NOAA’s Coastal Ocean Program *Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats* [NOAA 2005].** Caused by the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000.
- **Missing - Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation (*Reclamation Economic Analysis of Dam Decommissioning* [DOI 2003]**
- **Missing - The Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation’s Economic s**

← Comment 49 - Economics

Comment 49 cont.

- Resources and Planning Group** *Valuation of American Indian Land and Water Resources: a Guidebook* [Hammer 2002].
- **Missing - The Heinz Center for Science, Economics and the Environment Panel on Economic, Environmental, and Social Outcomes of Dam Removal** has produced a panel report entitled, *Dam Removal Science and Decision Making* [Graf 2002a].
  - **Missing - Whitelaw and MacMullan** *A Framework for Estimating the Costs and Benefits of Dam Removal* [Whitelaw and MacMullan 2002]
  - **Missing - Even The Preliminary Economic Assessment of Dam Removal: the Klamath River** [Kruse 2006] was not even cited.

Given that none of these documents were referenced nor where any of their recommendations and protocols incorporated into the EIS/EIR. The question becomes what was used? How can any of the environmental and economic information be valid when it is not in conformance with any of the lead agencies own standards? Why should any of the cost projections for dam removal be valid when known cost have arbitrarily been left out for the purpose of giving a lower cost projection? The 4550 net job creation is questionable given the fact most will be temporary, seasonal and short-term jobs - a year or less. The only long-term employment will be governmental or NGO's to monitor the aftermath.

Comment 50 -  
Costs

Given the fact that 600,000 PacifiCorp customers are having their standard of living reduced by \$200 million in dam removal costs and the additional rate increases for replacement power forever was not counted in dam removal costs. This issue was proposed by the KHSA/KBRA a non-governmental consortium of self appointed stakeholders and tribes who have imposed this on an electorate, who voted overwhelmingly (79%) to keep the dams, but were excluded from the KHSA/KBRM. The fair and just thing is to have any cost overruns or shortfalls made-up personally and collectively by the signatories of the KHSA/KBRA agreements and not the rate payers or taxpayers of either State, the Nation or any of the six counties. This would potentially save California \$200 million it does not have and has not approved. This will also let the KHSA/KBRA "stakeholders" share in the true cost of active environmentalism.

Cost sharing for this undertaking should also be assessed against commercial and sport fisheries. This is the same as timber harvesting on public lands, which is sold by the board foot, fish could likewise be charge by the pound. This would also off set incidental takes on listed species that are accidentally caught when fishing. Float and boat trips on the river or ocean could also be charged. Sharing in the true cost of environmentalism is what it is all about - right.

Comment 51 - Fish

Fish mismanagement appears to be the main problem, which has caused a lack of fish production throughout the water shed (fish release timing, ratio of Coho to other salmon, fish killings, etc.). A simple solution would be to turn over fish enhancement operations to all the tribes in the Klamath water shed with historic rights and related stakeholders with a direct connection to fish harvesting,

← Comment 51 cont.

consumption, subsistence, or historic and ceremonial needs. This would eliminate finger pointing and make them in charge of their own fate.

Comment 52 - Hydrology

The California Water Bond scheduled for 2012 contains provisions for new hydroelectric dams. This would render the arguments that the Klamath dams energy production is not clean or green moot.

The KHSA/KBRA agreements provide for a net gain of water for irrigation and stream flows separate and apart from the four dams to be removed. The ability to regulate and manage stream flows would be greatly impaired with the dams removed. Having 5-6 water impoundments capable of providing excess cold and clear water capacity for river habitat, fish and flood control is better than 1-2 dams. Dam removal advocates have minimized the very real dangers associated with floods and flooding which works if it is not your property that is impacted. The environmentalist's extraordinary delusion that the rivers will have shade trees and clear water are misplaced. In all likelihood it would flow and function like the Eel River with no dams. How much better are the Eel's Coho runs or any salmon runs for that matter that justifies these four dams to be removed?

Given all the information presented; the lack of fishing data in the EIS/EIR, NOAA's statements that when several hundreds of thousands of fish were allowed to return to spawn, there were no corresponding increases in subsequent fish return counts and NOAA's complicity in the Russian River fish stranding contrivance, leads one to believe that this is just another case of fishing interest masquerading as environmentalism.

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

With these and all the other negative comments expressed at the hearing and in writing, with references cited or not, all lead to the same conclusion – the dams should **not be removed because the EIS/EIR does not meet the lead agencies own standards and recommendations**. The handouts, the executive summary and EIS/EIR all exude that warm and fuzzy environmental gobbledeygook. **What it does not say is that it will work or what it will cost.** It does not say that other hydroelectric plants will be built to replace these somewhere else in California. It does not say what the real world consequences to the river environment will be. It does not even say the existing native Coho and other species will survive. It does not say who will be accountable when this does not work as presented. It does not present a baseline to gauge the impacts, either environmental or economic. It does not assure any of the counties they will be better off. It does not account for the lower standard of living to tax and ratepayers. It does not meet the minimum standards required for a project of this complexity and magnitude. It does not conform to the lead agencies own standards. It is not transparent, un-basis, verifiable or reproducible. It does not have a benefit-cost analysis (BCA). It does not have a cost effectiveness analysis. It does not have an economic impact analysis (EIA). It does not have an equity assessment. It does not have an analysis of four concurrent and consecutive dam removal projects, in one year, in one watershed with the potential to negatively compromise miles of river. It does not have a comparative analysis to other previous

← Comment 1b cont.

dam removals that supports these four dam removals.

---

With the new proposed legislation, Klamath Basin Economic Restoration Act, at least everyone will know its real intent is to circumvent the will of the people and its true costs are over a billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000.00).

Thanks  
Tom Connick

← Comment 53 - Costs

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1208_1012-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-16 Purpose and Need/Project Objectives.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>The regulatory framework for the Environmental Justice analysis is presented in Section 3.16.2 and describes effects to counties.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis.</p> <p>Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-2	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-4	The Draft EIS/EIR addresses effects of the KBRA and thus considers funding levels as specified in that agreement. This represents the best available information as federal legislation pertaining to KBRA funding has not been enacted.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-7	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-8	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-9	<p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>The KHSA includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior will consider as a part of his determination. The views related to impacts on Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties are</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary when making a decision.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-10	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-11	<p>A dynamic life cycle production model was developed by Hendrix (2011) to evaluate the potential effects of the proposed alternative versus the no action alternative. A copy of the report and the results of the expert peer review are available on the <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">klamathrestoration.gov</a> web page at the following address: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>.</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-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Hatcheries and fish diseases that may be compounded by hatchery operations are only two of the factors impacting fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The Klamath dams are affecting salmonid fisheries by blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat, by affecting downstream water quality (specifically, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and algal toxins), and altering flows in sections of the mainstem of the river (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1 ). Altering hatchery management will not resolve any of these other issues because Iron Gate Hatchery is below the dams.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-32 IGH Alternative 1, 2, 3 and Conservation Hatchery.</p> <p>Fish diseases, especially parasites such as <i>C. shasta</i> and <i>P. minibicornis</i> have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). Transmission of these parasites is limited to areas that support habitat conditions for the invertebrate host, a polychaete worm, such as those downstream of Iron Gate Dam. High parasite prevalence in the Lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of IGD and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007). The highest rates of infection occur in the Klamath River downstream of IGD (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007;</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (EIS/EIR 3.3.3.2).</p> <p>Master Response AQU- 27 Disease.</p> <p>The No Action alternative was most likely to perpetuate the current C. shasta and P.minibicornis problems and other disease issues because it perpetuates the factors that contribute to high infection rates (EIS/EIR 3.3.4.3). In the Opinion of the Chinook Expert Panel, the Proposed Action offers greater potential than the Current Conditions in improving conditions for disease (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 12).</p>	
GP_LT_1208_1012-12	Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-13	<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> <p>As described in Section 3.2 of the Draft 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> <p>There are no significant impacts to the marine nearshore environment identified in the Draft EIS/EIR. Therefore, mitigation measures have not been developed.</p> <p>In addition to the analysis presented in the EIS/EIR, the potential effect of the Proposed Action is subject to interagency consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The DOI released a final Biological Assessment (BA) in October 2011 and they have concluded that the Proposed Action may affect listed species and therefore ESA Consultation is required. A copy of the BA is available for download at:</p> <p><a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA_%20Final%2010-03-11.pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA_%20Final%2010-03-11.pdf</a>.</p> <p>The National Marine Fisheries Service is currently developing a Biological Opinion (BO) for the Proposed Action and the findings of that analysis will be available to the public when completed.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-14	A flow chart has not been prepared; however, the total estimated cost for dam removal under KHSA includes an allowance for mitigation measures as identified in the Draft EIS/EIR, as well as for contingencies and design costs. The preconditions, interconnected conditions and post-conditions with their related environmental impacts were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR. Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-15	The need for the Proposed Action is to advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin consistent with the KHSA and the connected KBRA (Draft EIS/EIR Section 1.4.2.1, p. 1-29). The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to identify and disclose as much relevant information as possible in the Draft EIS/EIR based on the review of the best available information at the time of the issuance of the Notice of Intent, as well as, new information developed to support the Secretarial Determination process.	No
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
	For important fish species an independent contractor convened four expert panels to evaluate and make findings regarding the likely trajectory of fish populations with and without implementation of the two agreements. The majority of panel members were not from Federal agencies but were from universities, consulting firms, or recently retired professionals. The four panels evaluated: resident native fish (trout and three ESA listed species); Pacific lamprey; coho salmon and steelhead; and Chinook salmon. These panels provided an objective, independent evaluation of the same information available to the TMT scientists and their contractors. Having this second line of analysis, which is largely consistent with the findings in the Technical Management Team reports, provides increased confidence in the science process and the findings relative to fish and fisheries.	
	Additionally, consultation on coho salmon with NOAA Fisheries under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for the Bureau of Reclamation's Operation of the Klamath Project between 2010 and 2018 considered coho salmon in the context of the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho Ecologically Significant Unit (ESU). The SONCC ESU includes the Elk, Illinois, Rogue, Smith, Trinity and Eel River basins and numerous coastal streams in addition to the Klamath Basin. The final selected alternative under the Secretarial Determination will also be subject	

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>to consultation under ESA, and will include the SONCC coho salmon ESU.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR concludes that the Proposed Action would benefit Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for coho and Chinook salmon after the initial impact of sediment from reservoir drawdown. As a result of habitat access and quality improvements over time, the Proposed Action is expected to benefit steelhead, coho and Chinook salmon (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3). The comment as written provides no evidence as to why the analyses suggested in the comment are necessary or why the analysis provided in the EIS/EIR is not adequate.</p>	
GP_LT_1208_1012-16	<p>Today, the runs of coho salmon have greatly diminished in the Klamath River system, which is now composed largely of hatchery fish (Administrative Law Judge 2006 Finding of Fact (FOF) 7-2, p 34). Although portions of the habitat above Iron Gate Dam have been degraded, much of this habitat remains suitable and restoration projects are currently in progress or planned (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-7, p 35). Over time, access to habitat above Iron Gate Dam would benefit the Coho salmon population by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the Coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increase genetic diversity in the Coho stocks; c) reduce the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increase the abundance of the Coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-16, p 36).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-28 FERC Conclusions for Disease.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>PacifiCorp and the California Department of Fish and Game are currently developing a Hatchery Genetics Management Plan (HGMP) for coho salmon reared at Iron Gate Hatchery. Under the HGMP Iron Gate Hatchery will be operated to conserve coho salmon populations incorporating the best available science for operating hatchery facilities consistent with the conservation of salmonid species.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-17	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR describes measures that would be implemented under the Proposed Action to address invasive plant species, specifically detailed in the Reservoir Area Management Plan and Mitigation Measure TERR-1 Habitat Rehabilitation Plan.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-18	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-19	<p>The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment are modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. Estimated jobs include full time, part time, and temporary positions. Full realization of employment changes may not occur to the extent that businesses deal with changes in spending by adjusting the workload of existing employees or increasing their use of capital relative to labor. The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to describe impacts, not to ensure preferential hiring.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-20	<p>Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin are nearly all in decline (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). Current populations and life histories of fish and other aquatic species in the Klamath Basin are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3, p. 3.3-4 to 3.3-23. Projected population responses of fish and other aquatic species to the Proposed Action and alternatives are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-52 to 3.3-195. The Socioeconomic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on commercial and recreational fishing and tribal economies are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2, p. 3.15 40 to 3.15-99.</p> <p>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. The evidence shows that these stocks of fish have genetic traits suitable for reintroduction into the Upper Klamath River basin. Administrative Law Judge 2006; Finding of Fact (FOF) 2A-22, p. 15).</p> <p>There are numerous examples from other streams and river systems that provide persuasive evidence that anadromous fish possess the capacity and capability to successfully adapt and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat, including streams or river systems with lakes or reservoirs (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-23, p. 16).</p> <p>The evidence further shows that because of its genetic similarity to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams, the stocks of anadromous fish (especially fall-run Chinook salmon and steelhead trout) at the base of Iron Gate Dam are suitable candidates to the conditions above that dam (FOF 2A-22, 2A-25 through 2A-30, 2A-42 through 2A-47).</p> <p>Section 11 of the KBRA describes that process for the development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A copy of the KBRA is available on the</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-21	<p>klamathrestoration.gov web site below:  <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath-Agreements/Klamath-Basin-Restoration-Agreement-2-18-10signed.pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath-Agreements/Klamath-Basin-Restoration-Agreement-2-18-10signed.pdf</a></p> <p>Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin are nearly all in decline (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). Current populations and life histories of fish and other aquatic species in the Klamath Basin are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3, p. 3.3-4 to 3.3-23. Projected population responses of fish and other aquatic species to the Proposed Action and alternatives are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-52 to 3.3-195.</p> <p>The comment as written does not provide evidence that current fish counts (baseline), projected fish counts throughout all reaches of the river and its tributaries, information about where the counts came from, and how they were established are missing from the EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-22	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-23	Effects of the Proposed Action on the commercial fishery are addressed in Section 3.1.5.3.2.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-24	<p>There is extensive analysis of the effects of suspended sediments in each alternative in the Draft EIS/EIR Chapter 3 Water Quality, Section 3.2.4.3 and Aquatic Resources, Section 3.3.4.3.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-25	Special-status species listed in Section 3.5 include those identified by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (including the California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDDB]), Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC) and/or PacifiCorp as having the potential to occur in the project area. The Siskiyou sideband was the only invertebrate species with protected status identified as having the potential to occur in the project area.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-26	Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>A report containing the detailed engineering plan and costs for the removal of the dams can be downloaded at:  <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>.</p> <p>The three reservoirs that contain significant amounts of sediment will all be emptied during the period January 1, 2020 to March 15, 2020.</p>	
GP_LT_1208_1012-27	<p>Sediment releases are analyzed in this EIS/EIR because they would occur with dam removal. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) defines connected actions at 40 CFR 1508.25 and requires that they be analyzed in the same impact statement. CEQA generally prohibits piecemealing (CEQA Guidelines Section 21159.27), which is the dividing of a project into smaller parts. Completing a separate EIS/EIR for each dam removal and sediment release would likely be considered piecemealing under CEQA as it may not fully describe the total environmental effects of sediment release from all four dams. The EIS/EIR therefore examines the full impacts of removal of all four dams and the associated sediment releases.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-28	<p>Master Response WQ-1. Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Additionally, the CDM (2011) report indicated that, of the five primary exposure pathways evaluated, the No Action Alternative (Dams-In) results in a somewhat higher potential (i.e. for minor or limited adverse effects) for human exposure to contaminants than exposure pathways associated with the dam removal. However, this work did not constitute a formal health risk assessment. No specific human health effects or costs have been identified with any of the exposure pathways.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-29	<p>Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-30	Septic service is described in Table 3.18-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR without locatable information. The text regarding Mitigation Measure H-2 for flooding has been revised to include effect to infrastructure, as well as structures. The exact locations would need to be surveyed, as described in Mitigation Measure GW-1 for ground-water supply wells.	Yes
GP_LT_1208_1012-31	<p>Concern #1 Drinking water quality issues to private, city and tribal wells or extraction points caused by silt,</p> <p>The first year following dam removal, there is the potential for some sedimentation of pump intakes in the first 10 to 15 miles downstream of Iron Gate Dam. Mitigation measure WRWS-1 (Draft EIS/EIR p 3.8-26) will assess each pump location at legitimate points of diversion and investigate intake and pump sites at the request of the water user. If effects on water supply intakes occur as a result of dam removal, the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) will complete modifications to intake points as necessary to reduce effects to a less-than-significant level. The DRE will coordinate with affected water users to determine appropriate solutions on a site-by site basis.</p> <p>Concern #2 Drinking water quality issues ...caused by... pollutants, carcinogens, and contaminate discharges related to dam removal.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1B and C Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-32	Master Response TERR-5 Incidental Take Permit.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-33	Mitigation Measures CHR-2, CHR-3, and CHR-4 address potential impacts for the alternatives. No cost estimates are presented for these measures in the EIS/EIR. However the Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams, which can be found at KlamathRestoration.gov, does include cost information for mitigation measures.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-34	The environmental setting under CEQA regulations 15125(a) is described as the “physical environmental conditions in the vicinity of the project, as they exist at the time the notice of preparation is published, or if no notice of preparation is published, at the time environmental analysis is commenced, from both a local and regional perspective. This environmental setting will normally constitute the baseline physical conditions by which a Lead Agency determines whether an impact is significant.” The NEPA equivalent of this term is the affected environment. Section 3.3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR presents the environmental setting/affected	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>environment as it relates to aquatic resources. Similarly each resource section has a description of the environmental setting/affected environment that it utilizes to assess the effects of the five alternatives. Many of the points noted by the comment author are analyzed in Chapter 3 of the EIS/EIR.</p>	
GP_LT_1208_1012-35	<p>The economic analysis does not include the value of flood damage because these impacts are mitigated based on analysis in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-36	<p>Detailed cost estimates for Alternatives 2 and 3 are included in the Detailed Plan report posted on the Klamathrestoration.gov website with the Draft EIS/EIR, and include all costs required under KHSA. These cost estimates include dam removal costs, mitigation costs (including flood and water quality impacts), restoration costs (including revegetation of reservoir areas), long-term monitoring costs, contingencies, and non-contract costs (including engineering, design data collection, and construction management). The KBRA is a connected action with an estimated cost of under \$1 billion. Economic impacts of the KBRA are described in detail in Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <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 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 (including fisheries) can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov). As indicated in the report, the discount rate used in the benefit-cost analysis was the 2011 Federal water resources planning rate of 4.125 percent.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-18 provides available information regarding the future of Iron Gate Hatchery.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1208_1012-37	<p>The recreation analysis is discussed in more detail in the technical report entitled, "Reservoir Recreation Economics Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon." This report can be found on, <a href="http://www.Klamathrestoration.gov">www.Klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p> <p>Additional; detail on the socioeconomic effects of changes in visitor use and rates in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report, produced by the Bureau of Reclamation. (Available at <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>)</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-38	<p>Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the regional economic effects of the project alternatives. Effects were analyzed using standard modeling software and the best available science. Effects would occur in varying regions that include combinations of counties in the Klamath Basin, including those listed in the comment. Some commercial fishing effects would occur outside of the basin. Section 3.15 identifies the economic regions for each potential effect. Different groups, including individuals, households, businesses, and tribes would be affected. Section 3.15 discusses each potential effect, including the primary industry and economic sectors affected. Appendix O presents county-specific regional economic information that includes data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S. Census Bureau, such as employment and industry earnings, total businesses and number of employees in business within an industry. The analysis in Section 3.15 aggregates the industries in a commonly used aggregation scheme and presents regional economic effects to jobs, labor income, and output. Section 3.15 also evaluates effects to county tax revenues of the project alternatives (see p. 3.15-64 through 3.15-67 for evaluation of tax impacts of the Proposed Action).</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-39	<p>The analysis in EIS/EIR Section 3.14, Land Use, discusses land use changes resulting from dam removal as well as the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).</p> <p>Master Response LAND-1: Land Use Significance Criteria.</p> <p>Master Response RE-1: Real Estate Evaluation Report.</p> <p>Master Response RE-2: Changes in Property Values.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-40	<p>The Proposed Action and alternatives would not affect the timber industry. The cumulative analysis considers the Northwest Forest Plan (USFS 2008) and declines in employment and revenues to the timber industry in evaluating cumulative economic effects.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1208_1012-41	Siskiyou County received an average of \$1.4 million from PacifiCorp property taxes annually (Table 3.15-20) over 2000 to 2010. Therefore, \$20 million is more equivalent to 14 years worth of taxes from PacifiCorp. Potential effects to the economy of Siskiyou County from each of the alternatives are described in Section 3.15.4 of the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-42	The socioeconomic analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR is presented on a county level. Age and sex are not necessary to complete an adequate economic analysis.  Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, describes impacts on low income and minority populations. Further information on income and population is presented in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, by region, and in Appendix O by county. Section 3.15 quantifies effects to income and employment by region.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-43	EIS/EIR Section 3.12 Tribal Trust - addresses the effects of the No Action/No Project, Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams, Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams, Fish Passage at Four Dams, and Fish Passage at Two Dams, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternatives on tribal trust resources, traditionally used resources and cultural values associated with these resources. Actions addressing issues related to water, aquatic, and terrestrial resources are presented in Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5 of this EIS/EIR. Additional information on the effects of dams and there removal can be found in a document entitled: Potential Effects Of Implementing The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) on Indian Trust Resources and Cultural Values.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-44	This analysis used the IMPLAN -- Impact analysis for PLANning) model. The IMPLAN model relies on a 440-sector scheme which relies on the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Benchmark Input-Output Study. This analysis aggregated the results into 2 digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. More information on the NAICS classification scheme can be found at <a href="http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/">http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/</a> . The results show the total employment, labor income, and output for each of the 440 sectors in IMPLAN thus the total accounts for all the sectors represented in the regional data.	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-45	This analysis used the IMPLAN -- Impact analysis for PLANning) model. The IMPLAN model relies on a 440-sector scheme which relies on the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Benchmark Input-	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Output Study. The regional analysis in Section 3.15 analysis aggregated the results into 2 digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). The NAICS is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. More information on the NAICS classification scheme can be found at <a href="http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/">http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/</a>. The results in Section 3.15 show the total employment each of the 440 sectors in IMPLAN thus the total accounts for all the sectors are represented in the regional data.</p> <p>The KBRA analysis, detailed in Appendix O, evaluates the effects of tribal programs expenditures defined in the KBRA. IMPLAN includes the tribes' employment, labor income and output in the data for the county economies and there is not a separate tribal economic sector.</p>	
GP_LT_1208_1012-46	<p>The recreation analysis is discussed in more detail in the technical reports entitled, "Reservoir Recreation Economics Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon" and "Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon." These reports can be found at <a href="http://www.Klamathrestoration.gov">www.Klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-47	<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. Additional details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on <a href="http://www.Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a>).</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-48	<p>The comment is referring to a 2003 publication by NOAA Fisheries. Science-Based Restoration Monitoring of Coastal Habitats, Volume One: A Framework for Monitoring Plans Under the Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000 (Public Law 160-457), is a guidance manual that provides technical assistance, outlines necessary steps, and provides useful tools for the development</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>and implementation of sound scientific monitoring of coastal restoration efforts.</p> <p>The Klamath Facilities Removal is not a coastal restoration effort. However, any increases in salmon populations that may result from implementation of habitat restoration efforts described under the various alternatives could provide economic benefits to coastal communities</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p>	
GP_LT_1208_1012-49	<p>The methodology used in economics analyses follows the required guidelines related to water resource projects described in "U.S. Water Resources Council. 1983. Economic and Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office." The Principles and Guidelines present a consistent and accepted framework for evaluating the benefits and costs of federal water resource projects and decisions. This framework encompasses the substance of the literature that was identified in the comment.</p> <p>Many citations exist in the literature related to dam removal. Two of the references listed within this comment were written by Reclamation's Technical Service Center's Economics Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation Economic Analysis of Dam Decommissioning (DOI 2003)" and</li> <li>• "Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation's Economic Resources and Planning Group Valuation of American Indian Land and Water Resources: a Guidebook (Hammer 2002)"</li> </ul> <p>The Reclamation TSC Economics Group participated on the Economics Team assuring that the proper protocols discussed in these guidebooks were adhered to in the analysis. Many of the citations listed within this comment relate to conducting benefit cost analyses. It should be noted that the economic benefit cost analysis is presented within the National Economic Development account and results of this analysis are not presented in the EIS. More information on the protocols and methodology used to conduct the benefit cost analysis can be found in the "Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon" found on <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1012-50	<p>Dam removal costs were estimated by Reclamation engineers, using standard estimating techniques. Detailed information on the estimated cost of dam removal can be found in the technical report, "Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams Klamath Hydroelectric Project FERC License No. 2082 Oregon - California."</p> <p>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. 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.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.</p> <p>Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR reflects the cost-sharing provisions in the KHSA and KBRA. Other cost-sharing arrangements are outside the scope of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-51	<p>The EIS/EIR strives to provide a thorough, science-based review of implementation of the KBRA and restoration of salmon populations in the Klamath Basin. Section 11 of the KBRA describes the process for development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A Fisheries Reintroduction Plan is part of Alternatives 2 and 3 under the KBRA (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.9, p. 2-44). While the Proposed Action and Alternatives affect commercial and recreational fishing, management of fishing regulations is beyond the scope of this document.</p> <p>Your comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the Secretary of the Interior prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1012-52	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master response GHG-1 Green Power.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Connick, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	
	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	
	Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.	
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All salmonids.	
	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
	Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.	
	Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.	
	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	
GP_LT_1208_1012-53	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No

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

MS. COOPER: Hi. Eileen Cooper, E-i-l-e-e-n

C-o-o-p-e-r.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

I think these dams have to go out, these -- all

four of them. And we want to see, here in this

community, the salmon return and to be healthy and for

the river to be free and clean. The dams are an

impediment to the fish. The dams give us filthy,

oxygen-depleted water. They kill fish. They deprive us

of a vital resource.

They deprive the fish. And I think the fish

have spoken, when they lay dead on our shore. And I

don't want to ever see anything like that happen again.

Comment 2 -  
Alternatives

And I think -- I don't know why we're waiting

for 2020, except that, perhaps, PacifiCorp is collecting

money. I think the Secretary of the Interior should rise

on and get these dams out right away and get paid by

PacifiCorp later. But that's in my dreams, I guess.

But I want to see it happen sooner.

And thank you very much.

**Comment Author** Cooper, Eileen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 27, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1027_311-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1027_311-2	Master Response ALT-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_839

-----  
From: June Cooper[SMTP:JUNEA1939@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 10:38:25 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

I do not the dams removed because the dams make electicity at a cheaper price then any otrer plan and the Klamath River will be llooding in winters stromes and goes dry in droust years. DO NOT THE DAMS!

June Cooper  
20924 Woodlawn St.  
Red Bluff, Cal.  
96080

**Comment Author** Cooper, June  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_839-1	<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 GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1113\_625

-----  
From: [mattnglymelba@netzero.net](mailto:mattnglymelba@netzero.net) [SMTP: MATTINGLYMELBA@NETZERO.NET]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 1:10:15 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wriknledog.com](mailto:werner@wriknledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Leave Dams Alone  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jerry Cornforth  
Organization: None

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Leave Dams Alone

Body: I would like to give my opinion on leaving our Dams alone on the Klamath. Just count me in as Opposed to any type Removal of Our Dams and Watersheds.

**Comment Author** Cornforth, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 13, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1113_625-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_548

-----  
From: [kcornish@gmail.com](mailto:kcornish@gmail.com)[SMTP: KCORNISH@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:58:09 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath's Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kevin Cornish  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath's Draft EIS/EIR

Body: I unconditionally support option 2 -- full dam removal.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Cornish, Kevin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_548-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:37:35 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Klamath Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Douglas Corrigan <corrigad@charter.net> 11/20/2011 11:41 AM >>>  
To All agencies concerning the removal of dams on the Klamath River

I am a retired U.S. Park Service Ranger that also worked for the Forest Service for 23 years. I have worked on the Chiloquin Ranger District, Lava Beds National Monument that borders the Tule Lake Refuge and finished my career at Redwood National Park. I am very familiar with the water issues that surround the controversies of water usage of the Klamath River. I was working during the weeks the water users of the diverted water of the Klamath dam were so upset by the closure of the gates.

Comment 1 - Fish

Involved parties interested in the dams removal know full well there is risk in these dams removal. How are you going to resolve the filling in of the gravel beds that now exist for salmon spawning?

When we look at all of our "natural" resources there is very little that is really natural anymore. Man has changed our environment to meet our needs and some of it just can not be reversed without great risk.

We don't manage our forests so now they just burn. We make decisions that greatly affect people and their livelihoods most of the time without any middle ground.

Comment 2 - NEPA

I was heavily involved in the MLPA process and the greatest concern I had was the lack of solid science that decisions were made. I'm sure the same poor science is going into this dam removal process too. Please don't take that statement personally. However too many decisions are made for political reasons and not solid scientific reasons.

These dams were constructed for a reason and there is no reason a middle ground can't be found. Please base decisions with those dams on solid science. Not on politics.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please consider leaving the dams and finding other way to enhance the salmon populations.

Respectfully,

Douglas Corrigan  
2591 Elk Valley Road  
Crescent City, CA 95531

**Comment Author** Corrigan, Douglas  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_1017-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedford Sediment and Fish Habitat. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_EM_1120_1017-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1120_1017-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

02/09/2003 00:00 9257061823

PAGE 01

GP\_LT\_1123\_928

Ronald J. Corselli  
2316 Camelback Drive  
Antioch, CA 94509

**Bureau of Reclamation**  
**2800 Cottage Way**  
**Sacramento, CA 95825**

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	
OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED	
NOV 23 2011	
DATE	TIME
11/21	11/28

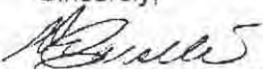
November 18, 2011

Dear Sir or Madam,

Comment 1 - NEPA

It is my understanding that based upon Draft Environmental Report and Impact Statement action may be implemented which would result in the destruction of a vital energy resource and water reservoirs associated with four dams on the Upper Klamath River. This unprecedented and short-sighted endeavor should not proceed. Instead, the data presented in the DEIR and DEIS, I believe is incomplete and possibly grossly inaccurate. At the very least, it should be open to an outside independent organization as well as collecting input from ALL members of the public in the surrounding area. There is substantial evidence that appropriate disclosure has not been made. I have followed this process as well as similar water resource and habitat restoration projects in California and I can tell you without hesitation that not enough due diligence has been applied in this case. I urge you to initiate a further review of the submitted documents and call for more public input. There is far too much at stake here, economically and environmentally than just accomplishing the objective of removing dams. These dams SHOULD NOT be removed until it has been shown that they are NOT integral to the existing ecology and damage to the surrounding environment would not occur in anyway by access and heavy equipment.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam

Sincerely,  
  
Dr. Ronald Corselli

ENV 6100
12
11/21/11
1190513-2

**Comment Author** Corselli, Ronald  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1123_928-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	No
GP_LT_1123_928-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  The project area is mostly a riverine environment. Mitigation Measure TR-6 addresses environmental effects of construction access.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_058

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:** JASON COTTER

**Organization:**

**Title:** M.S. Biology 2010

**Address:**

**Email:**

**Comments:**

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



I believe that Alt. 2 is the best

solution to protect our natural resources which were here before us. The ranching and agricultural operations were created in places, these places, that should not have been created. They are unsustainable operations. In order to preserve our future, we need to conserve our resources. Water for fish, water-fowl, and human recreation. It is everyone's best interest to remove these dams!



Lastly, I do not agree with ~~these~~ acquisitions against scientific analysis from people who don't know what science is, especially those referring to historical records that make no sense at all.

**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** Cotter, Jason  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_058-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MR. REX COZZALIO: Fair warning, I am going to  
speak very quickly, but here's a copy of my comments.

My name is Rex Cozzalio, R-e-x C-o-z-z-a-l-i-o.

We are four generations living on, in, and with  
the Klamath, immediately below where the dams now exist.

Years of seeing current sites and documented  
history submitted by public comment have failed to show a  
single change in the predetermined direction of this  
unaccountable special interest experiment.

So let's briefly recap this process today:

Comment 1 - KHSA

secret KBRA meetings demanded unsupported, pre-conditioned  
agreement to dams' removals and the tiered hierarchy of  
resource taking in order to sit at the table;

Seated agencies helping to create

pre-conditions and terms acted under the U.S. Secretary of

Interior directives;

In accepting those pre-conditions, members

gained assurance of resources and benefits, quote, to

provide for the needs of each other;

To force the owner of dams to agree to

removals, many lawsuits were filed and an immense wish

list was demanded to FERC as a condition for the pending dams' relicensing, limiting alternatives and intentionally making continued dams' operations unfeasible.

At that point, the secretary created yet another secret KBRA-related group, now the KHSA. The secretary offered a choice to PacifiCorp: Be subject to unaffordable wish-list costs for relicensing, ongoing litigation from many of the same KBRA players, and then the inability to meet newly changed water quality permit requirements or accept the dams' removals, along with massive percs and payoffs funded by unrepresented ratepayers, taxpayers, and immunity from liability for removal damages caused to the region.

The secretary's provision for final review and decision for dams' removals would fall to his subjective opinion. Science recommendations, to aid his decision, would come from the USGS, also working under his direction.

Comment 2 - NEPA

Now, thousands of pages of parsed and selective reports still need an executive summary to exclude the cautions, concerns, and negative conclusions issued by their own selected advisory committee.

Evidence of manipulation, such as the upper basin sediment study, has seen nothing but a repositioned

continuance towards the same predetermined conclusions.

This summary is a travesty of exclusion,

unaccountability and inaccuracies, and will provide fine

reference for a secretarial determination he was

instrumental in creating. This contrives to seek an

intended agenda precedent which has successfully ignored

repeated regional majority submissions regarding the

documented history, current studies, unaccountable

regional and economic impacts, the will of the affected

majority, and the current and future regulatory

devastation of the environment.

You may argue that ethics is not a review

component of this EIS, but I submit to you that an

unethically-based process creates failed decisions posing

an illegal impact upon the salmon, the environment, and

the people.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Cozzalio, Rex  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_215-1	<p>This Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (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 the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for the KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Disapprove of Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_215-2	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP\_LT\_1020\_270

My name is Rex Cozzallo and here we are again.

We are 4 generations living on, in, and with the Klamath immediately below where the dams now exist and at the focal point of dam rhetoric. Years of seeing vast amounts of current science and documented history submitted by 'public comment' have failed to show a single change in the predetermined direction of this unaccountable special interest experiment. Therefore, I am submitting detailed comments regarding the Executive Summary and EIS separately and will here address the ethics component.

Lets briefly recap this process to date.

Comment 1 - KHSA

KBRA meetings which occurred in secret demanded unsupported preconditioned agreement to dams' removals and the tiered hierarchy of resource taking in order to sit at the table. Seated Agencies helping create group preconditions and terms acted under the U.S. Secretary of Interior directives. In accepting those pre-conditions, members gained assurance of resources and benefits to 'provide for the needs of each other' (2005 KBRA Letter of Intent). To force the owner of dams to agree to removals, many lawsuits were filed and an immense 'wish list' was demanded to FERC as a condition for the pending dams' relicensing, limiting alternatives and intentionally making continued dams' operation unfeasible. At that point the Secretary created another secret KBRA related group (now KHSA) to 'offer a solution' to Pacific Power preconditioned with Pacific Power submission to KBRA involvement and agreement with dams' removal Intent. The Secretary then offered a choice to Pacific Power, be subjected to unaffordable 'wish list' costs for relicensing, ongoing litigation from many of the same KBRA players, and the inability to meet concurrently changed unattainable water quality permit requirements, or accept dams' removals along with massive percs and payoffs to be funded by the unrepresented ratepayers, taxpayers, and a promised Congressional immunity from liability for removal damages caused to the region. Once compelled to comply, KBRA propaganda extolled the 'right' for Pacific Power to make a 'private property' economic decision. With those signatures the Secretary included the provision that the final review and decision for dams' removals would fall to his subjective opinion. 'Science recommendations' to 'aid' his decision would come from the USGS, also working under his direction. And now, thousands of pages of parsed and selective 'reports' still needed an 'Executive Summary' to exclude the cautions, concerns, and negative conclusions issued by even their own selected advisory committees. Expressions of concern over conflict of interest met with indignant cries of personal attack. Later evidence of manipulations such as the upper basin sediment study and abuses of regulatory authority have seen nothing but a repositioned continuance towards the same predetermined conclusion. This Summary is a travesty of exclusion, unaccountability, and inaccuracies, and will provide fine reference for a 'Secretarial Determination' he was instrumental in creating. This contrives to seek an intended Agenda precedent which has successfully ignored repeated regional majority submissions regarding the documented history, current studies, unaccountable regional and economic impacts, the will of the affected majority, and the current and future regulatory devastation of our environment. It is ironic that the people who truly seem to care about the entire ecosystem in which we live are those unrepresented and in opposition to the pending dams' removals and KBRA disaster, and upon whom is placed the burden of risk, cost and loss. You may argue that ethics is not a review component of this EIS, but I submit to you that an unethically based process creates failed decisions posing an illegal impact upon the salmon, environment, and her people.

Comment Author: Cozzalio, Rex  
 General Public  
 Date: October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_270-1	<p>This comment includes opinions and assertions unsubstantiated by facts. This Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (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 the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 of the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for the KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Disapprove of Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-26 KHSA and KBRA Settlement Parties.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_648

-----  
From: [kec33@humboldt.edu](mailto:kec33@humboldt.edu) [SMTP: [KEC33@HUMBOLDT.EDU](mailto:KEC33@HUMBOLDT.EDU)]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 10:10:25 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: I Support Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kathryn Crane  
Organization:

Subject: I Support Alternative 2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: As a fishery biologist and resident of the Klamath river basin, I fully support the full removal of the Klamath river dams. Along with the economic and cultural benefits, restoring access to the upper reaches of the basin will help preserve the dwindling genetic diversity of California salmonids. I urge you to move forward with this project and help restore one of the historically largest salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest.

Comment to  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate

Crane, Kathryn  
Genreal Public  
November 14, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_648-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1020\_078

-----  
From: s.crawford[SMTP:CRAWFORD\_LOGGING@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 4:07:16 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: dam  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
To Whom it concerns:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Mark and I have lived on the Klamath River, here in Seiad Valley, since 1972. We have raised our family here and it is a beautiful place to live and work. We do not agree with the dam removal. The dams need to stay. They were put in for a reason and that has not changed. When talks of removal began, the power company raised rates. We do not even want to think what they will do with our rates if the dams were to be taken out and then down the road it will be decided that they should put them back. Removing the dams will not solve the fish problems. The river ran red for 7+ years during the mining days and that never killed the fish. All this is like a dog chasing his tail.

Comment 3 - Fish

Mark and Sherry Crawford

Comment 4 - Fish

Comment 2 - Hydropower

**Comment thogen / sso**  
**S mitta ate**  
Crawford, Mark & Sherry  
General Public  
October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1020_078-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1020_078-2	Comment noted.	No
GP_EM_1020_078-3	<p>The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) notes that watershed problems in the Klamath Basin are caused by many factors and likely will not all be solved by just removing dams. As a result, the Proposed Action includes the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement KBRA. In broad terms, the KHSAs 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 Final EIS describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action 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 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 EIS. Expert Panel Reports addressing the likely response of fish populations are included in the sections on Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook salmon respectively.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.</p>	No
GP_EM_1020_078-4	Gold mining occurred primarily in the Lower Klamath Basin and is only one of many factors that have contributed to the decline of fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The decline in spring run Chinook salmon began prior to construction of Copco 1 Dam due to factors such as mining and unregulated cannery operations at the river mouth (Snyder 1931; EIS/EIR 3.15.3.4). Mining activity can affect fish by generating sediment from upslope operations or by disturbing spawning and holding habitat with in-stream placer mining. Dredge mining in the Scott River and other locations eliminated fish habitat by channel alteration. The Lower Klamath	No



GP\_MC\_1020\_212

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

MR. MIKE CREBBIN: Mike Crebbin, C-r-e-b-b-i-n.

The first thing I would like to say is fishing

Comment 1 - Water Quality

in the Klamath in the '40s, we used to go up there and fish a couple times in the first of the season and then we'd quit because the river got so dammed hot, the fish weren't any good, and it was -- it actually stunk after awhile.

Iron Gate turned the Klamath River into a pretty nice stream in about 1960. People went out and played in the river, then. Before that, they hardly ever got in the darned river in the summertime because it stunk.

And I looked it up last night and it said we had a-thousand-ten cubic feet of water coming out of Iron Gate, we had about 700 at John Boyle Dam, so I guess Iron Gate is doing some good.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

I have one more comment I would like to make.

In 2001, I went over to Tulelake and looked around the basin, and all that prime peak soil and all the crops were dried up and not being grown because they had a little fight on water. It looked to me like we should have had

yellow tape all around Tulelake as a crime scene created  
by our own government.

I am a rancher, too, I hate to tell you, and  
this book is not worth the paper they printed it on.

Comment the  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate

Crebbin, Mike  
General Public  
October 20, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_212-1	<p>Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Along with the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation, dam removal will improve water quality in the Klamath River and support numerous designated beneficial uses.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_212-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_0922\_003

-----  
From: elizabethcreely@yahoo.com[SMTP: ELIZABETHCREELY@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2011 10:18:15 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KF0-Klamathsd; KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of the dams on the Klamath River  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Elizabeth Creely  
Organization: n/a

Subject: Removal of the dams on the Klamath River

Body: I just read an article in the San Francisco Chronicle that reports on the Dept. of the Interiors recommendations for removing the dams along the Klamath River. Taking the dam down would open up 420 miles of habitat for migrating salmon, create jobs and cost less than it would to maintain the reservoirs, not to mention the problem of dealing with the toxic blue-green algae *Microcystis aeruginosa*. Sounds like a win to me. We get the river back as the fish stocks rise and repopulate themselves. The loss of lakefront property is a silly concern and ought not to be allowed to derail this process. Please take the recommendations of the report seriously and please remove the dams.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment to  
General / State  
Submitted** Creely, Elizabeth  
General Public  
September 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_0922_003-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MR. BRANDON CRISS: Hello, my name is Brandon

Criss, B-r-a-n-d-o-n, C-r-i-s-s, rancher from Butte Valley.

In February 2010 I was working for Oregon State

Comment 1 - KHSA

Senator Whitsett, and I frustratingly watched when the

Klamath Basin Restoration and Dam Removal Agreements were

signed in Salem, Oregon by Salazar, Kulongoski and

Schwarzenegger. This is exactly what then California

Governor Schwarzenegger told the audience:

Quote: Today is a great time for celebration

because if you think about just 15 months ago and we were

all promising each other to do everything we can to go

through our differences and to finalize an agreement to

tear down those dams and say asta la vista to those dams,

unquote.

Now you come to us 18 months later saying that

all this time you were doing unbiased research, that you

want to listen to our opinion before you make a final

decision on dam removal.

We all know the decision has been made. Your

boss has already spilled the beans in a publicity stunt.

In regard to PacifiCorp's private property

rights, a California State Senator who publicly spoke of  
his one-on-one meetings, one-on-one meetings with  
PacifiCorp, made it clear in a December 2009 press  
release, "PacifiCorp faced a hostile regulatory  
environment that forced the company to get the best deal  
they could for their shareholders." And PacifiCorp was,  
quote, harassed by political interpretations of  
environmental laws, unquote.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

Your actions will create a great and harmful  
cost. When the toxic sediment from behind those dams is  
flushed down river killing fish and people, when a viable  
fish hatchery behind Iron Gate Dam is destroyed, and when  
farmers in the Tulelake Basin in future years have their  
water shut-off again, your names will be synonymous with  
those future man-made disasters.

Comment 3 - NEPA

I hope you realize that your work is already  
being discredited. In the future, graduate students will  
be re-analyzing your biased research and will soundly  
discredit your reputations for your lack of sound  
scientific practices expected from all professional  
scientists.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

Primarily in regards to fish passage, your  
failure to understand the significance of the Shasta  
Nation Fish Bypass which solves all the problems without

dam removal.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Also please place in your arguments the ballot

arguments for and against Measure G in November 2010.

Siskiyou County was 79 percent against dam removal.

In Tulelake, they were told that if the dams

come down, then they will receive irrigation water. Many

of us campaigned in Tulelake for no on Measure G. And we

had a booth at the TBU County Fair. And we're proud to

say your blackmail has failed. We had 77 percent against

dam removal.

The will of the people, sound science and common

sense all oppose dam removal, and your lengthy report

should reflect those facts.

**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S mitta ate**

Criss, Brandon  
General Public  
October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_221-1	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-4	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_MC_1020_221-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_570

-----  
From: [papaebe@gmail.com](mailto:papaebe@gmail.com)[SMTP: PAPAEBE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 7:40:08 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Peter Crosby  
Organization:  
Subject: Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: It just makes sense-a once in a lifetime opportunity PLEASE, for the sake of future generations, REMOVE THEM Respectfully p

**Comment to  
General / SSM  
Submitted Date** Crosby, Peter  
General Public  
November 11, 2011

---

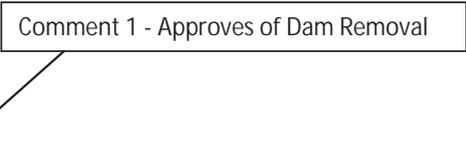
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_570-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1212\_1032

-----  
From: Shane Cross [[SMTP:GARWHAL@GMAIL.COM](mailto:SMTP:GARWHAL@GMAIL.COM)]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 1:36:13 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dams DEIS  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Dear Ms. Vasquez,

I am writing to express my support for selection of Alternative #2, the preferred alternative, in the Klamath Dams DEIS. Alternative #2 provides for full dam removal and implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement. As a fifth generation rancher, I can attest that the Klamath River Basin Restoration Agreement is beneficial to family farms and ranches in the area, will save taxpayers money, and will be beneficial for the local economy, fish and wildlife.

Thank you for considering my comment and my support for Alternative #2.

Sincerely,

Shane Cross

Comment to  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate

Cross, Shane  
General Public  
December 12, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1212_1032-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



Comment to  
 Gen / sso  
 Submitted  
 Cummings, Norma  
 General Public  
 October 25, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1025_306-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1003\_017

From: [marycunningham@charter.net](mailto:marycunningham@charter.net)[SMTP:MARYCUNNINGHAM@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Monday, October 03, 2011 10:57:01 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mary Cunningham  
Organization: private citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Costs

Body: The EIS/EIR report has the following problems:  
The estimated cost for the dam removal is very deceiving to the public. It should be made clear to the taxpayers that the total cost of this project is actually 1.4 billion dollars, a figure quoted by the KBRA. And even if you do not wish to inform the public of the total cost you should include the compensation that will need to be paid to the property owners affected by dam removal. You do not even talk about that.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

Comment 3 - Real Estate

The appraisal submitted to analyze property value loss was very flawed. The appraiser chose to not analyze improvements on the affected parcels. This is ridiculous since the parcels with improvements will face a greater monetary loss in dollars than the unimproved parcels. The appraisal firm chosen to do the appraisal is from Sacramento, approximately 270 miles from Copco Lake. This does not reflect geographic competency. The appraiser based the percentage of loss on an effective date in 2008. This is wrong. The licenses for the dams ran out in February 2006 and that is when we saw real loss in value due to possible dam removal. Buyers do not like an uncertain market. The appraiser also made another glaring mistake in my opinion. In order to reach his estimate of loss he used a hypothetical condition that the entire area had been restored to its state before the dams were in place, a complete restoration of the area. No one knows how long that will take if indeed it ever happens. It could be 30, 40, maybe 50 years or never. The percentage of loss must be estimated from the day after the dams are removed, not some uncertain date in the future. If this study has so many flaws it makes one wonder about all the other studies used in this report.

Comment the  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate

Cunningham, Mary  
General Public  
October 03, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1003_017-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_WI_1003_017-2	Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation.	No
GP_WI_1003_017-3	Master Response RE-1B C Real Estate Evaluation Report.  The Evaluation Report states that the after condition will be made under the hypothetical condition the dams have been removed and the lakes have been drained. It further presumes that the river has returned to being a river flowing down the lower levels of the canyon floor and that the land which is under the lake has been restored to its native condition which is defined as "similar to the land bordering the river upstream of the lakes and land bordering the river downstream of the lakes."  Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plant.	No

GP\_LT\_1208\_1009

The Honorable Ken Salazar,  
Secretary U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

507180

RECEIVED

2011 NOV 28 PM 3: 52

November 16, 2011

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I own a home on Copco Lake and I wish to comment on the EIS/EIR draft report that was placed on the internet for input concerning the 4 dams in Siskiyou County.

Since I am not a scientist, but I am a concerned citizen, I cannot fully appreciate the necessity to even consider removing the dams, or the time involved to conduct the study, or the expenditure of money our nation does not have, or the need for the removal of functioning dams that you, as Secretary of the Interior, and your department, wish to accomplish.

I have many questions as to the validity of the report since most of the conclusions resulted in "No concrete evidence or conclusion ". I respectfully request the same courtesy that you afforded us to read and comment on the report, and I respectfully request that you please read my questions. I would appreciate an answer.

Comment 1 - Economics

Are you aware that Siskiyou County's unemployment rate is higher than the national average of over 9%? Are you aware that removal of the dams will seriously impact the one economic factor that helps to keep Siskiyou County afloat? Are you aware that our source of revenue is: **TOURISTS, FISHING! HUNTING! County Taxes on Real Estate and Property values and with dam removal that source will dissipate?** Do you think more unemployment for Siskiyou County is the answer? Do you think the business community can stand the loss? Are you aware that Siskiyou County already has had financial setbacks with mining and logging curtailments?

Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

Why would anyone intentionally destroy a 100 year old eco-system that is thriving with wild-life, on the premise that removal of the 4 dams will ultimately restore wetlands in another area? **Wetlands are already established in the area You and your Agency wish to destroy!**

Removal of the dams would destroy a beautiful environment where white pelicans, ducks, geese, cormorants, eagles, osprey, Caspian terns, turtles, crawdads, yellow perch, wild, native, rainbow trout, black bass, blue gill, deer, bear, cougar, raccoons, otter, squirrels, etc. all the wildlife that live peacefully in and around the lakes, **all will suffer, the fish will die and the land will be turned into an ugly, smelly, stinking, fish decaying, fly infested wasteland as a result. Not only would this be a disgrace but could result in law suits no matter what is said, otherwise.**

Are you aware that the Klamath River above Copco Lake has been designated a wild and scenic river and it has some of the best fishing for wild, native rainbow trout that you will find anywhere and dam removal will be the demise of that resource for fishermen?

Comment 3 - W&S River

Since Iron Gate Hatchery will be destroyed along with Iron Gate Dam, **Salmon will not increase but will be on their way to oblivion, and this due to unscientific claims that dam removal will restore the salmon runs in the future. Truth is: Salmon spawning grounds will be inundated with silt and the salmon eggs will be smothered resulting in less salmon for future generations.**

Comment 4 - Fish

Comment 5a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Have you not heard the **OUTCRY** of the residents of Copco Lake and the people in the surrounding areas, and the Supervisors of Siskiyou County? Have you not heard the voices that have been shouting from the roof tops? **KEEP OUR DAMS IN-TACT!**

How would You like it if Your property was devalued by Assessors that were sent, not from your County, but from your State Capital, and the starting appraisal figure used was deliberately lower than it should have been due to **controversy initiated by Your office over dam removal?**  
Siskiyou County Assessor's Office has cried foul and I agree!

Comment 6 - Real Estate

The United States is experiencing an economic crisis. We owe **TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS to Foreign Governments.** We continue to borrow money to fund foolish projects and the U.S. debt goes higher and higher. **We need to stop spending money we don't have!**

The first estimates to remove Copco1, Copco2, Iron Gate, and JC Boyle were quoted at \$200 Billion Dollars. Now to fund removal and lower visibility, various creative accounting practices are being used to funnel funds into other budget areas, thus, estimates are now somewhat lower and may in actuality be much higher than is predicted at present. When has any Government project been lower than expected?

Comment 8 - General/Other

Comment 7 - Costs

Who will benefit by dam removal? It certainly is not the residents of Copco Lake or Iron Gate or communities down river or Siskiyou County? Who is it that will make a great deal of money on establishing an alternate source of energy to replace existing facilities, and the restoration projects to restore the land that have been mentioned in your scoping report? Where will Siskiyou County's water be diverted? Is Southern California in line to acquire our water? Is the Department of Interior in cahoots with those who will benefit the most at the cost of Siskiyou County and its residents?

Comment 9 - Hydrology

The dams were not built with flood control as its chief mission but the dams have alleviated major flood problems to date; should dam removal become a reality major flood damage downstream could result in the future. You, as the Honorable Secretary of the Department of Interior, by advocating dam removal demonstrated to all of us in Siskiyou County that in your opinion people in our communities do not count. Does the end justify the means in your opinion? I hope that is not your position and that your voice will ultimately side with the people of Siskiyou County in keeping our dams in-tact.

Comment 10 - Hydropower

Removing 4 Dams on the Klamath River is irresponsible, wasteful, expensive, and foolish especially when more, not less electricity will be needed in the future. In this time of economic crisis it is criminal to remove facilities that provide green, cheap, clean electricity for 70,000 families, electricity generated and not used is placed on a grid for future use. WHY PAY HIGHER UTILITY BILLS TO BUILD SOMETHING THAT MAY NOT WORK or would be more expensive? Solyndra fiasco could result who knows? WE KNOW WHAT IS WORKING! WE KNOW WHAT WE WANT! WE WANT OUR KLAMATH DAMS IN-TACT!

Sincerely,

Comment 5b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dorothy Dana  
27738 Copco Road  
Montague, CA 96064

**Comment the  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate** Dana, Dorothy  
General Public  
December 08, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1208_1009-1	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates potential economic effects of the Proposed Action. The section includes regional economic information for each economic region evaluation, which is supplemented by further county-specific information in Appendix O. The economic analysis includes an evaluation of effects to recreation that includes tourism, fishing and hunting and effects to real estate and county property tax revenues. Section 3.15 also estimates positive and negative effects to jobs, labor income, and output. The cumulative analysis and Appendix O present information and take into account losses in the timber industry.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-2	<p>Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically.</p> <p>Section 3.19 provides an evaluation of impacts on aesthetics/ scenic resources from dam removal. If an action causes a substantial change to the characteristic (i.e., natural, pre-development) state, then it is considered an adverse impact. Since the characteristic state is a river, not reservoirs, the action of dam and reservoir removal is not considered an adverse impact. That said, it is noted in Section 3.19 that there would be a significant impact at the reservoir locations because natural appearing vegetation patterns with woody riparian vegetation may take a long time (10 to 50+ years) to develop. The impact on scenic resources would be a significant impact that would occur in both the short and long term, until vegetation has become established.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-3	Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.20.3.5 describes the Oregon and California Klamath River designated National Wild and Scenic River (NWSR) segments. Further, p. 3.20-54 and 55 of Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts to anadromous and resident fish species in both the Oregon and California NWSR segments with dam removal. Those effects were determined to be long-term and beneficial to both resident and anadromous fish.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-4	<p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR acknowledges that Chinook salmon, coho salmon and steelhead downstream of Keno Dam would be adversely affected by sediment released by dam removal in the short-term (less than 2 years). In the long term, all of these species are</p>	No

Comment the  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate

Dana, Dorothy  
General Public  
December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>expected to benefit from the Proposed Action because of access to habitat and improvements in water quality (Draft EIS/EIR 4-73-79).</p>	
	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p>	
	<p>The deposition of dam-released sediment and sediment resupply would likely extend from Iron Gate Dam to Cottonwood Creek (Reclamation 2011). 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 (190 miles) of the mainstem Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.4.3.3).</p>	
	<p>As noted in EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.2 Suspended Sediment, finer sized particles that are not deposited and remain in suspension decrease to 60– 70 percent of their value at Iron Gate Dam by Seiad Valley and to 40 percent of their initial value downstream of Orleans (Reclamation 2011) Overall, sediment release associated with the Proposed Action would cause short-term increases in suspended material ( 30 mg/L for 6–10 months following drawdown) that would result in non-attainment of applicable North Coast Basin Plan water quality objectives for suspended material in the Lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary and would substantially adversely affect the cold freshwater habitat (COLD) beneficial use. Under the Proposed Action, the short-term.</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</p>	

**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**     Dana, Dorothy  
**S mitta ate**    General Public  
                      December 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Chinook and coho salmon in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR 3.4.3.3)	
GP_LT_1208_1009-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-6	Master Response RE-1 Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-7	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	
GP_LT_1208_1009-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-9	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1009-10	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	

GP\_EM\_1230\_1214

-----  
 From: Mark Dana[SMTP:MARK.DANA@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
 Sent: Saturday, December 31, 2011 12:55:00 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
 Cc: [jimcook@snowcrest.com](mailto:jimcook@snowcrest.com)  
 Subject: Klamath Dam EIR Public Comments  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments to the Draft EIR and related documents in the EIR's public comment phase of the Klamath Restoration Project process for Secretary's Determination.

I appreciate the decision to extend the public comment period to December 30. However, with the sheer volume of information included in the EIR it is still a relatively short period of time available for review and comment. As a result, my review is not as thorough as I hoped it would be and my comments could have been a bit more detailed. I apologize if some of my questions are already answered in some corner of the EIR or supporting documentation that I was not able to adequately review.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

I also provided these comments earlier to the e-mail form on the Klamath Restoration website.

Comment 1: The objective did not establish a minimum level to gauge success. Is the 50-80% increase in fish populations an adequate payback? Was that level of increase really what was hoped for when the study was requested? Would any level of increase no matter how small have been enough? If a minimum level had been established as the measure of success, less aggressive alternatives might have been sufficient to achieve and some of the alternatives that were discarded would have met the goals.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Comment 2. Based on review of the critical path schedule there are items that are deficient or lack sufficient detail to determine deficiency. For example, there is not enough time allocated for preparation and review of critical submittals. The construction is longer than a year, 18 months actually, which contradicts multiple references in related documents identifying the duration as a one-year project.

Comment 3: The project approach is comprehensive and complex. There are significant deficiencies and/or complexity in the Project Approach, including trucking and production rate assumptions, demolition activities, manpower shifting, that leaves some doubt in the ability of the project to be completed within the desired schedule. Despite the goal of completing the most environmentally destructive work within a year to avoid killing all but one year's worth of fish hatchlings of various species, there appear to be likely deficiencies in constructability that place that goal at serious risk. Many of these can be mitigated through the progression of design but it has been my experience that even with a perfectly designed project, it is difficult to get the optimum level of each of 1) quality, 2) budget control, and 3) schedule. In the case of this project, the risk will be considered too great to allow the quality and schedule to be sacrificed and the result of favoring quality and schedule result in heavy implications to the budget.

← Comment 2 cont.

Despite the increased funding to tighten up the design, one or several of the following will likely present issues that will further threaten schedule and budget: the possibility of obtaining an incompetent or ill-prepared contractor through the lowest bid process; subcontractor payment and coordination issues resulting in conflicts and delays; inadequate submittals from the contractor that need to be resubmitted for review and approval prior to start of work; labor or equipment deficiencies/issues; unforeseen conditions including uncovering Native American burial sites or sites of cultural significance at inopportune times and disruptive locations; unfavorable weather and other force majeure issues; right of way certification; nesting birds to be protected; potential redesign issues; and multiple others.

The purpose of this comment is not to list potential things that can go wrong but to highlight the likelihood that something will go wrong to delay the completion. The project schedule does not allow adequate float to critical activities and does not allow adequate contingency for likely scenarios that will result in delays. My projection is that the project will not be completed on schedule. The delays will impact more fish broods than desired. Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster? Of course, the EIR cannot show a schedule that cannot support the goals of the project so the best-case scenario is provided to sell the project. Any indication of less than optimal performance would imperil the viability of the study. My advice is to provide a reasonable project approach and associated schedule for the work and understand what the impact is to budget and environment.

← Comment 3 - Costs

Comment 4. Cost Estimate Reliability is Questionable. Estimates of cost appear to conflict with estimates of manpower. It is apparent that a lot of work has been put into current cost estimates. Associated documents highlight that the cost at \$291 million are far less than previous estimates of \$450 million while also stating that there will be 1,400 construction and related project jobs over the year of construction, while the project schedule shows more than a year of construction. The supporters of the project have taken these estimates out of context in an obvious effort to enhance the appeal of the project while these numbers are contradictory.

← Comment 4 - Costs

Comment 5. Cost estimates do not consider cost of construction of replacement power plant design and construction and the loss of hydroelectric energy production cannot be easily replaced. There are relatively few new future hydroelectric opportunities. It seems a waste to go through the trouble of building a powerplant that replaces lost power production rather than providing additional supplies to a growing energy demand.

A new powerplant will need a new EIR, a suitable site for wind or solar and these and design and construction cost will far exceed dam demolition price.

← Comment 5 - NEPA/CEQA

Comment 6. Cummulative Impacts assessment is incomplete. The impacts of construction of replacement power plant construction is not considered.

Comment 7. There appears to be Federal Title 6 issues not considered by the EIR. This includes access to a readily available fish food source provided by the lakes as utilized by the local Hmong populations and other disadvantaged groups.

← Comment 6 - Envr. Justice

← Comment 7 - Alternatives

Comment 8. Alternatives did not include a reduced scope project that would provide some increased salmon habitat without removing all the lakes. For example, if only Iron Gate Reservoir was removed, which is the most downstream and largest of the reservoirs, spawning and habitat would be increased by many miles. In this scenario, at least Copco Reservoir could be saved for recreation by future generations and the hypothesis that salmon levels will be increased by more habitat can be tested.

Comment 9. I do not agree that the mitigation measures for habitat replacement for waterfowl, for recreation and other impacts adequately reduce the impacts from significant. Additional habitat is not being adequately provided to provide replacement for what is lost. You cannot replace a lake. With increasing population demands expected over the next 50 years, loss of the recreation, habitat and other benefits will be lost forever. It will almost be impossible to replace a lake anywhere in California in the future.

← Comment 8 - Terrestrial

\* I am sending back-up to you on these comments/issues by U.S. mail service.

Thank you,

Mark Dana

1504 Beverly Place  
Albany, CA 94706

[mark.dana@sbcglobal.net](mailto:mark.dana@sbcglobal.net)  
(510) 558-8284

**Comment the  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate** Mark, Dana  
General Public  
December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1230_1214-1	<p>Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. When screening alternatives, an alternative was considered to meet the objectives related to restoration of the salmonid fishery if it provided any improvement in the fishery. Therefore, Appendix A did not screen out alternatives that included a “less aggressive” approach to restoration based on this objective.</p> <p>The comment author also seems interested in a cost/benefit analysis of Reclamation’s Klamath Project (whether a certain increase in fish populations would provide “payback” for the expenses of an alternative). This type of analysis is outside of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to include in an EIS/EIR. The Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, however, does include an assessment of the costs and benefits of the Proposed Action (see <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">klamathrestoration.gov</a> for more information).</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-2	<p>The Lead Agencies believe the construction schedule, timing, and design, as outlined in Detailed Plan (2011) represents the best available science and engineering for the removal of these facilities. The Detailed Plan has been peer reviewed by an expert team of engineers.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>The 18 months estimated for construction refers to the overall period the contractor will be mobilized on the site, and does not include the additional time between contract award and site notice-to-proceed for the preparation, submittal, and approval of contract submittals. The description of a “one-year project” refers to calendar year 2020, during which time the majority of the reservoir drawdown and dam removal activities will occur as described under KHSA. The dam removal contractor will likely be awarded a contract through a negotiated procurement process, which provides for the best overall value to the project and not necessarily to the contractor having the lowest bid (although that can still be the result).” Note that I cannot address the part of the comment where he asks “Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster?”</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-3	<p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses potential job effects of the Proposed Action. The section also discusses the methodology</p>	No

Comment the  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate

Mark, Dana  
General Public  
December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-4	<p>and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the Klamathrestoration.gov website.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p> <p>Analysis of the funding for existing power plant upgrades and new power plant construction is outside of the scope of this EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-5	<p>PacifiCorp will be providing power from hydropower facilities at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and sources in the east. Currently, the dams only provide regionally important peaking power, but do not provide a baseload source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover baseload requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed Klamath River Dam removal. These planned upgrades are described in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.18-13 to 3.18-14, and 3.18-23 to 3.18-24.</p> <p>Please see p. 3.10-30 in Section 3.10 Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change for additional information on assumptions regarding replacement of lost power.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR assumes that PacifiCorp will provide replacement power from existing facilities; no new power generating facilities would be required as part of Reclamation's Klamath Project. The Cumulative Effects section analyzes the cumulative effects of the replacement power under Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change and Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, and Power.</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-6	<p>EIS/EIR Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, identifies disadvantaged communities in Reclamation's Klamath Project area that could be disproportionately affected by the alternatives. The analysis uses available demographic data to identify low income and minority populations. County residents and tribes were identified as low income and/or minority and an environmental justice impact analysis was conducted on potential alternative effects.</p>	No

**Comment the  
 person / submitter** Mark, Dana  
 General Public  
 December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-7	<p>The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). The comment author suggests a "reduced scope project," and Appendix A considered several alternatives that meet this description. Alternative 5 considers removal of two dams, which also addresses the comment author's request. Alternative 5 is included in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Specifically, the comment author requested consideration of an alternative that removed only Iron Gate Dam. However, Iron Gate Reservoir was initially constructed to even out the wide diurnal fluctuations in flows that were the result of the operation of the upstream dams when generating power (or not). Removing only this facility would require extensive changes to power generation or the flow changes would have adverse effects on fish compared to existing conditions.</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-8	<p>Based on the evaluation of impacts to waterfowl and other species that utilize the reservoirs, long-term impacts would be less than significant because these species would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges. The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically.</p>	No

Comment author: Mark, Dana  
 Comment type: General Public  
 Comment date: December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-1	<p>Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. When screening alternatives, an alternative was considered to meet the objectives related to restoration of the salmonid fishery if it provided any improvement in the fishery. Therefore, Appendix A did not screen out alternatives that included a “less aggressive” approach to restoration based on this objective.</p> <p>The comment author also seems interested in a cost/benefit analysis of the project (whether a certain increase in fish populations would provide “payback” for the expenses of an alternative). This type of analysis is outside of the requirements of NEPA and CEQA to include in an EIS/EIR. The Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, however, does include an assessment of the costs and benefits of the Proposed Action (see <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">klamathrestoration.gov</a> for more information).</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-2	<p>The Lead Agencies believe the construction schedule, timing, and design, as outlined in Detailed Plan (2011) represents the best available science and engineering for the removal of these facilities. The Detailed Plan has been peer reviewed by an expert team of engineers.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>The 18 months estimated for construction refers to the overall period the contractor will be mobilized on the site, and does not include the additional time between contract award and site notice-to-proceed for the preparation, submittal, and approval of contract submittals. The description of a “one-year project” refers to calendar year 2020, during which time the majority of the reservoir drawdown and dam removal activities will occur as described under KHSA. The dam removal contractor will likely be awarded a contract through a negotiated procurement process, which provides for the best overall value to the project and not necessarily to the contractor having the lowest bid (although that can still be the result).” Note that I cannot address the part of the comment where he asks “Is there a level of loss of spawning capability where the possibility of delay becomes an unacceptable risk and a disaster?”</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-3	<p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses potential job effects of the Proposed Action. The section also discusses the methodology and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and</p>	No

**Commenter / submitter** Mark, Dana  
General Public  
December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-4	<p>employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the Klamathrestoration.gov website.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p> <p>Analysis of the funding for existing power plant upgrades and new power plant construction is outside of the scope of this EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-5	<p>PacifiCorp will be providing power from hydropower facilities at Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and sources in the east. Currently, the dams only provide regionally important peaking power, but do not provide a baseload source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover baseload requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. PacifiCorp's Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed Klamath River Dam removal. These planned upgrades are described in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.18-13 to 3.18-14, and 3.18-23 to 3.18-24.</p> <p>Please see p. 3.10-30 in Section 3.10 Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change for additional information on assumptions regarding replacement of lost power.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR assumes that PacifiCorp will provide replacement power from existing facilities; no new power generating facilities would be required as part of this project. The Cumulative Effects section analyzes the cumulative effects of the replacement power under Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change and Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, and Power.</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-6	<p>EIS/EIR Section 3.16, Environmental Justice, identifies disadvantaged communities in the project area that could be disproportionately affected by the alternatives. The analysis uses available demographic data to identify low income and minority populations. County residents and tribes were identified as low income and/or minority and an environmental justice impact analysis was conducted on potential alternative effects.</p>	No

Comment author: Mark, Dana  
 General Public  
 Date: December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1214-7	<p>The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). The comment author suggests a "reduced scope project," and Appendix A considered several alternatives that meet this description. Alternative 5 considers removal of two dams, which also addresses the comment author's request. Alternative 5 is included in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Specifically, the comment author requested consideration of an alternative that removed only Iron Gate Dam. However, Iron Gate Reservoir was initially constructed to even out the wide diurnal fluctuations in flows that were the result of the operation of the upstream dams when generating power (or not). Removing only this facility would require extensive changes to power generation or the flow changes would have adverse effects on fish compared to existing conditions.</p>	No
GP_EM_1230_1214-8	<p>Based on the evaluation of impacts to waterfowl and other species that utilize the reservoirs, long-term impacts would be less than significant because these species would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges. The Proposed Action would return the area to its pre-development state as a riverine system. Restored wetland and riparian habitats would be supported by the natural hydrological processes of the river channel and would be similar to those that existed historically.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_539

-----  
-----  
From: [solardan@gmail.com](mailto:solardan@gmail.com) [SMTP: SOLARDAN@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:21:22 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: In support of Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Daniel  
Organization:

Subject: In support of Dam Removal

Body: These dams are decimating what used to be the west coast's third most productive steel head and salmon fisheries.

We need to turn a corner and recognize the ecological, cultural and food value these salmon populations represent. I am in full support of complete Dam removal, as are my friends and family familiar with the issue.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment to  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate** Daniel  
General Public  
November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_539-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_389

-----  
From: darin@baypointmortgage.com[SMTP: DARIN@BAYPOINTMORTGAGE.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 9:32:14 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: support Alt. #2  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Darin  
Organization:

Subject: support Alt. #2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

**Comment Author** Darin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_389-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_520

-----  
From: [johndavey@sbcglobal.net](mailto:johndavey@sbcglobal.net) [SMTP: JOHNDAVEY@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:20:51 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Davey  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Restoration

Body: Please restore the Klamath river. Take out the dams. It is the right thing to do.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_520-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1222\_1164

-----  
From: [aarontdavid@yahoo.com](mailto:aarontdavid@yahoo.com) [SMTP: AARONTDAVID@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 3:12:42 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkl.edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl.edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Comment on Klamath Dam Removal Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Aaron David  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Comment on Klamath Dam Removal Draft EIS/EIR

Body: In the Klamath Secretarial Determination Process, I strongly encourage the Secretary of the Interior to select Alternative Two within the draft EIS/EIR as the preferred alternative for the Secretarial determination. Alternative two – full removal of the four mainstem Klamath dams and associated facilities – would have the greatest positive effect on Klamath anadromous fish populations of all the alternatives under consideration. Reading through the key conclusions from the draft EIS, it is clear to me that removing the four dams, in conjunction with the implementation of the KBRA, would have significant benefits for fish, wildlife, water quality, and human communities within the Klamath basin. To me the results of the draft EIS offer unequivocal support for the removal of the four Klamath dams. I hope that the Secretary of the Interior and other people involved with the final decision making process will come to the same conclusion.

Dams alter river systems in dramatic ways, often with negative consequences for the associated aquatic biota. The four dams being considered for removal on the Klamath alter the natural flow regime of the river, block sediment transport, block access to spawning and rearing habitat for threatened anadromous fishes, and create conditions conducive to the proliferation of toxic blue-green algae and diseases that impact juvenile salmonids. Removing the four dams would be one of the most effective, if not the most effective, actions that could be taken to restore anadromous fish populations in the basin.

The potential negative consequences of removing the dams are far outweighed by the potential benefits. The power produced by the dams is insignificant, especially compared with other hydropower facilities in the Pacific Northwest, so losses of production should not be a serious concern. The dams contribute little to flood control or irrigation, and the economic losses associated with declines in land value surrounding the reservoirs would likely be minimal.

The draft EIS shows that removing the four Klamath dams will have significant, positive impacts on threatened anadromous fish populations in the Klamath basin, and, more broadly, that dam removal is in the public interest. I hope that the Secretary of the Interior will come to the same conclusion.

Sincerely,

Aaron David

**Comment Author** David, Aaron  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1222_1164-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MR. G. DAVIS: Hello, my name is G. Davis,  
D-a-v-i-s.

I've been a resident here for about five to  
seven days, okay, I come from Grants Pass. Okay. I moved  
out of Grants Pass.

They removed our dams up there. They made us  
lots of promises that there would be no problems with the  
silts and the sediments, no health problems, no money -- I  
mean, our prices were not going to go up for our water or  
irrigation or anything else.

Well, since then, we have had nothing but pump  
failures on irrigation, prices for irrigation have gone up  
drastically, prices of water have gone up, our filtration  
system has plugged multiple times. They have had to  
change the filtration system on it.

Now, these were all scientific and governmental  
promises that we had made, all right.

I kind of feel like a Native American Indian,

me being a second-generation American now. I'm thinking the government talks with forked tongue. Okay, they don't tell me the truth, I wish they would tell me the truth.

Please tell me the truth.

Comment 1 - Real Estate

What's going on with house values, okay? As I

say, I've lived here about a week. The house I bought is

on Copco Lake. It was sold or in a sale several years ago

for 350,000, okay, with a guarantee that the lake would

stay. They couldn't guarantee that the lake would stay so

it fell out of sale. Okay.

A little bit of my personal information, I just

bought the house for a hundred ten. Okay, I know property

values have gone down but that's getting pretty

ridiculous. All right.

I talked to Mr. Tucker over here and then some of the other people, and they were talking about, you know, increasing the water quality -- quantity, of the Klamath, all right, how it would be good for farmers and the fish and all. Okay, great, do it. Why not? It's good for the fish and all. Why blackmail and tie it to the removal of the dam? Why does it have to be tied to that? Okay. It seems like we don't (inaudible), okay, do

it, it's good for the people. Okay.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

The dams are here, okay, I think most of the  
people that want the dams removed or -- I'm sorry, the  
people that want the dams to stay, I think most of them  
are reasonable. Okay. The people that want them removed  
-- smaller percentage -- but I think they are reasonable,  
too. I think if all of the reasonable ones, if they were  
to sit down and look at a bypass or ladder or something,  
the state wants to pay so much money to remove the dams,  
okay, if they would pay that money towards the fish ladder  
or towards the bypass, PacifiCorp would probably pay the  
other half. Okay. It would be about the same as what you  
are talking abot to remove it. Okay.

I think the people that want to keep the dams  
would be happy. I think the people that want the fish  
would be happy, because they would now have their fish.

Okay.

I think the only ones that would not be happy  
is the ones that just say, "I want the dams gone, no  
matter what, I don't care. After this, we are going after  
Shasta."

How much longer until we go after Hoover Dam?

That will make a bigger impact.

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

**Comment Author** Davis, G.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

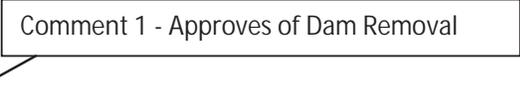
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_231-1	Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_231-2	Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams is described on p. 2-70 and is analyzed as part of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). This alternative involves constructing fish ladders at the dams to facilitate fish passage.  No decisions have been made on dam removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_584

-----  
From: [markdavisart@gmail.com](mailto:markdavisart@gmail.com)[SMTP:MARKDAVISART@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 5:47:26 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Alternative 2  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Davis  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Alternative 2

Body: It's time to put things right. Reverse our mistakes and remove the dam and restore steelhead runs on the Klamath.

**Comment Author** Davis, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_584-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_219

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

MR. ROBERT DAVIS: My name is Robert

R-o-b-e-r-t, Davis, D-a-v-i-s.

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

There was a survey sent out from Interior --

thousands of people throughout the country. The questions  
on it were slanted to result in approval of dam removal.

The people that they asked had nothing to do  
with the area, they didn't know anything about it. The  
only thing they knew was what they were told in the  
survey.

This is not even honest. The money that was  
spent on this project could have been used to gather some  
reliable and valuable information. For instance, some  
time ago our local health department tested a group of  
recreation participants at Copco and Iron Gate lakes to  
determine the effects the algae had on their health. Of  
the 81 people tested, not one had any problems.

When the Center for Disease Control came to our  
area and explained the hazards of the algae, their facts  
were disproven by the local tests and the lifestyle of the  
residents. They explained to us that the baseline for  
toxicity was established by the World Health Organization

and was in error; but it could not be corrected because  
our local test was too small and they did not have funds  
available to allow an acceptable size test.

The money spent on that survey could have been  
better used to correct errors about algae. People

Comment 2 - Algae

continually say how toxic it is. And we live with it all

the time, and so do our animals, and we have no problem.

This year the poll is scheduled to attempt to

Comment 3 - Water Quality

pass each of the State's Drinking Water and Water Supply

Reliability Act of 2010. They pulled it off the ballot

last year. It is supposed to come back on this year. If

it passes this will supply \$250 million for dam removal.

The dam removal will contaminate the river, destroy the

fish habitat and kill the fish. This is what you call

safe water and water supply reliability. That is just

another stretch of facts like most of the science of dam

removal.

Comment 4 - Hydrology

The water shortages you list should be studied

to justify the flows that should be considered. I think

that's where the errors are. I live by the river and the

dam, and I see the water that you're running downstream

throwing away.

Comment 5 - Fish

To relocate the fish upstream of Copco Lake,

there was attempts to stock trout and they will not live

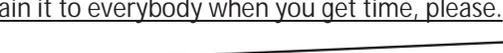
up there because of the contamination of the water. You  
better put some salmon up there first and see if they will  
even live.

Comment 6 - KHSA



What is this DRE, dam removal entity? Will you  
explain it to everybody when you get time, please.

Comment 7 - Economics



And these 4600 jobs, did you get those figures from Obama?

That's about all the time I got. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Davis, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_219-1	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-2	<p>Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms and their related toxins are a national and worldwide concern. Some blue-green algae, including <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i>, produce cyanotoxins that can cause irritation, sickness, or in extreme cases, death to exposed organisms, including humans (World Health Organization [WHO] 1999). WHO has developed guidelines for safe use of recreational waters, including cyanobacteria (cell density and toxin level) criteria to protect humans against harmful cyanobacteria and toxin exposures (<a href="http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/bathing/srwe1/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/bathing/srwe1/en/index.html</a>). U.S. Environmental Protection agency's (USEPA) National Center for Environmental Assessment has prepared draft toxicological reviews of several cyanobacteria toxins, and many States have developed public health protective thresholds or criteria to address the various cyanobacteria and their related toxins. Oregon has public health criteria for issuing and lifting public health advisories due to cyanobacteria blooms. Each summer numerous water bodies in Oregon are closed; and in recent years, several dog deaths have occurred due to cyanotoxin exposures (<a href="http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/Blue-GreenAlgaeAdvisories.aspx">http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/Blue-GreenAlgaeAdvisories.aspx</a>). California has prepared a draft toxicological summary and suggested action levels for six cyanotoxins; peer review comments are currently being addressed, and responses to comments are expected to be completed by January 2012 (<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/peer_review/peer_review_cyanotoxins.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/peer_review/peer_review_cyanotoxins.shtml</a>). California currently has draft guidance including thresholds for cyanobacteria bloom posting/ advisories and public notification (see Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for Blue-Green Algae Blooms – July 2010, <a href="http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/healthinfo/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx">http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/healthinfo/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx</a>). The Hoopa Valley Tribe has also adopted public health guidelines for recreational exposures that are similar to the WHO values. Table 3.2-10 in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.2.2.3 (p.3.2-45) presents a summary of the water quality guidance, criteria, and targets for toxigenic blue-green algae and algal toxins relevant to the Area of Analysis.</p>	No
	<p>As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath River's Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding WHO and CA Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for both cell densities and toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories.</p>	

**Comment Author** Davis, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_219-3	<p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_219-4	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-5	<p>Iron Gate Chinook salmon stock were tested in Upper Klamath Lake (UKL) and the lower Williamson River to assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. Juvenile Chinook salmon were tested in cages in UKL and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in UKL and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to <i>C. shasta</i> (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through UKL appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in UKL. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of UKL would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_219-6	Master Response KHSA-2 Dam Removal Entity.	No
GP_MC_1020_219-7	<p>Section 3.15 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses potential economic effects, including job effects, of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section also discusses the methodology and model used to quantify the employment effects. Output and employment impacts were modeled using a standard modeling framework (IMPLAN) using the best available data. Additional details can be found in the Economics and Tribal summary technical report on the <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> website.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1230\_1205

-----  
From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:34:22 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: FW: Klamath EIS?EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

---

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dear Sir.

You seem to ignore the results of Measure 'G' requesting Dam retention by approximately 80% of the residents of the area concerned with the Dams on the Klamath River.

I would expect you to consider the input from the residents , who are more familiar with conditions than you or your associates.

Thank You  
Robert B. Davis  
17130 Janice Road  
Montague Ca. 96064  
530) 459-5042

**Comment Author** Davis, Robert B.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1230_1205-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1230\_1207

-----  
From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:53:21 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath EIS/EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir,

All studies, including yours ,confirm major damage to the stream conditions for years to come will be caused by Dam removal.

You ignore the penalty fish and people will be forced to pay from Dam removal. This is evidenced on a small scale by the problems with Silt,debris,contamination,and flows caused by removal of the small Dams ( Savage Rapids , and, Gold Ray) on the Rogue River.

Thank You

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport



Robert B. Davis  
17130 Janice Road  
Montague Ca. 96064  
530) 459-5042

**Comment Author** Davis, Robert B.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1230_1207-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.  Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.  Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP\_EM\_1230\_1218

-----  
From: Robert Davis[SMTP:VIKING3135@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 3:55:24 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath EIS? EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir,

Comment 1 - Water Quality

There is some question as to your consideration of the difference between the origin of the Klamath River when compared to most others.

Normally streams originate from springs , or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream.

In the case of the Klamath River , it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream.

The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the KBRA. The objective is to improve conditions for fish , and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

Thank You

Robert B. Davis  
17130 Janice Road  
Montague Ca.96064  
530)459-5042

**Comment Author** Davis, Robert B.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1218-1	<p>Concern #1.a) Origin of Klamath River. Normally streams originate from springs, or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream. #1.b) In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem.</p> <p>The comment author is correct in stating the Klamath River is different compared to most other rivers, however, there is cold high quality water above and tributary to the warmer Upper Klamath Lake. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.</p> <p>As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are now nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), in California Division of Fish &amp; Game Fish Bulletin #34, notes that Chinook and coho salmon were already in serious decline in the 1920s. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. The decline was not attributed to water quality concerns. Under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State.</p> <p>Concern #1.b. In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHS/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Concern #2. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Davis, Robert B.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

Concern #3 The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The objective is to improve conditions for fish, and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

The Draft EIS/EIR explicitly considers KBRA flows as part of the water temperature modeling (RBM10) conducted for the Secretarial Determination studies and summarized in Section 3.2.4.1.1 (p. 3.2-36 to 3.2-37) and Appendix D Available Numeric Models for Analysis of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. As stated in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see p. 3.2-19), agriculture in the Upper Klamath Basin, in addition to ranching, logging, water diversions and other human activities, has altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen concentrations. Successful implementation of the Oregon and California Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) will improve water quality (i.e., decrease nutrients) in both the upper and Lower Klamath Basin, and includes measures to address agricultural discharges (e.g., Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.1.3, p. 3.2-60 and 3.2-64). Full attainment of the TMDLs could require decades to achieve.

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

**Comment Author** Davis, Robert B.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1230_1218-1	<p>Concern #1.a) Origin of Klamath River. Normally streams originate from springs, or snow melt and deteriorate as they flow downstream. #1.b) In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem.</p> <p>The comment author is correct in stating the Klamath River is different compared to most other rivers, however, there is cold high quality water above and tributary to the warmer Upper Klamath Lake. Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Chapter 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.</p> <p>As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are now nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), in California Division of Fish &amp; Game Fish Bulletin #34, notes that Chinook and Coho salmon were already in serious decline in the 1920's. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. The decline was not attributed to water quality concerns. Under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State.</p> <p>Concern #1.b. In the case of the Klamath River, it originates in the contaminated area of a geologic formation that provides Warm Polluted conditions. Increased water flow increases quantities of impaired waters to the main stem.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHS/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Concern #2. The river conditions improve as it is diluted by inflow of beneficial waters as the main stem travels downstream.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p>	No

<b>Comment Author</b>	Davis, Robert B.
<b>Agency/Assoc.</b>	General Public
<b>Submittal Date</b>	December 30, 2011

---

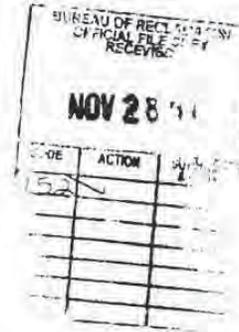
Concern #3 The major improvement to removal of the source of contamination is the farming and the Dams. Both of which would be removed by the KBRA. The objective is to improve conditions for fish, and people. You seem to be doing the opposite.

The Draft EIS/EIR explicitly considers KBRA flows as part of the water temperature modeling (RBM10) conducted for the Secretarial Determination studies and summarized in Section 3.2.4.1.1 (p. 3.2-36 to 3.2-37) and Appendix D Available Numeric Models for Analysis of the Proposed Action and Alternatives. As stated in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions (Water Quality) (see p. 3.2-19), agriculture in the Upper Klamath Basin, in addition to ranching, logging, water diversions and other human activities, has altered seasonal stream flows and water temperatures, increased concentrations of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and suspended sediment in watercourses, and degraded other water quality parameters such as pH and dissolved oxygen concentrations. Successful implementation of the Oregon and California TMDLs will improve water quality (i.e., decrease nutrients) in both the upper and Lower Klamath Basin, and includes measures to address agricultural discharges (e.g., Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.1.3, p. 3.2-60 and 3.2-64). Full attainment of the TMDLs could require decades to achieve.

Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.

GP\_LT\_1128\_936

November 17, 2011



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

Subject: Solution to Salmon recovery without removing dams on Klamath River.

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

With apologies for being a late comer to suggest alternatives to removal of the dams on the Klamath River, I would like to offer a solution that I believe meets all NEPA and CEQA objectives.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

I am a farmer/rancher in Royal City, Washington and wildlife and environmental advocate with an engineering degree from Cornell University (class of '60) and a 30 year IBM career, and am the holder of Patent No.: US 6,942,423 B2, "Migratory Fish Channel Associated with One or More Dams in a River" (copy enclosed). This patent provides a solution to keep the dams on the Klamath River with their hydro power, irrigation, and recreational benefits while providing an optimum habitat for migratory fish comparable to the original free flowing river.

**ABSTRACT:**

The essence of this solution is a controlled flow in a channel parallel with the existing river edge with the grade of the natural free flowing river using the existing river bank on one side of the channel and a concrete wall on the river side that would bypass all four lower Klamath River dams.

It is important to recognize that this solution is not just multiple fish ladder bypasses but one that provides a contiguous controlled flow in a natural river bed habitat for migrating upstream salmon and downstream smolt.

**IMPORTANT BENEFITS INCLUDE:**

Upstream Migration of Salmon

No impediments or fish ladders to negotiate. Controlled flow to provide optimum fish passage and spawning habitat for migrating fish. No stagnant pools to negotiate or fish ladders to enter. In addition, miles of new spawning habitat and angling opportunities would be created.

SCANNED

Classification	EMV 6.00
Project	12
Control No.	11-1128-936
Folder ID	11-1128-936
Date Input & Initials	11/20/11

Comment 1 cont.

Downstream Migration of Smolt

This solution follows natural shoreline with constant water flow. No dams to go over or turbines to go through, or catching, handling, and barging to endure. No shallow pools caused by rising and falling water levels to trap and kill smolt. Rapid downstream movement in favorable water temperatures would greatly improve mortality.

Reduced and Controlled Water Temperature for Migrating Fish

Faster flow reduces time water has to heat up as it does in the reservoirs and slow flowing sections of the river. In addition, any seepage from the river side of the channel into the channel is the coldest water from the bottom of the reservoir ~ replacing water evaporated and counteracting any rise in temperature. This could be crucial to meet the more stringent water temperature requirements of EPA/Ecology in a global warming environment.

Hydro Power in an Energy Crisis

All dams and generators would remain intact that currently produce critically needed megawatts of electricity. Hydro power is one of the cleanest, most efficient, renewable energy sources yet produces no pollution or greenhouse gases. With increasing demands for energy it is imperative that we do not destroy a working major source of clean, renewable energy by breaching the existing dams.

Irrigation

All irrigation systems would remain intact and operable as is. The water flowing in the parallel channel would likely be less than what is currently spilled over the dams, possibly providing additional water for irrigation.

Dam Removal

No dams would be removed thereby avoiding the cost of dam removal and the associated flood of millions of cubic yards of silt from behind the dams. Reservoirs behind the dams would remain as they are with minimal loss of property and recreation value.

Reduced Predation

Rising and falling water levels would be eliminated so that smolts would not be trapped in shallow pools thereby falling prey to birds or die from lack of oxygen.

Controlled Flow

Water flowing in the channel would be controlled to provide optimum conditions for migrating and spawning salmon with all other water remaining in the river. Salmon would have priority for the water they need and not just what is leftover.

Health

No algae bloom toxins or other warm or stagnate water hazards to fish as occurs in slow or stagnate water.

Cost/Benefits

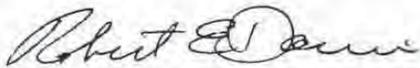
While the costs to implement such a solution are significant, it represents a comprehensive plan that will prove more effective in the long run over piecemeal solutions that could cost

← Comment 1 cont.

many millions of dollars with no substantial results. Once in place, there would be minimal operating expenses such as there would be for barging or trucking options. While initial costs would be considerable, the benefits are enormous and crucial to the fisheries and economy of California.

I would be pleased to meet with you and your staff to further explain the features and benefits.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Davis  
P.O. Box 695  
Royal City, WA 99357

(509) 346-2030  
(509) 760-6026

Enclosure: Patent No.: US 6,942,423 B2 dated Sep. 13, 2005

Also sent to: Mr. Gordon Leppig



US006942423B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Davis**

(10) **Patent No.:** US 6,942,423 B2  
(45) **Date of Patent:** Sep. 13, 2005

(54) **MIGRATORY FISH CHANNEL ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OR MORE DAMS IN A RIVER**

(75) **Inventor:** Robert E. Davis, P.O. Box 695, Royal City, WA (US) 99357

(73) **Assignee:** Robert E. Davis, Royal City, WA (US)

(\* ) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) **Appl. No.:** 10/786,714

(22) **Filed:** Feb. 23, 2004

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2004/0165955 A1 Aug. 26, 2004

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/324,205, filed on Dec. 19, 2002, now abandoned.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/342,039, filed on Dec. 26, 2001.

(51) **Int. Cl.7** ..... E02B 8/08

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... 405/81; 405/103; 405/118

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 405/80-83, 87, 405/118, 119, 121, 103, 104; 119/219, 220

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

3,772,891 A	* 11/1973	Raistakka	405/83
3,938,340 A	* 2/1976	Downs	405/83
4,437,431 A	* 3/1984	Koch	405/83
4,516,528 A	* 5/1985	Jones	119/226
4,740,105 A	* 4/1988	Wollander	405/83

6,543,968 B2	* 4/2003	Robinson	405/104
2002/0187006 A1	* 12/2002	Burns	405/81

**FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**

GB	2138661	* 10/1984	
JP	04149306	* 5/1992	405/81
JP	04200696	* 7/1992	210/255
JP	06306839	* 11/1994	405/80
JP	08266182	* 10/1996	
JP	09250123	* 9/1997	
JP	10102463	* 4/1998	
JP	11315528	* 11/1999	
JP	2000233194	* 8/2000	
JP	2001040645	* 2/2001	
JP	2003147754	* 5/2003	
KR	2002076650	* 10/2002	

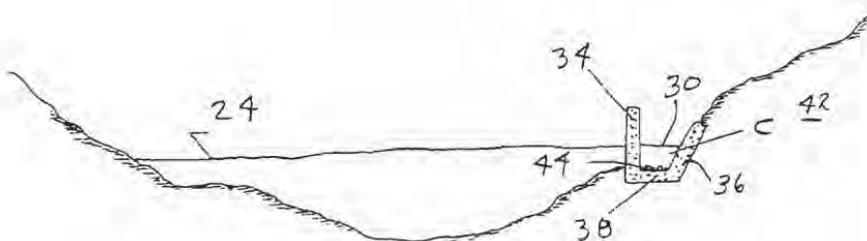
\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner*—Jong-Suk (James) Lee  
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Delbert J. Barnard

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A bypass channel (C) for fish extends along line one side of a river, for the full length of a section of the river in which reservoirs (22, 24, 26, 28) have been created by dams (14, 16, 18, 20). The channel (C) follows the grade of the natural river. It includes an inner wall (34) that varies in height so that it is always higher than the water level in any of the reservoirs. It also includes an outer wall (36) and a bottom wall (38) which are formed on the natural terrain that borders the river and reservoirs. In at least its taller regions, the inner wall (38) may be braced by a diagonal member or a system of member (40). Water flow into the channel (C) maybe regulated by horizontal and/or vertical gates (50, 52) or some other structure for changing the cross sectional area of the channel (C).

**8 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets**



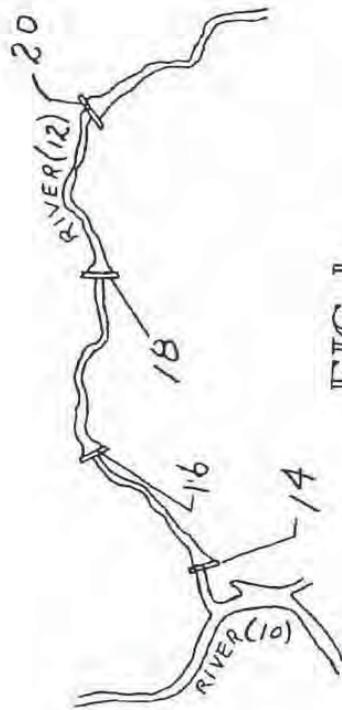


FIG. 1

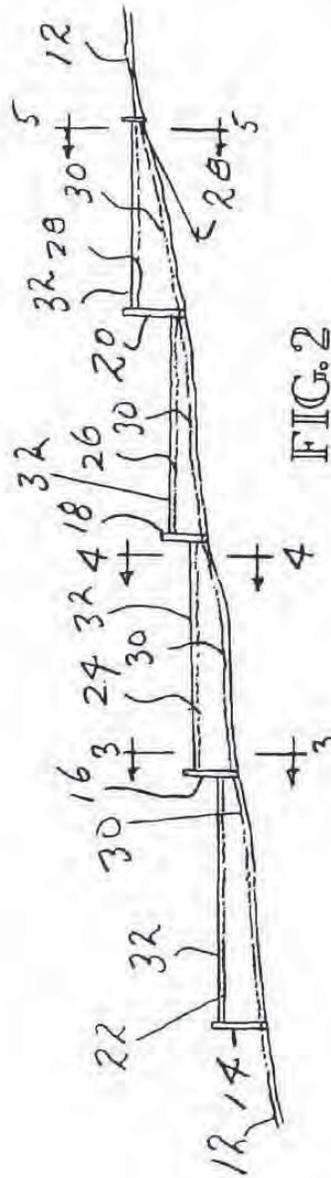
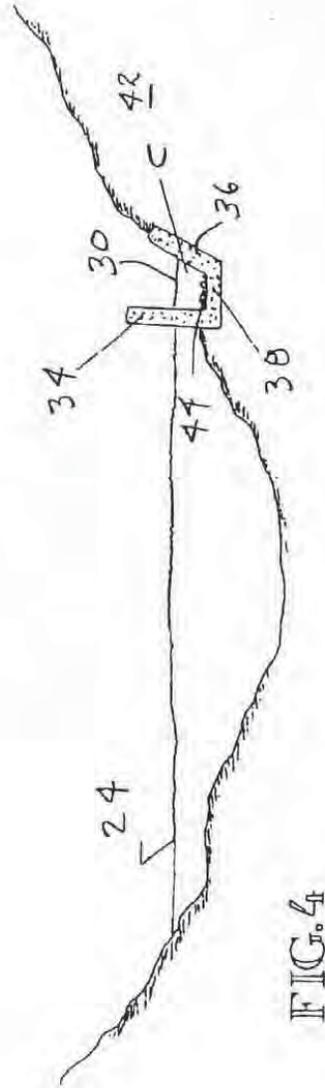
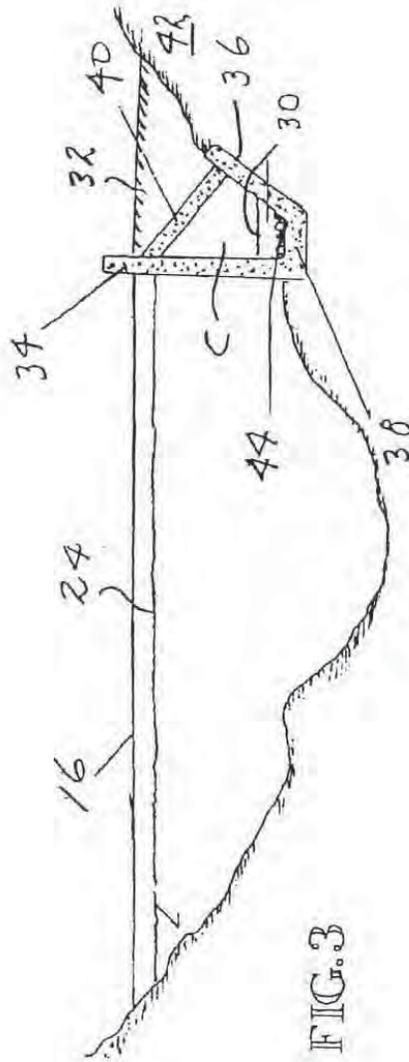


FIG. 2



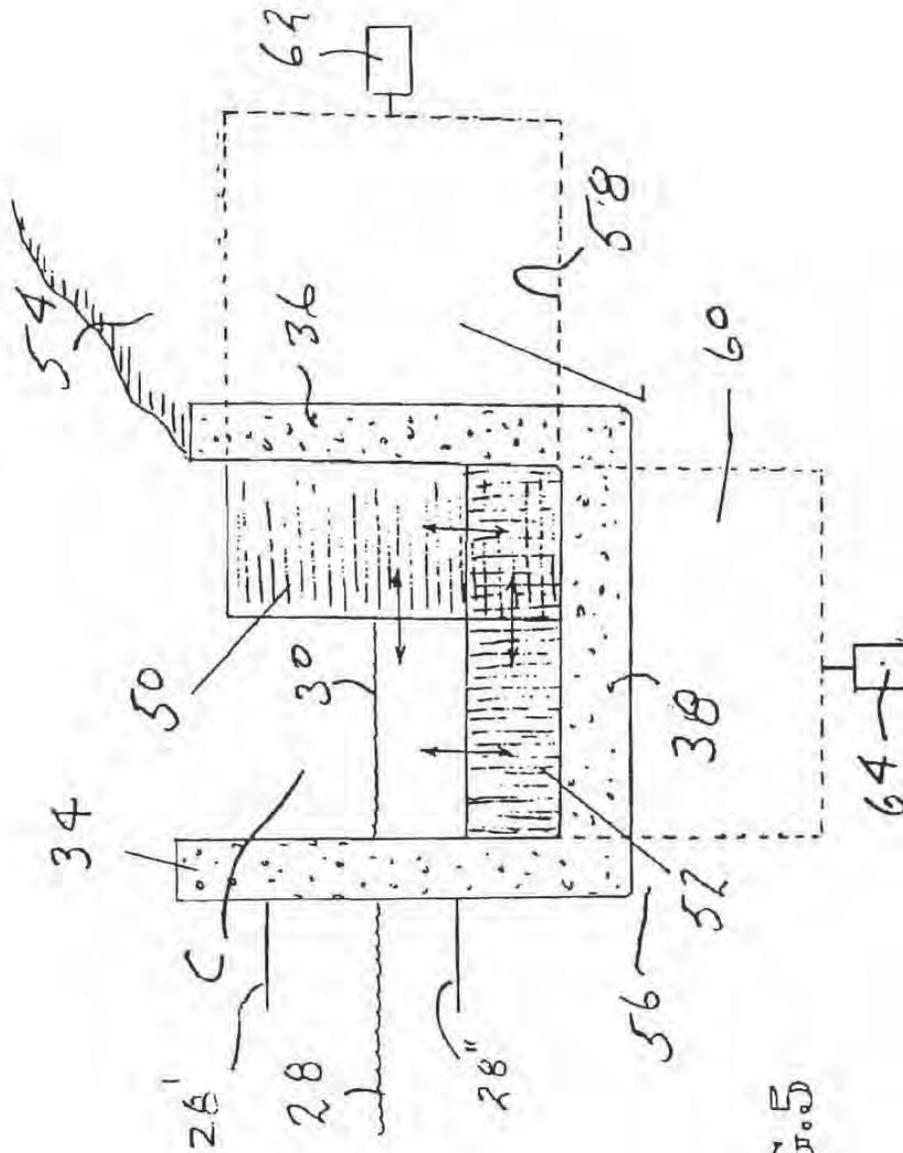


FIG. 5

1

**MIGRATORY FISH CHANNEL ASSOCIATED  
WITH ONE OR MORE DAMS IN A RIVER**

**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of my applica-  
tion Ser. No. 10/324,205, filed Dec. 19, 2002 now  
abandoned, claiming priority on my Provisional Patent  
Application No. 60/342,039, filed Dec. 26, 2001.

**TECHNICAL FIELD**

The present invention relates to a migratory fish diversion  
channel for a dam or a series of dams in a river. More  
particularly, it relates to the provision of a man made  
channel that substantially follows the original grade of the  
land along a bank of the river when the river was a free  
flowing river before the construction of the dams.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The following are prior art patent documents that disclose  
the use of channels for routing migratory fish around a dam  
in a river. U.S. Pat. No. 3,772,891, granted Nov. 20, 1973,  
to John E. Raistakka; U.S. Pat. No. 3,938,340, granted Feb.  
17, 1976, to Dalles I. Downs; U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,105,  
granted Apr. 26, 1988, to Jon R. Wollander; U.S. Patent Pub.  
No. U.S. 2002/0187006 A1, published Dec. 12, 2002, nam-  
ing Gordon Charles Burns II as the inventor; Japanese Patent  
Publication No. JP409250123 A, published Sep. 22, 1997,  
listing Kunitaka Sasaki as the inventor; Japanese Patent  
Publication No. JP410102463 A, published Apr. 21, 1998,  
naming Kenichi Watabe as the inventor; Japanese Patent  
Publication No. JP411315528 A, published Nov. 16, 1999,  
naming Kunitaka Sasaki as the inventor; Japanese Patent  
Publication No. JP 02000233194 A, published Aug. 29,  
2000, naming Masahiro Kishimoto as the inventor; Japanese  
Patent Publication No. JP2003147754 A, published May 21,  
2003, naming Tohoku Sekizai Block Ka as the assignee; and  
Japanese Patent Publication No. JP404200696 A, published  
Jul. 21, 1992, naming Takao Tawara as the inventor.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,772,891 discloses providing a fish conduit  
that extends from a region below a dam to a region above the  
dam. The conduit is shown in the nature of sections of pipe  
connected together to provide a tubular conduit. Published  
patent application U.S. 2002/0187006 A1 teaches using a  
man made artificial stream in place of the tubular conduit.  
The stream connects a region of the river below the dam  
with a region of the river above the dam. The artificial  
stream is in the nature of a meandering nature-like channel  
constructed of concrete, shotcrete or gunite that simulates a  
waterway bed condition. The other patents of the above  
identified group of patents relate for the most part to specific  
channel structures for the passage of fish around a dam in a  
river.

There is a need for a simple yet effective way of providing  
for upstream and downstream fish migration past a series of  
dams in a river while retaining the economic benefits of the  
dams. An object of the present invention is to supply this  
need.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The fish diversion system of the present invention is for  
use in a river that includes at least one dam, a river section  
below the dam, and a reservoir above the dam. The river  
section has a river bank and the reservoir has a reservoir  
bank. The invention is basically characterized by a fish  
diversion channel that extends from the river section below

2

the dam, upstream past the dam to the reservoir, and then  
further upstream alongside of the reservoir. The fish diversion  
channel has inner and outer side walls and a bottom.  
The inner side wall extends upwardly from the bottom and  
has a top that is above the water level in the reservoir. The  
bottom substantially follows the grade of the ground below  
the channel. The inner and outer side walls and the bottom  
form a water passageway that substantially follows the  
natural grade of the reservoir bottom at the bottom of the  
channel. The water passageway communicates with the river  
section below the dam and extends upstream alongside the  
reservoir above the dam.

Preferably, the fish diversion system will be used with a  
river that includes a plurality of dams in series, including a  
lower dam and an upper dam. The river includes a river  
section below the lower dam and a river section above the  
upper dam. A reservoir is formed by each of the dams, each  
upstream of its dam. Each river section has a river bank and  
each reservoir has a reservoir bank. The fish diversion  
channel extends from the river section below the lower dam,  
upstream past each of the dams and alongside of each of the  
reservoirs, to the river section above the upper dam. The fish  
diversion channel has inner and outer side walls and a  
bottom. The inner side wall of the channel extends upwardly  
from the bottom of the channel and has a top that is above  
the water surface of each reservoir. The bottom of the  
channel substantially follows the natural grade of the  
ground. The inner and outer side walls and the bottom form  
a water passageway that substantially follows the natural  
grade of the river. This water passageway communicates  
with the river section below the lower dam and with a river  
section above the upper dam.

Dams include abutments at their ends that extend into the  
ground formations that are outwardly of the ends of the dam.  
In the vicinity of the abutment at its end of the dam, the fish  
diversion channel may be in the form of a tunnel opening  
that extends through the abutment.

According to an aspect of the invention, a variable area  
section may be provided in the fish diversion channel at the  
upper end of the reservoir for the upper dam. This variable  
area section is operable for controlling the flow or quantity  
of water that flows downstream into the fish diversion  
channel. In a typical embodiment, the variable area section  
may comprise a gate that is extendable and retractable  
horizontally for changing the cross sectional area of the  
channel. Or, it may comprise a gate that is extendable and  
retractable vertically, for changing the cross sectional area of  
the channel. Or, it may comprise both a horizontal gate and  
a vertical gate.

Other objects, advantages and features of the invention  
will become apparent from the description of the best mode  
set forth below, from the drawings, from the claims, and  
from the principles that are embodied in these specific  
structures that are illustrated and described herein.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL  
FIGURES OF THE DRAWING**

Like reference numerals referred to like parts throughout  
the several views of the drawing, and:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a river that includes a series  
of four dams;

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing the natural grade of the land  
and the region of the four dams and the reservoirs that are  
formed by the dams;

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of the river and a  
migratory fish bypass channel at the deep end of a reservoir

## US 6,942,423 B2

5

between the high and low levels 28', 28". The system shown by FIG 5 is only one of a number of systems that could be used for regulating the water flow into the channel C. As well be evident, movement of the horizontal gate 50 to the right, as illustrated, will narrow the size of channel C. Movement of the vertical gate 52 upwardly will lower the depth of the water entering into the channel C. The opposite movement of the gates 50, 52 will increase the cross sectional area opening permitting water flow into the channel C.

The use of the wall spaced inwardly of the water from the natural reservoir bank makes possible the construction of a fish diversion channel that allows upstream and downstream fish migration on a grade approximating that of a natural stream. As described above, and as illustrated in the drawing, the channel C uses the shoreline on one side of the reservoir and a wall made of a concrete or other suitable material that is spaced from the shoreline. The benefits of the resulting fish diversion channel C include retaining the existing dams for navigation, irrigation, recreation, hydro-power and fish/wildlife maintenance, while providing for improved migrating fisheries. The channel provides for easy upstream migration by the fish when they are spawning, a natural downstream migration for smolts, considerable additional spawning grounds, swifter water flow in the channel to reduce heat absorption by the water in the channel and the fish that would occur if the fish and water had to pass through the warm water of the reservoirs, and eliminates the need for the smolts to go over the dams and suffer nitrogen poisoning, or go through the turbines and be destroyed. Additionally, the fish diversion channel system of the invention would save the cost of removing the dams, thus retaining the economic benefits of the dams. It would avoid resorting to the use of trucks to transport grain/lumber, making unnecessary the resulting fuel consumption, safety hazards, road erosion and air pollution. If the fish diversion channel is made of concrete or other durable material, it would last as long as the dams themselves. The water flow in the fish diversion channel can be directly controlled to facilitate optimal flow for fish unaffected by the remainder of the river as it flows through the dams. Currently, the fish get only the remaining water left over from the dams. Also avoided would be an estimated ten years of destruction of spawning habitats by silt flow if dams are removed.

Given the information that is set forth above, one could construct other embodiments of the present invention. The systems that have been described are all presented for purposes of illustration and not limitation. I am only to be limited to the wording of the claims which follow, and interpreted in accordance with the rules of patent claim interpretation, including use of the doctrine of equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A fish diversion system, comprising:

a river including a dam, a river section below the dam, and a reservoir above the dam, said river section having a river bank and said reservoir having a reservoir bank; and

a fish diversion channel extending upstream from the river section below the dam, past the dam to the reservoir, and then extending further upstream alongside of the reservoir, said fish diversion channel having inner and outer side walls and a bottom, said bottom substantially following the grade of the ground, said inner side wall extending upwardly from the bottom and having a top

6

that in its extent along side the reservoir is above the water level in the reservoir, said inner and outer side walls and said bottom forming a water passageway that as it extends upstream from the dam substantially follows the natural grade of the reservoir bottom adjacent the reservoir bank, and said water passageway communicating with the river section below the dam and extending upstream alongside the reservoir above the dam.

2. The fish diversion system of claim 1, wherein said dam is a first dam, said system further comprising a second dam in the river above the reservoir for the first dam, and a second reservoir above the second dam, wherein the fish diversion channel extends upstream from alongside the reservoir for the first dam then past the second dam and then upstream alongside the reservoir for the second dam, wherein the inner wall of the fish diversion channel has a top that throughout its full length is above the water surface of the second reservoir, and wherein the bottom of the water passageway substantially follows the grade of the ground as it extends upstream from the second dam alongside of the second reservoir.

3. A fish diversion system, comprising:

a river including a plurality of dams in series, including a lower dam and an upper dam, said river including a river section below the lower dam and a river section above the upper dam;

a reservoir above each of said dams, each upstream of its dam;

each river section having a river bank and each reservoir having a reservoir bank; a fish diversion channel extending from the river section below the lower dam, past each dam, and alongside of each reservoir, to the river section above the upper dam, said fish diversion channel having inner and outer side walls and a bottom, said bottom of the channel substantially following the grade of the ground, said inner side wall extending upwardly from the bottom and having a top that in its extent along side the reservoir is above the water surface of the reservoir, said inner and outer side walls and said bottom forming a water passageway that throughout the full length of the channel substantially follows the natural grade of the river, and said water passageway communicating with the river section below the lower dam and with the river section above the upper dam.

4. The fish diversion system of claim 3, comprising at least three dams and three reservoirs.

5. The fish diversion system of claim 3, comprising at least four dams and four reservoirs.

6. The fish diversion system of claim 3, comprising a variable area section in the fish diversion channel at the upper end of the reservoir for the upper dam, for controlling the flow of water downstream into the fish diversion channel.

7. The fish diversion system of claim 6, wherein the variable area section of the fish diversion channel includes at least one extendable retractable gate for changing the cross sectional area of the channel at its location.

8. The fish diversion system of claim 7, comprising two extendable/retractable gates, one extending vertically and the other extending horizontally.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Comment Author** Davis, Robert E.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_936-1	<p>The comment author suggested a new alternative based on the “Migratory Fish Channel Associated with One or More Dams in a River” patent. The patent describes a general river system with multiple dams that generally follow a constant slope downhill. As described in the comment, the channel would run along the river edge “using the existing river bank on one side of the channel and a concrete wall on the river side” to bypass the Four Facilities.</p> <p>The patent shows a generalized system, but an application of this general bypass concept to the Klamath River presents some limitations. Constructing a channel along the edge of the river would remove all of the riparian and aquatic habitat along one side of the river for the entire length of the channel. Additionally, the layout would be complex because in many areas, the river’s edge is not a straight line that would lend itself to constructing a channel. The perimeters of the reservoirs, for example, are windy and long. The slopes at the river edge are very steep in some places, which would necessitate removal of substantial quantities of earth and rock to create room for the channel and stable slopes away from the channel.</p> <p>Finally, even if the channel could be successfully engineered, the channel would have the same concerns for fish as those related to Alternatives 10 and 11 (see Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass Alternative and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study). To summarize the relevant points, the behavioral traits of anadromous fish would prevent them from using the bypass rather than the Klamath River due to their lack of familiarity with the new migratory system. Additionally, it would not be able to meet many other elements of the purpose and need/project objectives because it would not achieve a free-flowing river, establish reliable water and power supplies, contribute to the public welfare and sustainability of communities, or meet the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_209

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

MS. SANDRA DAVIS: Sandra Davis, S-a-n-d-r-a, D-a-v-i-s.

Champion on Rural America, that is what I

Internetted to checkup on Mr. Salazar, who is the

Department of Interior.

Comment 1 - Water Quality

I have in-laws that live on Copco Lake, and we recently moved there to be closer because they are getting to be elderly. And they have been there since 1980.

We visited and never had any problems in the

water. And now I have grandchildren and they are going to

Comment 2 - Hydropower

be using the water for recreation. We have a dam there that provides energy, clean energy. It is already there.

You don't have to do anything.

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

You remove these dams, you're going to have all this sediment and such just like Savage Rapids. I just moved from Grants Pass, Oregon and there has been an increase in cancer patients over at Three Rivers after the dam was removed.

They had to put in pumps for the irrigation

system because there wasn't efficient water for our irrigation that we've been paying for every month.

Anyway, the silt and such is clogging up the

pumps.

Comment 4 - Economics

I guess my main thing is you got dams, you got a community, you got a rural community. It has been there going on a hundred years. People have adapted. If you take away that, you're going to devastate a community, not only in the real estate, the tax base, the recreation. The 4600 jobs or what was that? Are they going to be long term jobs or are they going to be short term jobs until all the dirt and the silt and the stuff they have to take care of.

Comment 5 - Costs

One of my big things is California -- I started out as a Californian, and I know California is so in debt, or they ain't got a whole lot of money. So from what I understand, with removal of the dams, California is going to give like \$150 million to help remove them.

My thing is priority. You got some dams that are doing a lot of good right now. Why don't you take that money and help the Delta because with one bad earthquake, it is going to wreck the Delta, you are going to have sea water in the regular water, and it will mess up millions of people in California.

Comment 6 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

My thing is priority. You got something that is working now. Leave it be. Don't fix what's not broken.

Just put the money where it should, you know.

Get California in the right priority here

because you got people that have been living there for  
decades and decades and decades. It is just a shame that  
this is even on the table. That's all I have to say.

**Comment Author** Davis, Sandra  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_209-1	<p>Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms and their related toxins are a national and worldwide concern. Some blue-green algae, including <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i>, produce cyanotoxins that can cause irritation, sickness, or in extreme cases, death to exposed organisms, including humans (World Health Organization [WHO] 1999). WHO has developed guidelines for safe use of recreational waters, including cyanobacteria (cell density and toxin level) criteria to protect humans against harmful cyanobacteria and toxin exposures (<a href="http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/bathing/srwe1/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/bathing/srwe1/en/index.html</a>). US EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment has prepared draft toxicological reviews of several cyanobacteria toxins, and many states have developed public health protective thresholds or criteria to address the various cyanobacteria and their related toxins. Oregon has public health criteria for issuing and lifting public health advisories due to cyanobacteria blooms. Each summer numerous water bodies in Oregon are closed; and in recent years, several dog deaths have occurred due to cyanotoxin exposures (<a href="http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/Blue-GreenAlgaeAdvisories.aspx">http://public.health.oregon.gov/HealthyEnvironments/Recreation/HarmfulAlgaeBlooms/Pages/Blue-GreenAlgaeAdvisories.aspx</a>). California has prepared a draft toxicological summary and suggested action levels for six cyanotoxins; peer review comments are currently being addressed, and responses to comments are expected to be completed by January 2012 (<a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/peer_review/peer_review_cyanotoxins.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/peer_review/peer_review_cyanotoxins.shtml</a>). California currently has draft guidance including thresholds for cyanobacteria bloom posting/ advisories and public notification (see Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for Blue-Green Algae Blooms – July 2010, <a href="http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx">http://www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Bluegreenalgae.aspx</a>). The Hoopa Valley Tribe has also adopted public health guidelines for recreational exposures that are similar to the WHO values. Table 3.2-10 in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.2.2.3 (p.3.2-45) presents a summary of the water quality guidance, criteria, and targets for toxigenic blue-green algae and algal toxins relevant to the Area of Analysis.</p> <p>As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath River's Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding WHO and CA Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for both cell densities and toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_209-2	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Davis, Sandra  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_209-3	<p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-27 Disease.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_209-4	<p>Section 3.15 as well as the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (DOI Reclamation 2011) evaluates the potential effects on property values. While certain scenic, recreational, and accessibility changes following dam removal would likely decrease the value of privately owned parcels around Iron Gate and Copco 1 Reservoirs in the near term, studies of dam removal have also found that water quality and aquatic resource improvements resulting from dam removal lead to long-term increases in property values. Indeed, dam removal would have the potential to increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to more robust runs of anadromous fish. The net value of the changes, and the time over which such changes might be observed in market prices, is uncertain. A literature review was conducted of studies of the impacts of previous dam removal on property values. The literature shows that property values are dictated by local circumstances and ongoing background economic trends, and predicting or measuring the direct impacts of dam removal on property values does not yield conclusive findings.</p> <p>Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR also discusses potential effects to tax revenues, including property taxes and sales taxes. P. 3.15-64 identifies effects as a result of decreased property tax revenues to Siskiyou County from potential decreased property values around reservoirs. P. 3.15-65 discusses effects of PacifiCorp not paying property taxes to Siskiyou County after the dams are removed and potential increases in sales tax revenues as a result of the influx of construction workers during dam removal. Klamath and Siskiyou counties receive tax revenues from multiples sources; and, it is unknown how the county would change services to citizens as a result of changes in tax revenues related to the Proposed Action and alternatives.</p> <p>Recreation effects of the Proposed Action are discussed beginning on p. 3.15-57. Effects would vary depending on the activity, and would be generally positive for ocean and in-river sport fishing and refuge recreation and adverse for reservoir recreation and whitewater boating through the Hell's Corner Reach.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Davis, Sandra  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_209-5	<p>The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long-term after the dams are removed. The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Jobs in most economic sectors would also be created as a result of direct and indirect effects of project expenditures in the region. Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA. The IMPLAN model was used to evaluate direct and secondary job effects. IMPLAN is a standard, widely used input-output model used for regional economic impacts analyses. Section 3.15 and the economic technical reports available on <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">http://klamathrestoration.gov</a> further describe the IMPLAN model and discuss methods to evaluate economic effects.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_209-6	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_135

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---00o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. MIKE DAWSON: Hello, my name is Mike Dawson, D-a-w-s-o-n,  
and I have been a resident of Klamath Falls since 1994.

Like many of the people in this room, over the

last three years, my family and I have struggled through

Comment 1 - KBRA

hardships of unemployment. The KBRA will no doubt benefit

our environment. It also has the potential to create

Comment 2 - Economics

hundreds of local jobs every year over the next 15 years

and provide some economic stability in this place I call

home.

Comment 3 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support Alternative 2 or 3, full or partial

removal of the lower four dams in the Klamath River. I

support jobs and I support the KBRA and KHSAs.

Thank you.

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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_135-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_135-2	Appendix P describes potential job effects of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy.	No
GP_MC_1018_135-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP\_MF\_1122\_896

# Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** DAVID S. DENLEY

**Organization:**

**Title:**

**Address:** 211 HUMBOLDT RD., YREKA, CA, 95577

**Email:**

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICE FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 22 11		
DATE	ACTION	INITIALS & DATE
5/2	SMY	11/20

**Comments:** THERE ARE TOO MANY COMMENTS WITH THE  
DENY THE REVISIONS THAT IT IS NECESSARY  
TO UNDERSTAND WHY IT IS EVEN BEING  
CONSIDERED.

1. THE DAMS HAVE DEGRADED, FLOW, SHAPE, DEPTH, VELOCITY...
2. THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL, CONVINCING SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE TO SHOW  
THAT HIGH FLOWS IN THE RIVER ARE ALSO INFLUENCED  
BY COOL TEMPERATURES, SEA LEVEL RISES AT THE MOUTH,  
AND OTHER FACTORS BEYOND THE CONTROL OF STREAM OPERATIONS.
3. A WORKABLE SYSTEM FOR MAINTAINING AND RESTORING FISH AND  
WETLANDS HABITAT ALREADY EXISTS.
4. SOOT RELEASE FROM THE ROADSIDE HAS CAUSED SEVERE  
DAMAGE TO FISH HABITAT AND RECREATIONAL USE OF THE  
RIVER FOR MANY YEARS, IT MUST BE STOPPED.
5. THE "REVISIONS" THAT SHOW IS APPARENTLY NOT EVEN A  
NATIVE SPEAKER...

SCANNED

Project	Control No.	11/21/11
Author		

**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.

EIS/EIR PROCESS

Please mail your comments to:

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

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

(Please print legibly)

Page 2

OR

Name: David S. Stanley

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

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email:  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Email:

Website:  
KlamathRestoration.gov

Comments:

Fax:  
(916) 978-5055

- 6. PROPERTY VALUES AND TAX BASE FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY AROUND THE LAKES AND DOWNSTREAM, AS WELL AS FOR THE DAMS AND POWERHOUSES, WILL BE DECIMATED.
- 7 THE DAMS HELD TO REGULATE RIVER FLOWS WITH RELEASES DURING THE WINTER SEASON AND FLOOD CONTROL IN THE WINTER.
- 8. Siskiyou County Residents, the only people most affected by the dam removal, are opposed by a ratio of 4 to 1.

Oh, by the way, how many valid reasons are there to remove the dams? Zero.

David S. Stanley

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.

David S. Dealey  
211 Humbug Road, Yreka, CA 96097

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

Comments: There are so many reasons not to remove the Klamath dams that it is difficult to understand why it is even being considered:

1. The dams provide economical, clean, safe electric power
2. There is substantial, convincing scientific evidence to show that fish populations in the river are more influenced by ocean temperatures, sea lion deprecation (sic) at the mouth, and Indian fishing rights than by stream conditions.
3. A workable system for spawning and rearing smelts from returning salmonids already exists.
4. Silt release from the reservoirs will cause severe damage to fish habitat and recreational use of the river for many years, if not decades.
5. The "endangered" Coho salmon is apparently not even a native species
6. Property values and tax base for private property around the lakes and downstream, as well as for the dams and powerhouses, will be decimated.
7. The dams help to regulate river flows with releases during the dry season and flood control in the winter.
8. Siskiyou County residents, the very people most affected by the dam removal, are opposed by a ratio of 4 to 1.

Oh, by the way, how many valid reasons are there to remove the dams? Zero.

/s/ David S. Dealey

**Comment Author** Dealey, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

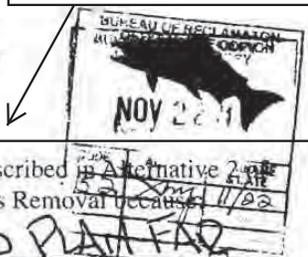
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1122_896-1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Master Response GHG 1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</li><li>2. Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.</li><li>3. Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery Under Alternatives.</li><li>4. Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</li><li>5. Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</li><li>6. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.</li><li>7. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</li><li>8. The referendum elections in Siskiyou and Klamath counties have been added to Figure ES-2.</li></ol>	Yes

GP\_LT\_1122\_885

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Date: 10.2.2011

Dear Ms. Vasquez:



I support Klamath Dam Removal as described in Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath Facilities Removal because

THE FEASIBILITY OF THIS PLAN FAR SURPASSES ANY OTHER MEANS; HUMAN INTERVENTION; RIVERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RUN FREE...

Sincerely,

SCANNED

Name (printed clearly)

Signature

DAVID DEBOE  
11/20/2011

**Comment Author** Defoe, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1122_885-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_554

-----  
From: [tpdeluca1@comcast.net](mailto:tpdeluca1@comcast.net)[SMTP: TPDELUCA1@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:16:24 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: tom deluca  
Organization: none

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: dam removal

Body: i have been fishing the klamath river for over 30 years; nothing short of complete dam removals will suffice... the rest are band aid solutions that won't do the job...get rid of the dams!!!!

**Comment Author** Deluca, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_554-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_126

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---00o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. KEN DENCER: My name is Ken Dencer, D-e-n-c-e-r.

I'm against the KBRA, in general, mainly

Comment 1 - KBRA

because of two points I fail to understand. One is: How

Comment 2 - KBRA

does 90,000 acres of timberland for the tribes help thesalmon swim upstream? And the other one is: There's

Comment 3 - KBRA

absolutely no guarantee, in my readings of the KBRA, thatguarantees any farmer one drop of water.And the other -- what happens when all this

Comment 4 - Other/General

passes and the dams are gone and all -- and one federaljudge in a black robe says, "Here is what we are going todo because I said so and the ESA says so"?

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Dencer, Ken  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_126-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_126-2	Among the various provisions under full implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (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_MC_1018_126-3	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 KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_126-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1031\_261

← Comment 1 - Opposed to Dam Removal

Please know that my husband and myself are vehemently opposed to the Dam removal in Klamath County. Why would we be in favor of something, like dam removal, when it doesn't resolve the water issue. The water issues in the west seem to be under attack and mainly from the environmentalist.

Best science needs to be developed, scrutinized and the false science needs to be exposed and not used for this dam project.

← Comment 2 - NEPA

← Comment 3 - Costs

This dam removal will cause more problems then it purports to solve - if any. Expensive - and who might pay for this project? The taxpayers are tapped out and, the power rates will be astronomical.

← Comment 4 - NEPA

Will you listen to us and take into account our objections and consider acting upon them. What will come of our comments?

← Comment 5 - KBRA

There are too many sketchy concerns and why should the folks in the KBRA be running the show? KBRA and 26 groups, met secretly for several years - why when so many livelihoods are affected - a confidentiality agreement was signed so the general public would not know whats going on behind closed doors! Where is Due Process. We don't want KBRA re-allocating our water when it is available and we don't like the idea of the Tribes being given 90,000 acres of forest. What is their contribution - have they given up anything?

← Comment 6 - Opposed to Dam Removal

So, again, these thoughts and others say to you that we are against the Dam removal - it could be perceived as a SCAM! Stop the Dam Scam.

Thank you.

Pat Dencer

**Commenter / Date**  
Dencer, Patricia  
General Public  
October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_127-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-4	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (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_MC_1018_127-5	KBRA was negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues including the allocation of water between in-river uses and water diversions for irrigation. Through the KBRA the parties have reached agreements about certain allocations of water diverted to the Reclamation's Klamath Project including the national wildlife refuges. KBRA Section 4 and Appendix C-2 of the KBRA discuss the estimated budget for the various elements of the KBRA and potential funding sources. See <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">http://klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-6	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-7	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_MC_1018_127-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-9	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_127

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---00o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. PAT DENCER: I'm Pat Dencer, D-e-n-c-e-r.

I'm against the dam removal. Since we are

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

already paying for the dam removal on our power bill, does

Comment 2 - Hydropower

this indicate dam removal is a done deal? It's very

suspect.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

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?

If the dams are removed, will the jobs KBRA

Comment 4 - Economics

keeps referring to be -- sorry -- building new dams,

temporary work, or government jobs?

Comment 5 - Water Rights/Supply

Would the KBRA be allowed to allocate the

water? They keep talking about water; who is paying the

KBRA?

How does the KBRA have such clout? If they

are seeing it through, why do they keep seeming to be

running the show?

Comment 6 - Hydropower

How will decommissioned plants that provided

electricity to 70,000 homes be replaced?

I don't understand, either, why giving the

Comment 7 - KBRA

tribes the forest is going to be helping with the water.

Is there something there that we don't understand?

Two years ago, my husband and I rode down I-5

Comment 8 - Out of Scope

south to, on our way to San Diego, and outside of Los

Banos, California, thousands of acres were totally dead,

hour after hour, mile after mile. These once beautiful

almond trees and other crops sit vacant, and running

parallel to these vacant crops are just the California

viaduct. So it isn't a lack of water but it's the delta

smelt that has usurped the farmers' water, and the

devastation occurs. Some of those owners are paid off in

cash to keep quiet because of the endangered fish. Does

that sound familiar? Will the Klamath Basin follow suit?

And it would be mind boggling, in my opinion,

if we knew the total cost the Endangered Species Act has

cost our nation and human lives.

Comment 9 - NEPA

I hope these comments will be reviewed and

given credence and not just put in some shredder or lost.

Thank you.

**Commenter / Smitter**      Dencer, Patricia  
 General Public  
 October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_127-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-2	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-4	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_MC_1018_127-5	KBRA was negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues including the allocation of water between in-river uses and water diversions for irrigation. Through the KBRA the parties have reached agreements about certain allocations of water diverted to the Reclamation's Klamath Project including the national wildlife refuges. KBRA Section 4 and Appendix C-2 of the KBRA discuss the estimated budget for the various elements of the KBRA and potential funding sources. See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-6	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-7	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_MC_1018_127-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_127-9	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP\_LT\_1018\_043

Ms. E. Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, Ca. 95501  
10-15-2011

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
OCT 18 2011	
FILE	ADD
152	✓

Dear Ms Vasquez

RE: KBRA

Comment 1 - KBRA

There are several items that stand out regarding the KBRA

This group of individuals have been self appointed. They have met in secrecy which doesn't set well and seems illegal. Since these individuals began and they wish to remove the dams, how about letting them pay the removal. Also, it has come to attention, that there is pay-off to this group - where does that money come from. This group that is called KBRA are mainly large farmers and looking out for themselves - quite a division has emanated from this subject and Due Process/transparency seems forgotten.

Comment 2 -Other/General

I have seen the devastation on I-5 South at Bakersfield - acres of primo farm ground, no water and dead orchards - this section extends for at least 3-4 hours on I-5. When you look beyond the dead trees, there is a water-way quite close to the orchards!! Why are these orchards dead and/or dying? Because of a smelt fish in the Delta.  
Much like the Klamath calamity in 2001 - once again, because of a sucker fish!

All these situations with lack of water and power rates skyrocketing, makes one believe there might be an underlying cause - eliminate agriculture entirely and flood the most productive lands for birds and fish! Man is certainly higher than a bird or fish. One tends to think of a set up in motion to cripple our livelihoods in the ag world.

When the science was submitted, it turned out to be faulty and illegal. The sources are unreliable.

The removal of the Dams, which monthly, a portion of the power bill is dedicated to this end. Does this sound like a done deal?

Comment 3 - Fish

Salmon population in parts of the upper basin would only be boosted by 10% dependent upon other water quality issues. This isn't a time to experiment with this issue.

If the dams are removed at an outlandish price, where will the power come from to sustain the 70,000 homes? Then will the answer be - lets build more dams. = jobs!

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Then the issue of the Tribes - why should we "give" them 90 thousand acres - didn't they get paid for this in years past? If the Tribes are given the forest, the water will be controlled by them - and we can guess what that will entail. We, the taxpayer needs to be included in these decisions. Again, if the KBRA and their minions, want the dam removed, by all means, get out your check book boys!

There are just too many questions and concerns regarding the KBRA and they should be exposed for their real motive.

Comment 5- KBRA

Stop the Dam Scam."

Yours truly

*Pat Dencer*  
Pat Dencer

Classification	PL-1300
Project	12
Control No.	
Folder I.D.	11-3134
Date input & initials	10/18/2011 AFJ

SCANNED



Comment the  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate

Dencer, Patricia  
General Public  
October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_043-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1018_043-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1018_043-3	<p>Chinook salmon and steelhead are the primary anadromous fish that would use the upper basin. Under the Proposed Action, removal of the Four Facilities would allow spring and fall-run Chinook salmon to gain access to the Upper Klamath River upstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. The access would expand the Chinook salmon's current habitat to include historical habitat along the mainstem Klamath River, upstream to the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers (Hamilton et al. 2005). This would be a potential increase in access to 49 significant tributaries in the Upper Klamath Basin, comprising hundreds of miles of additional, potentially productive habitat (DOI 2007) including access to groundwater areas resistant to climate change (Hamilton et al. 2011).</p> <p>Poor water quality (e.g., severe hypoxia, temperatures exceeding 25°C, high pH) in the reach from Keno Dam to Link Dam might prevent fish passage at any time from late June through mid-November (Sullivan et al. 2009; USGS 2010; both as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011). However, evidence indicates that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is presently suitable to support Chinook salmon for at least the October through May period (Maule et al. 2009; Draft EIS 3.3-95). Poor summer water quality conditions may necessitate seasonal trap and haul around Keno Impoundment for some life stages of Chinook until Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation improve water quality. This is consistent with the fishway prescriptions of DOI and US Department of Commerce (DOC) (DOI 2007; NOAA Fisheries Service 2007). Overall, dam removal and associated KBRA actions would accelerate water quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and TMDL water quality benefits to anadromous fish (Water Quality Subgroup 2011; Draft EIS 3.3-95).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6B Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty and Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Under the Proposed Action, dam removal would allow steelhead to gain access to the Upper Klamath River upstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. This would expand the population's distribution to include historical habitat along the mainstem Klamath River</p>	No



**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S    mitta    ate**

Dencer, Patricia  
General Public  
October 18, 2011

---

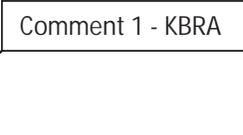
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1018_043-5	Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA is Analyzed as a Connected Action.  Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No

GP\_WI\_1018\_035

-----  
From: dennis.diane@gmail.com [SMTP: DENNIS.DIANE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 10:21:18 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:  
Organization:

Comment 1 - KBRA



Subject: Dam Removal

Body: Under the terms of the settlement, the Klamath Tribes will be receiving 90,000 acres of private timber lands, primarily at the expense of the federal government (Sec. 33.2, pg 170). Why would the Klamath Tribes be given land, instead of having to pay for it like the rest of the citizens of Klamath County. Can the government please give me some other land with irrigation water, since the government is effectively taking away my irrigation water that I purchased at fair market value?

**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S    mitta    ate**

Dennis, Diane  
General Public  
October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1018_035-1	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No

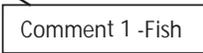
GP\_WI\_1011\_026

-----  
From: johndenton46@gmail.com[SMTP: JOHNDENTON46@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2011 3:04:33 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: chinook runs  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:  
Organization:

Subject: chinook runs  
Body: 81 per cent more chinooks? More like 800, once the vast drainage's tributaries above the dams are opened.

Comment 1 -Fish



Comment the  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate

Denton, John  
General Public  
October 11, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1011_026-1	<p>The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes results from the Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration of Anadromy (EDRRA) life cycle model for Chinook salmon (Hendrix 2011). A copy of the report describing the model parameters and results is available on the Klamathrestoration.gov web site and can be downloaded by following the link below:</p> <p><a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/EDRRA%20Report%20Hendrix%209.21.11%20Draft.pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/EDRRA%20Report%20Hendrix%209.21.11%20Draft.pdf</a></p>	No



# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1029\_260

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: LANI DEROSE

Organization: SCANNED

Title:

Address: 3211 GREENHORN RD  
YREKA CA 96097

Email: lderose@fast.vnet

Comments:

Oct 25, 2011  
150 Hwy 10/28/11


REMOVED

Project No.	10-100
Project	12
Control No.	118-1287
	1183134
	10/29/2011

It appears that Siskiyou County will bear the majority of the burden for the removal of the Klamath River dams and yet the **OVERWHELMING OBJECTIONS** of 80% of the voters as well as our Board of Supervisors is being ignored.

← Comment 1 - KHSA

On the other hand, according to the agreements, the big crop irrigators who live **ABOVE** the dams will benefit the most, irregardless as to whether the removals are a success or not. **WHY ARE THEY EVEN INVOLVED?**

← Comment 2 - Hydropower

When global warming seems to be evident and clean energy is our ultimate goal; when there are water shortages everywhere and plans for new dams to be built in both Oregon and California, **WHY ARE WE DESTROYING VERY VALUABLE SOURCES OF WATER STORAGE AND ELECTRICITY?**

← Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

There is a good possibility that the **HUGE AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT** that will be sent down stream from this endeavor, will cause great damage to the river for many years to come. Why do we want to take that chance?

At a time when the people's confidence in government is at an all time low, these Klamath Restoration agreements should be looked at very carefully to decide just **WHAT IS THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF ALL OF THIS?**

**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**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S   mitta   ate**      Derose, Lani  
                                  General Public  
                                  October 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1029_260-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included and Part of the Record.  Master Response GEN-2 Some Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information	No
GP_MF_1029_260-2	Master Responses HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights from Dam Removal as Describes in KHSa.	No
GP_MF_1029_260-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No

GP\_WI\_1229\_1190

-----  
From: [sierrayla@hotmail.com](mailto:sierrayla@hotmail.com)[SMTP: SIERRAYLA@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 12:31:07 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Klamath River Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sierra Deutsch  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the Klamath River Dams

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

**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S    mitta    ate**

Deutsch, Sierra  
 General Public  
 December 29, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1229_1190-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_674

-----  
From: [gus@e-i.sco.com](mailto:gus@e-i.sco.com)[SMTP:GUS@E-I.SCO.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 8:08:39 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gus deVries  
Organization: none

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: I am OPPOSED to the the removal of the dams on the Klamath River. Clean electricity no matter how large or small should be protected at all cost. The KBRA is nothing but government interference into the private lives of citizens. Klamath River is plagued by over fishing by the local tribes gil netting at night is a common practice and documented by local guides along the Klamath. Night drift netting and power netting is a common practice and not a single law enforcement will respond to it.

Comment to  
 Gen / sso  
 Submitted  
 deVries, Gus  
 General Public  
 November 14, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1114_674-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1114\_681

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: *H. DeVries*

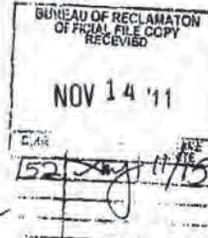
Organization:

Title: *concerned citizen*

Address: *8155 US Hwy 199 Grantsville UT*

Email:

Comments:



*I support the removal of the dams on the Klamath R*

*I think it is an important step to take for the environmental health of this area.*

*I am willing to pay the ~~same~~ increased electrical costs.*

*This is an important step that could make the river healthy again!*

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.117
Project	
Control No.	11025072
Folder I.D.	190958-1
Date Input & Initials	11/14/2011 JN

**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 to  
 the  
 General Public  
 Submitted  
 on  
 November 14, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1114_681-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1208\_979

11-14-11

Gordon Leppig  
California Dept. Fish & Game

Sir

Comment 1 - Approves of  
Dam Removal

Please remove all dams on the  
Klamath River, Now.  
We support the restoration of all  
historic wetlands in the Klamath basin.  
Also the Scott & Shasta rivers.

I was born in Weed and in the  
8th grade stepped across the spring that  
is the source of the Sacramento River.

Now when I visit the areas my  
heart hurts at the levels of water in  
most of our Northern California rivers  
& streams. We are the keeper of the land  
& Mother Earth needs our help.  
Which shall it be grapes or salmon?

Please help. Thank you  
Jacqueline DiStefano

**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S    mitta    ate**

Di Stepfanto, Jaqueline  
 General Public  
 December 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1208_979-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1029\_252

-----  
From: sami difuntorum[SMTP:SAMIJODIF@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Saturday, October 29, 2011 8:55:26 PM

To: KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Cc: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fw: Klamath Dam Removal Study

Auto forwarded by a Rule

om sami difuntorum <samijodif@yahoo.com>

o "Perry, Laureen (Laurie) M" <LPerry@usbr.gov>; Howison Russ <Russ.Howison@PacifiCorp.com>

C Joaquin Esquivel <joaquin\_esquivel@boxer.senate.gov>; Josh Reinder

<josh.reinder@mail.house.gov>; Hemstreet Tim <Tim.Hemstreet@PacifiCorp.com>; Derek Harley

<derek.harley@mail.house.gov>; "director@dfg.ca.gov" <director@dfg.ca.gov>; larry echohawk

<larry.echohawk@bia.gov>; Adam Nickels <anickels@usbr.gov>; Bill Edwards

<billedwards@earthlink.net>; Brian Daniels <daniels@sas.upenn.edu>; Dan Wessel

<dan\_wessel@feinstein.senate.gov>; John Harte <john\_harte@indian.senate.gov>; Katrina Symons

<Katrina\_Symons@blm.gov>; Noah Walker <noah\_walker@boxer.senate.gov>; william Speer

<coyotebill@sbcglobal.net>

Sent Saturday, October 29, 2011 7:46 PM

S e t Re: Klamath Dam Removal Study

Comment 1 - Cultural Resources

Laureen,

While noting that the partial dam removal alternative provides limited mitigation for the Shasta villages sites that are submerged, I do not believe and of the alternatives except installing Fish Ladders and the No Action Option can adequately protect the burial or ceremonial sites. My comments are written from the perspective of protecting Shasta burial, archaeological and village sites. Unfortunately, several provisions of the KBRA have the ability to adversely impact ceremonial sites in addition to the negative impact that would occur solely by removing the dams. They are related actions - implementation of the KBRA and dam removal.

Thanks,

Sami Jo Difuntorum

**Comment Author**      Difuntorum, Sami Jo  
**General / Sensitive**      General Public  
**Submit Date**            October 29, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1029_252-1	The Lead Agencies acknowledge the comment author's preference alternatives selection for protection of burial or ceremonial sites. Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, acknowledges potential impacts to submerged village sites with mitigation measures identified, including measures for Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) activities.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_571

-----  
From: [sami\\_jodi\\_f@yahoo.com](mailto:sami_jodi_f@yahoo.com)[SMTP: SAMI.JODIF@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:13:02 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: keep the klamath dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sami Jo Difuntorum  
Organization:

Subject: keep the klamath dams

Comment 1 - FERC

Body: I support Alternative 4 -  
I like fish, affordable clean energy, and protecting Native burial sites.

**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S    mitta    ate**

Difuntorum, Sami Jo  
 General Public  
 November 11, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1111_571-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The effects of each alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The effects of each alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1115\_686

-----  
From: [info@findingaster.com](mailto:info@findingaster.com)[SMTP: INFO@FINDINGASTER.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 6:42:42 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: the Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dina  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: the Klamath

Body: Un-Dam the Klamath please. Restore the Klamath please.

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

**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S    mitta    ate**

Dina  
General Public  
November 15, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1115_686-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WL\_1116\_709

-----  
From: [dindamcp4@yahoo.com](mailto:dindamcp4@yahoo.com)[SMTP: DINDAMCP4@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 4:04:19 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: I support full dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: dinda  
Organization:

← Comment 1 -Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: I support full dam removal

Body: Too many gov projects were local pork barrel things that were bad for nature and sustainability

**Comment**    **tho**  
**gen / sso**  
**S    mitta    ate**

Dinda  
 General Public  
 November 16, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1116_709-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MS. GERRY DITTNER: My name is Gerry Dittner,

G-e-r-r-y D-i-t-t-n-e-r.

I want to preface this that I'm a

fourth-generation Siskiyou County resident, and my comment is: The dams on  
the Klamath River were built for a reason: Flood control  
and to provide clean electricity.

The dams are not the reason for the  
diminishment of the fish population.

I have lived in Siskiyou County for over 80  
years, and decades after the Copco Dam was constructed, I  
can remember the fish in the Shasta River and Bogus Creek  
so thick that they were wall to wall. You could have  
walked across the aforementioned streams in the '30s,  
'40s, and the '50s on the backs of the fish.

Then the knowledgeable Fish and Game  
constructed gates to keep the fish from going to their  
spawning ground that they had probably used for hundreds  
of years.

Mother nature knows best, plus the dams are  
producing clean electricity.

Comment 1 - Fish

Why do the environmentalists and greenies want  
to pollute our air with alternative power?

Thank you.

**Commenter / Smitter**      Dittner, Geraldine  
General Public  
October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_232-1	<p>Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2 and J.C. Boyle dams were constructed and are currently operated by PacifiCorp for the sole purpose of producing electricity. The reservoirs created by these four dams have only incidental flood storage capacity as noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) Section 3.6.4.3 on p. 3.6-61. Iron Gate Dam is operated as a re-regulation dam to smooth out the fluctuation in downstream flows caused by upstream hydro-electric power generation as noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 1.2.6.1 on p. 1-16; and Section 3.6.3.2, on p. 3.6-11).</p> <p>Use of the term "gates" by the comment author is ambiguous. However, in an effort to provide a complete and comprehensive response, we offer the following:</p> <p>Various egg taking and fish counting stations used throughout the Klamath Basin since the early part of the 20th century were initially very similar in design. These facilities may have appeared as "gates" to the casual observer that could have prevented fish passage.</p> <p>In 1910, a salmon egg taking station known as the Klamath on Racks was constructed near the historic town of Klamath by the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries; a predecessor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. During its first year of operation, over 2.1 million coho salmon eggs were collected. The racks were operated for several decades. Other egg taking stations were also operated on the Shasta River and Bogus Creek. The Bogus Creek egg taking facility operated between 1910 and 1941 while the Shasta River egg taking facility operated (in several different locations) between 1906 through 1947 (Leitritz 1970).</p> <p>Except for the Klamath Racks, egg taking stations were intended to collect only a portion of the run. Their operation would not have precluded natural spawning as they would have ceased when quotas were met. The Klamath on Racks, however, was built in response to the construction of Copco I dam. It was recognized that the dam would cut off passage to upstream spawning areas making it imperative to collect eggs and rear them in nearby hatcheries such as the Hornbrook and Fall Creek hatcheries in order to continue salmon runs in the Klamath.</p> <p>The Shasta River Fish Counting Station was first installed in 1930. The purpose of the facility is to enumerate annual fall Chinook returns. Although the counting station has been operated in a variety of ways, and in a couple of different locations over the years, it has never fully prevented salmon and steelhead from ascending the river for spawning. Since 1930 counts of fall</p>	No

Comment Author: Dittner, Geraldine  
 Comment Title: General Public  
 Comment Date: October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Chinook have ranged between 81,848 (1931) and 533 (1990). In 2001 the operational period was extended to enumerate coho salmon returns.</p> <p>Like the Shasta River Counting Station, the primary purpose of the Bogus Creek Fish Counting Station is to enumerate the number of salmon spawning in areas above the counting station. Since 1978 numbers of Chinook salmon returning to spawn in Bogus Creek have ranged between 785 (1990) and 46,432 (1995). As with the Shasta Station, the operational period was extended in 2001 to enumerate coho salmon returns.</p> <p>Information developed from these fish counting stations provides high quality data on the health of Chinook and coho salmon populations in Bogus Creek and the Shasta River. Shasta River and Bogus Creek Chinook salmon counts are combined with similar information from numerous other spawning tributaries in the Klamath Basin; including the Trinity River, returns to Iron Gate and Trinity River hatcheries and harvest (both in-river and ocean) to provide a complete picture of the health of the species on a basin-wide basis. This information is then used to manage the stocks to ensure enough fish return to the natural spawning areas each year to perpetuate the species and allow harvest (no harvest of coho is permitted) when management criteria allow.</p> <p>New technologies continue to be incorporated into the counting station operation. Currently, advanced digital video methods are used to provide the counts while allowing fish passage 24/7 during the spawning period. Other technologies such as Didson acoustic cameras (sonar imaging) are gradually being introduced to minimize potential impacts to run timing and fish passage.</p>	

GP\_EM\_1121\_866

-----  
From: Si byl Diver [SMTP: SDIVER@BERKELEY.EDU]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 11:06:07 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Si byl Diver

94611

**Comment to  
gen / sso  
S mitta ate** Diver, Sibyl  
General Public  
November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_866-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_770

-----  
From: Mike Doherty[SMTP:GRANPADIRT@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 12:22:27 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Destruction of Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I strongly urge you **not to destroy the four dams on the Upper Klamath River.**  
How will taking out dams improve water quality?

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers. Toxicity of river and aquifers may last 100 years or more!

Comment 3 - KHSA

40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. WHY?

Comment 4 - ITAs

Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached!

Comment 5 - Fish

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

Comment 6 - Hydropower

Hydroelectric power is both green and economical!  
How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four, hydroelectric dams be replaced?

I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off **their land**.

I must let you know that I am appalled at the Government attempting the destruction of rural America and the **water rights/property rights of our fellow citizens**.

Thank you

Mike Doherty  
94403

comment author  
agency/ association  
submitter name  
Doherty, Mike  
General Public  
November 18, 2011

comment code	comment Response	change in / R
GP_EM_1118_770-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1118_770-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-1C. Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_EM_1118_770-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No
GP_EM_1118_770-4	The Shasta Nation is not currently recognized by the federal government as a sovereign entity and therefore has no federally recognized trust resources that the federal government is required to protect/conserv. The current process for federal recognition, found in 25 C.F.R. 83, is a rigorous process requiring the petitioning tribe to satisfy seven mandatory criteria, including historical and continuous American Indian identity in a distinct community. Each of the criteria demands exceptional anthropological, historical, and genealogical research and presentation of evidence.  <b><i>National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended in 1992</i></b>  The NHPA is the primary federal legislation governing preservation of cultural and historical resources in the United States. The NHPA established a national historic preservation program which encourages the identification and protection of cultural resources. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (16 USC Section 470f). The ACHP promulgated the Section 106 implementing regulations, found at 36 CFR Part 800, which sets forth the Section 106 process, including consultation requirements.  Identifying consulting parties pursuant to 36 CFR Section 800.3(f): The public involvement process for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) has been extensive and sustained. It has included outreach and invitations to consult to other federal agencies, state and local governments, nongovernmental	No

**comment author  
agency/ association  
submitter** Doherty, Mike  
General Public  
November 18, 2011

comment code	comment Response	change in / R
GP_EM_1118_770-5	<p>organizations, and the public. In addition, the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) has separately notified the ACHP, California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Oregon SHPO, six federally recognized Indian tribes, two Indian organizations, and other interested parties. Tribal consultation for Section 106 was initiated via letter dated October 19, 2010. Tribal consultation is ongoing.</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-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</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>	No
GP_EM_1118_770-6	<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

Sent By: A1 MILMAC;

6508711712;

Nov-18-11 5:27PM;

Page 1/1

GP\_LT\_1128\_922

Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

INFORMATION
NOV 17 2011
150 [Signature] 11/28

I strongly urge you **not to destroy the four dams on the Upper Klamath River.**

How will taking out dams improve water quality?

Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers. Toxicity of river and aquifers may last 100 years or more!

40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. WHY?

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!

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

Hydroelectric power is both green and economical!

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

I do not understand why our government would go to the measures it has planned to hurt good people barely making a living off **their land.**

I must let you know that I am appalled at the Government attempting the destruction of rural America and the **water rights/property rights of our fellow citizens.**

Thank you

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

Mike Doherty  
94403

Class	P 5 11
Project	12
Control No.	
Folder ID	118-922
Date Input & Initials	11/28/11 [Signature]

**comment author** Doherty, Mike  
**agency/ ssoc** General Public  
**submit date** November 28, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1118\_800 are listed below.

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_LT_1128_922-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_641

-----  
From: [donohueka@gmail.com](mailto:donohueka@gmail.com)[SMTP:DONOHUEKA@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 7:15:35 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove dams from Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karen Donohue  
Organization: concerned citizen

Subject: Remove dams from Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Fish

Body: Klamath River: I support the immediate removal of all dams on Klamath and tributaries. I support restoration of historic wetlands/marshes. I support establishing a dry season minimum flow at Iron Gate of at least 1300 cfps. Keep more water in the Trinity watershed to improve dry season water flows. Thank you!

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

**Comment Author Agency/ Association Name**  
 Donohue, Karen  
 General Public  
 November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_WI_1114_641-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1114_641-2	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.	No
GP_WI_1114_641-3	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP\_LT\_1122\_893

11-17, 2011

Nick Dordon  
 5764 New Hope Rd  
 GRANTS PASS, OR 97527

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 20 11		
DATE	AGENCY	NAME
11/22/11	DAV	11/22/11

TO ALL concerned:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

DAM REMOVALS, HR-3398  
 & SB-1851 and The Shrinking  
 OF RURAL AMERICA. I Request  
Strongly within your powers too  
cease this deceitful and destructive  
Activity.

We here in The GRANTS PASS, OR  
AREA. ARE EXPERIENCING NEGATIVE  
RESULTS FROM THE DAM REMOVALS  
 Lincoln Savage & Gold Key Such as  
 The Black Goo, Chromium-6, low water  
 level for irrigation of farmland,  
 no boat ramps ect. Future Removals  
 "WILL" HAVE SIMILAR RESULTS!!!

thank you -  
 Nick Dordon

SCANNED

PROJECT	PRJ-13-00
DATE	11/22/11
FILE NO.	1153134
DATE INPUT & INITIALS	11/22/2011 IDW

**Comment Author**  
**Agency/Source**  
**Submission Date**

Dordon, Nick  
General Public  
November 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_LT_1122_893-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_760

-----  
From: Dan Dorsey[SMTP:CASTAWAYDAN1554@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 6:56:26 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I have been looking at this for some time now on why you think the dam's should come out. I find it hard to believe that we would want to take Dam's out that produce Green Energy. Then replace it with a none renewable resource powered generators.

Comment 2 - Fish

And on top of the reason why, is because the Indian tribes want to have the native coho salmon back in the Klamath. In an report by the California Fish and Game, Fish Bulletin no. 34, states in it that the coho is not native and was put there by the Fish and Game starting in 1896. In fact during the period from 1896 to 1928 over 68.438.000 salmon were introduced into the Klamath. The problem was that over fishing produced the depletion of salmon in the Klamath not the Dam's.

Comment 3 - KBRA

In the KBAR agreement which was done behind closed doors. I find it very suspicious that everyone that signed it will be receiving money. The total amounts reach in to hundreds of millions of dollars. The Tribes will receive over one hundred million themselves. I find it hard to believe that this was allowed to happen in this time that we are in a recession. It appears that there was no open bib process which I thought was how it was suppose to be done. Not behind closed doors. In the resent Condent Dam removal, sediment in now causing a major environmental disaster there and that was a small dam. I hope that you and others will reconsider. If you don't I hope when the Environmental disaster hits you will be held personally responsible for your actions, and held libel.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dan Dorsey  
530-926-2528

**comment author** Dorsey, Dan  
**agency/ association** General Public  
**submitted date** November 18, 2011

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_EM_1118_760-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1118_760-2	A variety of factors have been attributed to the decline of anadromous fish species in the Klamath Basin including over fishing. However other factors such as agricultural development, mining, timber harvest and dam building have also played a role (Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force, 1991).  Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.  Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.  Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.  Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.  Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.  The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	No
GP_EM_1118_760-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.	No
GP_EM_1118_760-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_163

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DAVID DOTSON: I'm David Dotson, D-o-t-s-o-n.

I'm against the removal of the dams. I believe

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

there can be better ways of moving fish up the river, fish

Comment 2 - Alternatives

ladders -- I'm not talking the little wimpy fish ladders,

I'm talking good fish ladders that could support the

tribes and support the farmers.

I'm a third generation Klamath Basin person, and I

would like my kids to be a fourth generation.

If we don't have any water there will be nothing

for my kids when they grow up.

Thank you.

**Comment Author**  
**Agency/Source**  
**Submitted Date**

Dotson, David  
General Public  
October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_MC_1018_163-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_163-2	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes fish ladders for fish passage at the Four Facilities in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No

GP\_EM\_1106\_247

-----  
From: Tom Dotta[SMTP:TDOTTA@PSLN.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 6:50:48 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fw: Do not remove Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Mrs. Vasquez;

It is hard to imagine that in America removing our infrastructure would even be entertained. The ones joining in to kill America by any means are so happy to watch America slip to third world status by decisions like removing dams.

Please do any thing within your power to save these Dams, then you can go to bed at night knowing you were part of America's solution, not the problem.

Remember with the power generation problems of America, the food problems and flood control we need to be building Dams, not removing.

Thanks,

Tom Dotta, Rancher  
63501 Highway 49  
Loyalton CA  
530-993-4524

**Comment Author Agency/ Association Name**  
Dotta, Tom  
General Public  
November 06, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_EM_1106_247-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.  Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria.  Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

12/29/2011 02:10:50 PM (GMT-8)

12/29/2011 02:10:50 PM

12/29/2011

GP\_LT\_1230\_1228

Dec 29, 2011

Dear Sirs,

← Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We citizens of Siskiyou County are well aware of the poor "science" and poor reasoning used to justify the removal of dams on the Klamath River. Plainly the destruction of this clean energy source, which has established an ecosystem of its own over many decades, is being proposed for an agenda which clear-thinking citizens could not support, if it were made plain + obvious. We strongly oppose the removal of dams on the Klamath.

Severly Dowling  
for the Bernard Dowling Family  
4550 Eastside Rd  
Etna, Calif 96027

**Comment Author**  
**Agency/Source**  
**Date**

Dowling, Beverly  
General Public  
December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_LT_1230_1228-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Science.  The project area is primarily a riverine environment, and all natural environments are dynamic, in response to changes both natural and human-caused.	No

GP\_EM\_1216\_1065

-----  
From: [peter@tuolumne.org](mailto:peter@tuolumne.org)[SMTP: PETER@TUOLUMNE.ORG]  
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 12:25:15 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Peter Drekmeier  
Organization: Tuolumne River Trust  
Street: 111 New Montgomery St., #205  
City: San Francisco  
State: CA  
Zip: 94105  
Subject: Klamath Dams Removal  
Body: Dear Secretary Salazar,

I work for the Tuolumne River Trust, and one of our education programs includes a presentation called "That's the Tuolumne in my Tap." Last year we reached more than 10,000 students in the Bay Area.

The slide that gets the biggest response is a photo of the 2002 fish kill on the Klamath that took the lives of 20,000 salmon. The photo emphasizes the problem associated with dams and water diversion.

Please do everything you can to remove the Klamath River Dams. We need to restore the River to its past glory.

Thank you.  
-Peter Drekmeier

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author**  
**Agency/ Association**  
**Submitted Date**

Drekmeier, Peter  
Tuolumne River Trust  
December 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_EM_1216_1065-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_0929\_014

-----  
From: Craig Drennon[SMTP:CRAIGNANO@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, September 29, 2011 2:38:01 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath River Dams Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sirs,

We pruchased property along the Klamath River in 1977. In addition to building a large home and development of our ten acres adjacent to the river in the 1980s and 1990s, we also now own a piece of KRCE property near the Klamath River.

We read your entire Environmental/Impact Report from cover to cover. NOWHERE WAS THERE ANY MENTION OF ALL THE HOMES LONG THE KLAMATH RIVER CORRIDOR AND HOW THEY MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY REMOVAL OF THE DAMS!!

In our opinion, this report is badly flawed. Was this ommision just a mistake are was in intentionally left out? There is no doubt that the dams have helped control flood waters along the entire river. What happens to all those homes with no control whatsoever?

Comment 1 - Hydrology

You need to rethink these proposals or at the very least add this problem into the equation.

Thank you, Craig and Nancy Drennon

**Comment Author**  
**Agency/Source**  
**Submission Date**

Drennon, Craig & Nancy  
General Public  
September 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_EM_0929_014-1	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP\_WI\_1222\_1166

-----  
From: [twodu@aol.com](mailto:twodu@aol.com)[SMTP: TWODU@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 5:55:03 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of Klamath River Dam Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jeffry DuBois  
Organization:

Subject: Removal of Klamath River Dam  
Body: I support removal of the DAM.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author**  
**Agency/ Association**  
**Submitted Date**

DuBois, Jeffry  
General Public  
December 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_WI_1222_1166-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_230

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

MS. CAROLYN DUERR: Okay, my name is Carolyn

Duerr, C-a-r-o-l-y-n D-u-e-r-r.

I have a long list of comments that I have written, this is not what I'm going to say tonight. I will put this in the comment box.

First, let me say that we are all concerned about the plight of our environment and the fish and the wildlife who inhabit this area, but we ask you to consider the effects the dam removal will have on the people who live here. We share the environment, we live here. I should have as many rights as the fish or, you know, a deer that runs in my yard, he has rights, I have rights.

Okay.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



And I'm just making a short statement. I feel,  
as many of the residents of Siskiyou County, that the dam  
removal is a terrible mistake. I think that this will be  
an economic disaster for all of us in Siskiyou County and  
that removal of the dam will do little or nothing to  
increase the fish counts on the Klamath River.  
Plus I'm afraid that the dam removal will

create more problems than it will -- and it will cost  
millions of dollars to alleviate those problems.  
I ask only that you consider all the  
ramifications of dam removal before you go forward with  
possibly disastrous dam removal.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to  
voice my concerns. I have written lengthy comments which  
I would like to submit now.

But I, once again, would like you to reconsider  
this project. I think also about the people whose lives  
will be affected.

Thank you.

**comment author** Duerr, Carolyn  
**agency/ association** General Public  
**update date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_MC_1020_230-1	<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>The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1208\_984

HERBERT W. DUERR

P.O. BOX 176

ETNA, CA 96027

November 17, 2011

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

Dear Public Servant,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

As a local resident who will be affected by higher electric rates, I am totally against removing the dams on the Klamath River as that would go against all common sense and would only satisfy the power hungry local Indians and the radical environmentalists.

I will spare you all the reasons against dam removal as you have read or heard them all.

As a Tea Party member I am against spending millions of taxpayer dollars (40% of which we will need to borrow from the Chinese) on fraudulent environmental programs and supporting fraudulent restoration programs such as the Salmon River Restoration Council which happens to be my neighbor and whose activities I know quite well.

Comment 2 - Costs

Sincerely,



Herbert W. Duerr

HWD:cd

**comment author** Duerr, Herbert  
**agency/ sponsor** General Public  
**update date** December 08, 2011

---

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_LT_1208_984-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1208_984-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_LT\_1122\_891

HERBERT W. DUERR

P.O. BOX 176

ETNA, CA 96027

November 17, 2011

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 22 11		
FILE NUMBER	PROJECT	DATE
52	12	11/22

Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

Dear Public Servant,

As a local resident who will be affected by higher electric rates, I am totally against removing the dams on the Klamath River as that would go against all common sense and would only satisfy the power hungry local Indians and the radical environmentalists.

I will spare you all the reasons against dam removal as you have read or heard them all.

As a Tea Party member I am against spending millions of taxpayer dollars (40% of which we will need to borrow from the Chinese) on fraudulent environmental programs and supporting fraudulent restoration programs such as the Salmon River Restoration Council which happens to be my neighbor and whose activities I know quite well.

Sincerely,

Herbert W. Duerr

HWD:cd

SCANNED

Project	PPS-13.00
Control No.	12
Folder I.D.	11077181
Date Input & Initials	11/22/2011 ISN

**comment author**  
**agency/ sponsor**  
**submitted date**

Duerr, Herbert  
 General Public  
 November 22, 2011

---

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_LT_1122_891-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1020\_274

## OBJECTIONS TO DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We are writing this letter to strongly object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River – the Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and the JC Boyle dams.

Comment 2 - Economics

Removal of said dams will have a catastrophic economic impact on the residents of Siskiyou County.

Just to mention a few:

1. Dam removal will put several hundred farms and ranches out of business. That is 1/3 of the economic base of the County (approximately 95 million dollars or 58% of the total economic output for Siskiyou County).
2. These dams bring in between 300,000. To 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our County.
3. The hydroelectric plants will be eliminated causing a substantial increase in the cost of electricity for County residents.
4. In 1995 when the spotted owl was listed as endangered, 18 mills closed and 6,000 living wage jobs were lost. The lumber industry has not recovered and timber harvest subsidies which maintained our schools and roads were saved only by the "Rural School Act" which is now in jeopardy of not being renewed.
5. In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services as well as gold mining. Both caused negative impacts on our economy. Small businesses associated with gold mining have gone out of business. Grocery stores, restaurants, hardware stores, motels, etc. have experienced significant decreases in income. The mining community has been devastated. Reduced to working our claims with only hand tools, which are highly inefficient and consequently does not produce enough gold to cover expenses. We have personal property taxes on our claims, recording fees, property taxes (on private property) filing fees to the BLM, none of which have been eliminated or reduced to match our losses.

Comment 3 - KHSA

In 2010, 79% of Siskiyou County voters voted "NO" on an Advisory Measure on the November ballot but Siskiyou County was not represented when the Klamath Basin Restoration committee was formed and these "Agreements" were made in secret without public hearings until the Siskiyou Board of Supervisors learned, after the fact, and forced public hearings. These groups who set up the "Agreements" used faulty science and very few facts to determine that dam removal was the only answer for restoring salmon runs because this was the agenda.

Comment 4 - Sediment Toxicity

Taking out the dams will result in irresponsible release of built up, and potentially harmful sediment from behind the dams into the Klamath River destroying fish habitat and incur millions of dollars in cleanup costs to restore the river.

Comment 5 - Hydrology

What would be done to prevent down river flooding? The dams now provide sustained minimum river flow preventing flooding and drying in low water years. We would lose the lake fisheries and the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery, not to mention the hydroelectric power plant. The lakes are also used to fight wild fires. Where would we get water for firefighting if the dams are removed?

Comment 6 - Other/General

Comment 7 - Alternatives

It is our opinion, and that of most Siskiyou County residents, that dam removal, is not the answer.

BTW, a proposed alternative – a tunnel bypass – has been totally ignored by the Department of Interior. **THIS IS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE!** It appears that they made a decision that dam removal is the only answer and you will not consider any alternative.

**For all the above reasons we are asking you to reconsider and stop this ill-advised dam removal.**

Sincerely,

Carolyn & Herb Duerr

Herbert & Carolyn Duerr

882 Sawyers Bar Road

Etna, California 96027

Telephone (530) 467-3264

**comment author**  
**agency/ sponsor**  
**submitter** Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn  
General Public  
October 20, 2011

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_LT_1020_274-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1020_274-2	<p>This response addresses the three topics within the comment.</p> <p>1. The hydrology data are key inputs in the economics analysis. The hydrology analysis modeled the results with the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) including water supply reliability as well as estimating drought frequency. The assumptions used in the hydrology analysis are discussed in detail in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO. This report can be found on <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p> <p>Based on the hydrology assumptions presented in "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration." Agricultural production for the No Action and Action alternatives is equal in all years except for 5 modeled drought years. In these modeled drought years the agricultural model and regional impact models estimate a positive effect in regional employment, labor income, and sales compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The agricultural analysis and the regional analysis are further discussed in Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report, and Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report these reports can be found on <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p> <p>2. 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>3. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No
GP_LT_1020_274-3	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p>	No

comment author  
agency/ association  
submitted date

Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn  
General Public  
October 20, 2011

comment code	comment Response	change in / R
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_LT_1020_274-4	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	
GP_LT_1020_274-5	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	
	Additionally, the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery would remain in place under all action alternatives (see p. 2-27 for a description of how the hatchery would operate under the Proposed Action).	
GP_LT_1020_274-6	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No
GP_LT_1020_274-7	No decisions have been made regarding which alternative to implement. Five alternatives are currently under consideration, including a No Action/No Project Alternative and one alternative that retains all dams (Alternative 4).	No
	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	
	Master Response ALT-2 describes in detail the reasons that the tunnel bypass alternatives were not carried forward for more detailed analysis in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR).	

GP\_LT\_1122\_890

Herbert & Carolyn Duerr  
882 Sawyers Bar Road  
Etna, CA 96027  
Telephone (530) 467-3264

November 17, 2011



Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Duplicate of GP\_LT\_1020\_274

Dear Sir:

We are writing this letter to strongly object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River – the Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and the JC Boyle dams.

Removal of said dams will have a catastrophic economic impact on the residents of Siskiyou County.

Just to mention a few:

1. Dam removal will put several hundred farms and ranches out of business. That is 1/3 of the economic base of the County (approximately 95 million dollars or 56% of the total economic output for Siskiyou County).
2. These dams bring in between 300,000. To 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our County.
3. The hydroelectric plants will be eliminated causing a substantial increase in the cost of electricity for County residents.
4. In 1995 when the spotted owl was listed as endangered, 18 mills closed and 6,000 living wage jobs were lost. The lumber industry has not recovered and timber harvest subsidies which maintained our schools and roads were saved only by the "Rural School Act" which is now in jeopardy of not being renewed.
5. In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services as well as gold mining. Both caused negative impacts on our economy. Small businesses associated with gold mining have gone out of business. Grocery stores, restaurants, hardware stores, motels, etc. have experienced significant decreases in income. The mining community has been devastated. Reduced to working our claims with only hand tools, which are highly inefficient and consequently does not produce enough gold to cover expenses. We have personal property taxes on our claims, recording fees, property taxes (on private property) filing fees to the BLM, none of which have been eliminated or reduced to match our losses.

In 2010, 79% of Siskiyou County voters voted "NO" on an Advisory Measure on the November ballot but Siskiyou County was not represented when the Klamath Basin Restoration committee was formed and these "Agreements" were made in secret without public hearings until the Siskiyou Board of Supervisors

SCANNED

Doc. No.	ITS 3124
Doc. ID	11/22/2011 IN
Date Input & Init.	

Duplicate cont.

learned, after the fact, and forced public hearings. These groups who set up the "Agreements" used faulty science and very few facts to determine that dam removal was the only answer for restoring salmon runs because this was the agenda.

Taking out the dams will result in irresponsible release of built up, and potentially harmful sediment from behind the dams into the Klamath River destroying fish habitat and incur millions of dollars in cleanup costs to restore the river.

What would be done to prevent down river flooding? The dams now provide sustained minimum river flow preventing flooding and drying in low water years. We would lose the lake fisheries and the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery, not to mention the hydroelectric power plant. The lakes are also used to fight wild fires. Where would we get water for firefighting if the dams are removed?

It is our opinion, and that of most Siskiyou County residents, that dam removal, is not the answer.

BTW, a proposed alternative – a tunnel bypass – has been totally ignored by the Department of Interior. THIS IS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE! They say that this proposal does not meet the criteria? It appears that they made a decision that dam removal is the only answer and they will not consider any alternative.

Proponents of dam removal say that their purpose is to save the fish, in particular the Coho Salmon. This Coho is not a native fish in the Klamath River; it was introduced to the river in the early 30s and has been maintained because of the fish hatchery which would be removed along with the dams. The native salmon in the Klamath River is the King Salmon because it is better adapted to the warmer water. The fish hatchery has for years enhanced the numbers of Coho, King and Steelhead in the Klamath but we are lead to believe that somehow the fish will thrive if the dams and fish hatchery are removed.

Comment 1 - Fish

For all the above reasons we are asking you to use your reconsider this ill-advised dam removal.

DO NOT REMOVE THESE 4 DAMS!

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely,

Carolyn & Herb Duerr

HWD:cd

**comment author** Duerr, Herbert & Carolyn  
**agency/ ssoc** General Public  
**u mittal ate** November 22, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_LT\_1020\_274. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_LT\_1020\_274. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_LT\_1020\_274 are listed below.

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_LT_1122_890-1	<p>Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho salmon.</p> <p>Master Responses AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</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>In regard to the last sentence of the comment, existing capacity at Iron Gate Hatchery was based on the need to mitigate for the loss of 16 miles of spawning and rearing habitat from the construction of the hydroelectric dams. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) is considering the introduction of anadromous salmonids to at least 420 miles of historical anadromous salmonid habitat. The current hatchery capacity is inadequate to address the issue of reintroduction of anadromous salmonids as proposed in the EIS/EIR. The current hatchery facility also does not produce spring Chinook salmon. A planned study of Iron Gate Hatchery operations as part of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) may provide information regarding benefits of additional hatchery capacity.</p>	No
GP_LT_1122_890-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MF\_1025\_242

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) THOMAS DUNKLIN

Representing INDIVIDUAL

Notes: SUPPORT PROPOSED ACTION  
OF 4-DAM + FACILITIES  
REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

78

**Comment Author**  
**Agency/ Association**  
**Submitter Name**  
Dunklin, Thomas  
General Public  
October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_MF_1025_242-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1026\_322

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

MR. DUNKLIN: Hello. My name is Thomas Dunklin.

That's D-u-n-k-l-i-n. I am a resident of Arcata but frequent resident of the Lower Klamath River.

I've had the good fortune to work in the Klamath for the last seven years, as a restorationist, as a geologist, and as a documentary film producer. And I have made two documentaries on the Klamath, one for the Yurok Tribe and one for American Rivers, that explore many of these issues. I filmed the FERC hearings and the water quality hearings, and I have to say I'm overjoyed to see this night arrive, where we're actually considering the four-dam removal. That's a huge victory

Comment 2 - Economics

for all of us.

Comment 1a - Approves Dam Removal

So, in regards to your analysis, a couple of the specific comments that I would like to kind of emphasize is that the jobs that are going to be resulting from a healthy fishery, the jobs that are going to be resulting from dam removal and fish barrier removal are, I think, underestimated in your DEIR. The restoration economy is an economy that promotes more health, economic health, more ecological health, and overall has very many widespread impacts that may be difficult to estimate but, I think, are currently being underestimated.

Comment 1b Approves Dam Removal

I strongly support the Alternative No. 2, the four-dam removal and facilities removal. I would also settle, in economic uncertain times, to leave many of the facilities in place, just restore the free-flowing river and we can deal with facilities being on the banks of those rivers.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

I think the issue of property values around Copco Lake and Iron Gate Lake -- or Reservoir -- are overestimated, and I think we underestimate the benefits of a healthy fishery. I think property values, for a steelhead fisherman for salmon fisherman living along those banks, those folks would value that property very, very much, more so than simple view property, especially on the edges of a lake with toxic algae blooms.

So, dam removal will provide incredible access to cold water flowing through the volcanic geologies of the upper -- of the tributaries that are flowing in the Copco and Iron Gate, and I think we really will benefit immensely from that and from having a free-flowing river.

So, thank you very much.

**comment author** Dunklin, Thomas  
**agency/ sponsor** General Public  
**submitted date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_MC_1026_322-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1026_322-2	Estimated economic impacts relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative, including those related to commercial fishing, ocean and river sport fishing, refuge recreation, dam removal, and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) activities, are discussed in Section 3.15. These activities are all anticipated to contribute positively to the local and regional economy. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. A standard modeling framework, with the best available information was used to derive the estimates. 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
GP_MC_1026_322-3	Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_690

-----  
From: [dundance@gmail.com](mailto:dundance@gmail.com) [SMTP: DUNDANCE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 9:46:53 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Susan Dunn  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the dams

Body: For the sake of the salmon, and the cultural life of Indians along the Klamath, the dams must come out, and the river restored to its original health and vibrant life.

**comment author**  
**agency/ sponsor**  
**submitted date**

Dunn, Susan  
 General Public  
 November 16, 2011

---

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_WI_1116_690-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. DuPONT: My name is Mark DuPont. I own the Sandy Bar Ranch. It's a resort located right on the banks of the Klamath River across the river from where we are now. I'm going to read some written comments, and I have two copies of them to leave.

Comment 1a - Approves  
of Dam Removal

As a recreation business owner located on the

Klamath River and as president of the Mid Klamath

Watershed Council, I am writing in strong support of dam

removal, as outlined in the Klamath Basin Restoration

Agreement.

In 1992, my wife and I purchased Sandy Bar Ranch, a fishing resort on the Klamath River in Orleans, California. With declining fish runs, we knew that we could not rely on sport fishing as our primary business, so we diversified and attracted a summer rental business based on family vacations and recreation. From 1992 to 1998, we saw a robust increase in our summer vacation rentals.

Beginning in 2000, we began to see water quality impacting our summer business. We have seen an increase in summer water temperatures that has resulted in large algae blooms. In the low water year of 2001, we had

large algae mats on our beach that we had to clear away by hand so that customers had a clean place to swim. The fish kill of 2002 destroyed our fall business for that year, and it has never fully recovered since.

I want to comment here that at one point there was over 26 fishing guides on the river, between Happy Camp and Weitchpec. Now I know of maybe two or three of those. All those fishing guides, they're not here tonight, because they had to leave to find work elsewhere.

Since 2001, we have seen an increase in reports of customers getting rashes and reactions from swimming in the Klamath, particularly in the months of August and September during years of low flows and/or high water temperatures. We also lose business when customers read of blue-green algae behind the dams that produce highly toxic microcystis at levels that reach 4,000 times higher than what the World Health Organization considers a moderate risk to human health.

In August and September of 2007, the Klamath River at Orleans turned a pea green soup color, similar to the shade seen behind the dams, repelling fishermen and vacationers from spending time at our ranch and spending time on the river. I have photos of this attached that are in the letter that I'm going to submit. We cannot possibly build our business, much less restore

salmon runs, with such a toxic river.

This is our personal story, which must be placed in the much greater context of the Native American tribes that inhabit the Basin and the devastating losses they are suffering to their culture and their subsistence due to the poor water quality of the Klamath River.

In my 19 years living on the Klamath River, I have considered the Klamath River restoration from many different angles. I have traveled to the Upper Basin for public meetings and to work as an organic farm inspector. I have spoken with scientists, politicians, activists. And for several years, I have served on the Board of Directors of the Mid Klamath Watershed Council.

What I have concluded is that the Klamath River is, by far, our best chance that we have for saving and restoring anadromous fish on the West Coast. By all accounts, we should have a relatively healthy fishery on the Klamath. The Basin includes some of the largest tracts of wilderness and road-less areas in the U.S. It has scores of cold water tributaries with high quality water habitat -- with high quality habitat. It is sparsely populated, has no major cities and no major industry.

Water in the Klamath enters the state of California in a severely degraded state. The shallow and warm reservoirs behind the dams and the intensive

agricultural usage of water in the Upper Basin are having a negative impact on water quality and fish disease and on my own personal business, I might add. The entire main stem of the Klamath River is suffering as a result, and I really feel very strongly that the dams must be removed.

I feel like we have really dodged a bullet these last couple of years, because we've had unusually late cool springs. And so, I think it's not been exemplary of what we in the several years before then nor what we are going to face in the future years, with the uncertainty of climate change.

Comment 1b - Approves of Dam Removal

So, I just can't emphasize enough the importance, I think, of taking these dams out. I hear about the dams and about people talk about the value of their property around the Copco Reservoir. I would like people to consider the value of the property for people like me that are living on the Klamath River and what that's doing to us downstream and, as I say, most importantly, what it's doing to the communities and the cultures that live on the river.

So, thank you very much.

MS. JONES: Thank you very much.

**comment author** DuPont, Mark  
**agency/assoc** General Public  
**submitted date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>comment code</b>	<b>comment Response</b>	<b>change in / R</b>
GP_MC_1025_300-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1122\_872

-----  
From: Carl Eastlick[SMTP:C.EASTLICK@SISKIYOU TELEPHONE.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 8:19:52 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Opposition to Klamath Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Vasquez  
Department of Interior

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

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am one of the 80% of Siskiyou County residents who voted against the removal of the Klamath Dams.

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

Comment 2 - KHSA

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

Comment 3 - Real Estate

Comment 4 - Economics

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

The people who have the most to lose by the removal of these dams, are not being heard, nor are viable alternatives being considered.

The people and agencies who have the least to loose, and who will not be liable for the ensuing economic disaster have the greatest voice, power, and for the most part do not even live in this area.

The decision to remove the dams was made way before the public had a chance to research and be part of the collaboration process that is required by law.

Comment 5 - NEPA

Secretary Salazar's document is nearly 2000 pages long. More time is needed for public review.

Comment 7 -Water Rights/Supply

Removal of the Klamath dams cannot and will not provide additional water, it only takes water away from irrigated agriculture.

This is another attempt to shut down thousands of acres of the productive farm lane, and destroy the way of life for the people who live in this area.

Comment 6 - NEPA

Comment 8 - NEPA

Claiming dam removal is based on the, “best available science”, is a lie. The Stillwater Report is a prime example. Not to mention that it was funded by American Rivers. David Gallo’s study was paid for by Cal Trout and Prosper. These groups and or their Directors are signatories to both the KHSAs and DBRA. This is a major conflict of interest.

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

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

Comment 9 - Sediment Transport

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

Comment 10 - Water Quality

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

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

Comment 11 - Alternatives

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

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

Comment 12 - Hydropower

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

Respectfully,

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Carl Eastlick  
12071 Main Street  
Fort Jones Calif.

**Comment Author:** Eastlick, Carl  
**Agency/ Association:** General Public  
**Submitted Date:** November 22, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in / R</b>
GP_EM_1122_872-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-2	There is no rush leading to the Secretarial Determination on whether or not to remove the dams. The current schedule is based on the schedule that was agreed to by the parties that signed the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs).	No
GP_EM_1122_872-3	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-4	<p>Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.</p> <p>Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created by dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimates were derived using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.</p>	No
GP_EM_1122_872-5	<p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement</p>	No

comment author  
agency/ assoc  
u mittal ate  
Eastlick, Carl  
General Public  
November 22, 2011

comment code	comment Response	change in / R
	Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis.	
	Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	
GP_EM_1122_872-6	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-7	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-8	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-9	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	No
GP_EM_1122_872-10	Concern #1: Secretary Salazar's "Expert Panel" claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first.	No
	Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Concern#2: This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin.	
	Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality.	
	Master Response AQU-34A Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.	
	Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHS/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_EM_1122_872-11	Master Response N/CP-18: Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis	No
	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin have all declined over the last century (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, pages 3.3-4).	
	The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. Under current conditions, the ability of the mainstem Klamath River to support the rearing and migration of anadromous species is reduced by periodic high water temperatures during summer, poor water quality (low Dissolved Oxygen [DO] and high pH; see Draft EIS/EIR Sections 3.2.3.5 and 3.2.3.6), and disease outbreaks during the spring and early summer. Dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate Klamath River water	

**Comment Author Agency/ Association Name** Eastlick, Carl  
 General Public  
 November 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in / R
	<p>quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) water quality benefits.</p> <p>Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.</p> <p>Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 17, Predator Control, considered the possibility of controlling seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need or most of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives. Moreover, it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns.</p> <p>The question of fishing methods used by tribes is beyond the scope of this document.</p>	
GP_EM_1122_872-12	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>It is uncertain what source of information the comment author is relying on with regards to their statement about a 300% power rate. As noted in Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase, without the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) finds that PacifiCorp's rate payers would be subject to "an uncertain amount of costs in addressing what to do with PacifiCorp's Klamath assets."</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_206

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

MS. LINDA EBERT: Linda, L-i-n-d-a, Ebert, E-b-e-r-t.

My husband and I live on Copco Lake, and as private property owners there we and our neighbors have been accused of being selfish because we want to continue living the American dream on a beautiful lake.

We can drop a line off our dock and catch catfish, perch, bass and crappie. If we catch a ride on a passing boat, we can troll for trout. Most of our neighbors do these same things when they are not participating in an official fishing derby or a fish fry put on by the Sportsman's Club.

Comment 1 - Recreation

There's a lake culture of events, leisure pastimes like kayaking and sailboating and Community Club patio boat get-togethers with the lake and its fish and the waterfowl it attracts, such as Canadian geese, pelicans, herons and wood ducks, as the centerpiece of our pleasurable existence.

That will be wiped out with the stroke of a pen should Mr. Salazar so choose. We along with other Copco Lake residents moved so we could view the beauty of the lake and its wildlife from our back door and enjoy the

kind of family recreational boating that only a lake can provide.

Once the lake is gone, those pleasures will become absent from our lives and from the lives of relatives and visitors, who throng the lake on holidays for recreation in the inviting atmosphere of our own lakeside resort.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

When there are solutions, such as the fish passage tunnel that would not scar the landscape with sediment, debris, toxins and mud, we tend to think that it is those who are pushing for dam removal who are selfish because they don't live here and won't have to see a once spectacular view turned to ugliness at their back door or breathe the pesticides that will be applied to the drained land for weed prevention.

Comment 3 - Hydrology

And if some of us are concerned about the potential for flooding that the dams do help control, well, we're just people, not an endangered species, we're expendable like the trout, bass and perch fisheries in the path of dam destruction.

This county has nine hours or warning lead time.

According to our experts when the dams act in concert to regulate flows during weather events conducive to county wide flooding.

The EIR only speaks of such possible events in

100-year terms. That's not how the weather behaves here along the Klamath. Sometimes county-wide flood events occur in back-to-back years. Other times they occur in 11-year or 5-year intervals as well as hundred year intervals.

But we don't have to worry. The EIR says that dwellings can be moved. Well, we would really like to know just where that might be.

**Comment Author** Ebert, Linda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_206-1	<p>Section 3.20.4.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) acknowledges that removal of the four PacifiCorp dams and their reservoirs would eliminate existing opportunities for reservoir-based recreation activities.</p> <p>Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.</p> <p>Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_206-2	<p>Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR fully discloses the impacts of the No Action/No Project Alternative, Proposed Action, and other action alternatives. The impacts from sediment and debris releases are discussed in relevant sections, including Section 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, Section 3.11, Geology, Soils, and Geologic Hazards, and Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The reservoir restoration plan (see Section 2.4.3.5) could include pesticide or herbicide application. Effects from pesticide or herbicide application were considered in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.21-13 and 14; additional language on p. 3.21-13 and 14 has been added to provide clarity. Changes to visual resources are analyzed in Section 3.19, Scenic Quality.</p>	Yes
GP_MC_1020_206-3	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR uses a 100-year flood as a metric to examine potential flood impacts from the action alternatives. The changes in the area that could be flooded under the action alternatives are very small when compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The mitigation measure has been clarified to explain that structures would be moved a short distance. Additionally, depending on the landowners' preferences, the structure could be elevated or flood-proofed to address the potential flood issues.</p>	Yes

GP\_LT\_1123\_937

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



Dear Mrs. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I am outraged that I have to take the time to write this letter. The fact that our Federal Government is pushing to remove four clean energy resources is ironic given the fact that this administration was going to be the "green jobs" leader.

The environmental regulations that are killing California jobs and businesses are now plotting to destroy perfectly good energy resources. The recklessness of these actions will show over time that you helped to destroy more lives, communities, and families by removing the Klamath River dams. The cost of removing these dams is approximately \$290 million dollars with no plan to generate a replacement power source.

Your inability to listen to the citizens of California is why many citizens are coming to the realization that our government is more committed to serving environmental activists than local and state citizens. **-An average of 80% of Citizens VOTED NO on Dam Removal in Siskiyou County, California and Klamath County, Oregon.**

Before blowing up dams why doesn't the government show the citizens what clean energy resource will be built to replace the power the dams generate. Show us the cost savings, and build the new energy plant before **spending a quarter of a billion dollars destroying a perfectly good hydro-electric energy resource.** -Hydro-electric energy is 10 times cheaper than wind energy, and 20 times cheaper than solar.

California energy costs are rising, businesses are leaving CA and many citizens are unemployed. Your inhumane decisions will not improve the lives of the citizens of California, but make it much harder for the people to pursue happiness (prosper). Based on the actions of the Federal Government I must assume fish and wildlife are more important than your fellow citizens.

The cost of dam removal will be extremely expensive. Since rate payers will be paying for this cost, this will cause a large cost increase on electricity to rate payers, including homeowners and elderly. I am very concerned about how the rate payers and tax payers are going to afford this increase in electricity costs. The actual cost of dam removal is largely believed to be in excess of \$3 billion and we will be the ones to pay the price.

I urge you to not destroy the Klamath River Dams.

Sincerely,

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

SCANNED

No address

Classification	1123_937
Project	
Control No.	1123_937
Folder I.D.	
Date Input & Initials	11/28/11

**Comment Author** Edward, J.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1123_937-1	Comment noted.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1123_937-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_1144

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:26:56 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Public commentary  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Ronald Edward Griff-Man <reg80427@gmail.com> 11/18/2011 2:01 PM >>>  
From: Ron Griffith, enrolled member Karuk 1930 11/18/2011 11/18/2011

643 North St.  
Yreka CA 96097  
Email: [reg80427@gmail.com](mailto:reg80427@gmail.com)  
Ph. 530 598-8447

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:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please reject KBRA 15.3.9 and the DEIS & DEIR documents.

These documents do not respect Indian rights, they include long-term discrimination against Indians regarding future participation in Klamath River decision-making, and they are not in the best interests of the ecological health of the river. The Klamath River situation is more complex than is reflected in the current documents, and the ideas set forward do not allow many citizens with major interests in the river to be heard or to express some of the additional complexity. If you will set aside these flawed documents then Indians and other disenfranchised individuals will have a chance to help decide these critical issues. I especially want to contribute and bring to light many important Shasta, Karuk, Yurok and Modoc Indian concerns.

Comment 2 - ITAs

Yours Truly,

Ron Griffith

[KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)

**Comment Author** Edward Griffman, Ronald  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

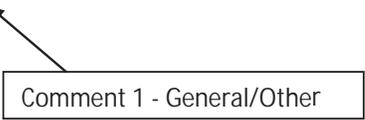
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1118_1144-1	Additional information on tribal assurances related to water rights has been added to Section 3.8.	Yes
GP_EM_1118_1144-2	Master Response TTA-7 Tribal Involvement in Future Discussions of Water Management.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_1124

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG. CA. GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:57:16 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd:  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Allen Ehr <[allen\\_ehr@yahoo.com](mailto:allen_ehr@yahoo.com)> 11/16/2011 10:40 AM >>>  
100's are dieing , and I don't mean fish people!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

allen ehr 541-660-3317 ( [allen\\_ehr@yahoo.com](mailto:allen_ehr@yahoo.com) )

  
Comment 1 - General/Other

**Comment Author** Ehr, Allen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_1124-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1220\_1103

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 12:58:07 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Allen Ehr <[allen\\_ehr@yahoo.com](mailto:allen_ehr@yahoo.com)> 12/14/2011 4:09 PM >>>  
from ; [allen\\_ehr@yahoo.com](mailto:allen_ehr@yahoo.com) You have no Idea what's comming be hind  
them??

Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity



**Comment Author** Ehr, Allen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1220_1103-1	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_636

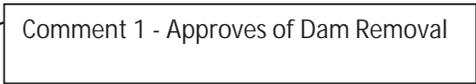
-----  
From: [nedengle@comcast.net](mailto:nedengle@comcast.net) [SMTP: NEDENGLE@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 11:11:52 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams 2  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: engle  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams 2

Body: remove those dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Engle, E.T.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_636-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1026\_321

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

MR. ERICSON: G-a-i-l E-r-i-c-s-o-n,  
 McKinleyville resident, former fisheries biology student  
 at Humboldt State University.

Comment 1 -  
 Sediment Transport

As I watched the presentation here, I noticed  
that they kind of went over the settlement below and  
above those dams as a fairly innocuous situation. They  
estimated one to two years for the sediment to move out  
of the system.

There is anecdotal evidence that that will not  
happen. Here in Humboldt County, many years ago, they  
had a dam called Sweasey. When they removed that dam,  
the sediment behind that filled up all the holes, some of  
them 60 feet deep, estimated -- filled up those holes  
with their holding places for the salmon in the  
wintertime -- I mean in the summertime -- plus it  
contaminated spawning gravels for miles and miles below  
that dam.

California Fish and Game, some of the older  
employees may remember that incident. Local residents  
remember it vividly and have not forgiven Fish and Game  
to this day for that action.

Anyway, if that impact is not addressed, in  
other words, that sediment should be trucked out and not

allowed to go down the river, to flush that river out  
might take another hundred-year flood. It's not going to  
come out in one or two years. It's going to take many,  
many years. And in the meantime, we're going to lose  
salmon production below those dams. For how many miles?

That's yet to be determined. Comment 2 - Costs

Also, I don't hear any comment at all on who is  
bearing the cost for removal of those dams. I'm guessing  
it will probably fall on the citizens of California and  
Oregon. I want to know if it's being addressed, as  
PacifiCorp, who is ultimately owned by Warren Buffett, I  
think they could probably afford the cost of the removal  
of most of the -- afford most of the cost of removal of  
those dams. But I haven't heard anybody address that  
situation. Who is going to pay for the removal of those  
dams?

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Ericson, Gail  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_321-1	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Sweasey Dam was located on the Mad River and it had significantly more coarse sediment behind it. Dam removal caused the filling of several pools beneath the dam as documented in Tolhurst (1995). However, Tolhurst also states that dam construction was also responsible for severe erosion below the dam and the pools downstream of the dam would have been artificially large due to the trapping of sediment upstream. The Klamath Dams have trapped much less coarse sediment and have not caused severe erosion downstream. Therefore, the response for the Klamath Dams will be much different.</p>	No
GP_MC_1026_321-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_479

-----  
From: [smevans@comcast.net](mailto:smevans@comcast.net) [SMTP: SMEVANS@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 9:43:58 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR comment  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen M Evans  
Organization: citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR comment

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: In favor of Preferred Alternative.

**Comment Author** Evans, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1110_479-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_864

-----  
From: Pamela Evans[SMTP:PGWAVE10@BELLSOUTH.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:36:36 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

From the information I have read I have concluded that it is Not in the best interest  
of  
US citizens to remove the dams on the Klamath River.

Comment 2 - NEPA

I am requesting they stay in place. If there are any more meetings about the  
Klamath River  
be sure every effort is made to invite Siskiyou residents and elected  
representatives.

Our Food sources Are important & Every effort should be made to preserve  
ranchers and farmers.  
Pamela Evans Rhodenbaugh

**Comment Author** Evans Rhodenbaugh, Pamela  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_864-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_832

-----  
From: Robert T. Exter[SMTP:ROBERTEXTER@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 12:00:07 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Be warned  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

That your own actions might do harm to your situation. You have responsibilities to understand what is constitutional.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

This idea the you can destroy the lives of local northern California residents by claiming it's for the fish, when you know that the removal of dams will cause dry spells as well as flooding periods, knowing that this removal will destroy hydro and jobs that can last; it is just a stupid act against society and America.

<http://www.redding.com/polls/2011/nov/poll-klamath/results/>

This is a poll from the Redding Searchlight showing overwhelming support against removal, and there was an election of local residents supporting these results.

I say that going ahead will also cause criminal charges to be levied against the officials causing this catastrophe. Yes I can see in the future with the rising concern being voiced that there will be legal battles that will incarcerate the un elected so called environmental officials that go through with this act of devastation. If you get my drift, you'd better not have me on the jury. I think there's a lot of news to report in the future.

**Comment Author** Exter, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_832-1	<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 HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.</p> <p>The referendum votes have been added to the timeline in Figure ES-2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). The reference to the poll was added to the citations used in preparing Volume III.</p>	Yes

**Comment Author** Exter, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_832-1	<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 HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.</p> <p>The referendum votes have been added to the timeline in Figure ES-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The reference to the poll was added to the citations used in preparing Volume III.</p>	Yes

GP\_WI\_1114\_660

-----  
From: [johnfay@att.net](mailto:johnfay@att.net) [SMTP: JOHNFAY@ATT.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 12:19:09 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Fay  
Organization: Cal Trout & Trout Unlimited

Subject: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support alternative 2 and the removal of the 4 dams on the river to help restore the salmon fishery.

**Comment Author**      Fay, John  
**Agency/Assoc.**      Cal Trout & Trout Unlimited  
**Submittal Date**      November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_660-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1106\_396

1621 R Street  
Arcata, CA 95521  
November 6, 2011

Ken Salazar,  
Secretary of the Interior  
United States Government  
Washington, D.C.

RE: Comments on Klamath Dams removal draft EIS/EIR

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

As a resident of the California North Coast for over 40 years, I whole heartedly support full removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River: J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2 and Iron Gate. Dam removal will reduce the toxic bluegreen algae that now threaten human health in the warm reservoirs behind the lower dams. It will reopen salmon access to some former spawning streams. If, as a result, the salmon increase in number, commercial ocean fishermen, sports fishermen and Indian tribes will benefit. For countless centuries the salmon have played a vital ecological role here, transporting marine nutrients inland and serving as food for eagles, bears and other animals. Without salmon, we would be sadly diminished here on the California North Coast.

I am troubled, however, by some components of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) that has been linked to the Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement (KHSA). It appears that under the KBRA, salmon will not be guaranteed the amount of water they need to survive in the Klamath River and in some of their upper basin spawning streams. In this time of climate change, precipitation and therefore total amount of water available in the Klamath Basin may diminish. The upper basin farmers, however, are to be guaranteed at least minimum water to meet their needs. Are potatoes really more important than preventing the extinction of salmon species that play a major ecological role? I don't think so. Likewise, I am disappointed that the KBRA will do little to rebuild the upper basin Klamath marshes that are vital if water quality is to be restored in the Klamath River. Salmon health depends upon water quality.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Comment 4 - ITAs

I am particularly troubled by a provision in the KBRA that will force the Hoopa Valley Tribe, our close neighbors to the east, to relinquish their water rights under the recent Trinity River Mainstem Fishery Restoration Record of Decision. I thought our nation had moved beyond breaking treaties with the Indians.

Thank you for considering my comments. Please send me notice of any future hearings or decisions regarding the removal of Klamath dams.

Sincerely,  
Frances Ferguson

**Comment Author** Ferguson, Frances  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 06, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1106_396-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1106_396-2	<p>Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>In the Effects Determinations Section (3.3.4.3), the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) states:</p> <p>“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). While mean annual flows would not substantially change from existing flows due to the lack of active reservoir storage (Stillwater Sciences 2009b; Reclamation 2012d), flow variability would increase.”</p> <p>“The Proposed Action would establish a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions in the Lower Klamath River. Flows under the Proposed Action are intended to benefit fall-run Chinook salmon. Hetrick’s analysis of Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) type flows showed the greatest benefits would be in years when production was low (Hetrick et al. 2009). Implementing either the KBRA type flows or the Hardy et al. (2006a) Phase II flow recommendations was predicted to decrease the occurrence of poor production years in the future by two-thirds. This would have significant positive consequences for Chinook salmon given their life cycle in the Klamath River (Hetrick et al. 2009). Dam removal would also cause water temperatures to become warmer earlier in the spring and early summer and cooler earlier in the late summer and fall, and to have diurnal variations more in sync with historical migration and spawning periods (Hamilton et al. 2011). These changes would result in water temperature more favorable for salmonids in the mainstem.”</p>	No
GP_LT_1106_396-3	Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.2-125 to 3.2-132) presents a programmatic analysis of potential KBRA effects on water quality, including wetland-related projects such as the Wood River Wetland Restoration Project. Under KBRA, wetland restoration projects are included along with water supply projects like the Water Diversion Limitations program, the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), and the Interim Flow and Lake Level Program (see also Section 3.8.4.3, p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24), to address the challenges inherent in balancing environmental and agricultural needs for water in the Upper Klamath Basin. Resource management actions implemented under KBRA as part of the	No

**Comment Author** Ferguson, Frances  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 06, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1106_396-4	<p>Proposed Action would accelerate long-term improvements in water quality, including those anticipated under the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and would help to support beneficial uses such as habitat for salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHS/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1126\_903

-----  
From: Ron Fernandez[SMTP:RAFPTOWN@SBCGLOBAL.NET]

Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 6:42:20 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Removal of dams on the Klamath

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

1. First of all removal of dams that produce the cleanest power available is absurd.

Comment 2 - FERC

2. The cost of removal would easally build a great ladder system for the coho to spawn if in fact they spawn the river.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

3. I highly question the intelligence of anyone how would back the removal of the dams. If they are in office they should be removed. These people, if in office, need to readdress their priorities.

Ron Fernandez - a concerned voter

**Comment Author** Fernandez, Ron  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1126_903-1	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1126_903-2	As an alternative to relicensing, numerous parties, including PacifiCorp, signed the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), which looks at the possibility of decommissioning and removal of certain of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Klamath Project dams. Alternatives 2 or 3 of this Draft EIS/EIR examine the possibility of dam removal occurring under the aegis of the Secretarial Determination and the KHSA (EIS/EIR Section 1.3.1.1., p. 1-19). By providing an unimpeded migration corridor associated with Alternatives 2 or 3, the Proposed Action would provide the greatest possible benefit related to fish passage; hence, the highest survival (Buchanan et al. 2011a) and reproductive success for anadromous species, including the referenced coho salmon.	No
GP_EM_1126_903-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1115\_683

-----  
From: [riverhouse@att.net](mailto:riverhouse@att.net)[SMTP: RIVERTREEHOUSE@ATT.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 12:38:13 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Preferred Alternative Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Suzanne Ferroggiaro and Family  
Organization:

Subject: Preferred Alternative

Body: I am writing on behalf of our 12 family voters and 4 children. The removal of the Klamath hydropower dams scheduled for 2020 is a huge step in restoring an amazing river system. The preferred alternative looks great. Please approve it for the native populations of people, fish, and habitat.  
Thank you.

← Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Ferroggiaro, Suzanne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 15, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1115_683-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1125\_924

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RELEASED		
NOV 25 2011		
COPIES	AUTHORITY	REVISIONS
152	✓ my	11/28

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

To: Mr. Gordon Leppig, c/o CA Dept. of Fish and Game, 619 Second St., Eureka, CA 95501

← Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

It has come to my attention that the Federal Government is planning to destroy four dams on the Upper Klamath River; one in southern Oregon and the other three in northern California.

This apparently is to save the Coho salmon. This dam removal will destroy clean and affordable electrical power to seventy thousand homes, and at the same time will release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation. This will make the river a stream in the summer, and a flood threat in the spring. Government policies are never in the best interest of the people. All government does is destroy without one thought to how it affects the people. The following are questions which I ask you to consider if you would:

How will removing the dams improve water quality?

The system of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool.

Klamath, I have been told, is naturally warm and polluted up stream.

The area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals.

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

Toxicity of river and aquifers may last one hundred years or more.

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

These dams provide hydroelectric power and provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes.

The residents of Siskiyou County and their elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings. Why not? Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin; the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa, and they have also been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are destroyed. Is this how you take care of the people?

Dam removal is a concern over the Coho salmon, a non-native species to the Klamath River. Why?

SCANNED

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 25 2011	
FBI - SAC, EUREKA	

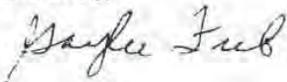
Duplicate cont.

Coho are now 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.

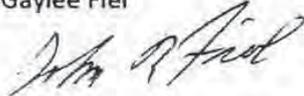
The Coho spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream.

Please do not remove these four dams and take the time to reconsider your position on this dam removal project, and for once let government think of the people whom they say they represent.

Sincerely,



Gaylee Fiel



John Fiel

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Contact information: 559-841-3456

PO B 404 Prather CA 93657

**Comment Author** Fiel, John & Gaylee  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 25, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1118\_800 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1125_924-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Bureau of Reclamation  
 To 2800 Cottage Way  
 FAX: 916 978-5055

GP\_LT\_1128\_921

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 22 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SLRNAME & DATE
		JLF 11/28

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am against the destruction of 4 perfectly good, hydro electric dams the Klamath River.

These Dams must be saved to:

- save the salmon & all the fish
- save ESA listed Eagles & their habitat in the Tulelake Refuge which will be devoid of water

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

- Toxic sediment will sludge its way down the Klamath River destroying salmon runs mucking up the environment affecting water clarity & purity

Comment 3 - Hydropower

- The 4 hydro electric dams have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes & business & has the potential to produce enough for 150,000. - How will it be replaced?

- Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money, besides the cost of dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake & fraudulent Restoration

Comment 4 - Costs

Thank you!

Classification	12
Project	
Control No	1128921
Folder ID	11331
Date Input & Initials	11/22

Julianne L. Figone  
 530-739-2933  
 juliefigone@gmail.com

**Comment Author** Figone, Julieanne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1128_921-1	As described in Section 3.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), the dams have been shown to be detrimental to salmon. Removal of the dams would be beneficial. Section 3.8 of the Draft EIS/EIR explains that the dams do not provide water to the Tule Lake Refuge. Removal of the dams would not affect the refuge.	No
GP_LT_1208_995-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_LT_1128_921-3	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1128_921-4	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.  The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) includes provisions for monitoring the performance of restoration actions and adaptively changing restoration priorities and activities based on performance.	No

GP\_LT\_1125\_932

11/21/2011  
per 10/21/2011 letter to BLM

Dear Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation

Duplicate of GP\_LT\_1121\_867

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
NOV 2 2011

I support the restoration of fisheries and habitat of the Klamath River Watershed but do not support removing the dams as proposed. The two alternatives in your EIR that I support are:

- Alternative one - no action
- Alternative four - keep dams with fish ladders

152  
my 11/28

**Do not release the sediment. Save the fish and ALL the aquatic life.**

An estimated 22 million cubic yards of fine sediment and aggregate will be released down the Klamath River if the four dams are simultaneously removed. Whether it is the height of the winter flows, or not, the release of this much sediment will smother the river system and kill all living organisms...many of them endangered. THIS IS AN ILLEGAL TAKE. No one knows for sure what will happen and no modeling ever portrays what actually happens.

Imagine mud covering one square mile that is 13 to 20 feet deep!

This sediment will destroy salmon runs, spawning areas, deep holes, and wash into our bays. Additionally it will negatively affect the water that is pumped out for public consumption as well as the equipment. This sediment will impair the environment affecting water clarity and purity! This amount of sediment will sterilize the river for many years.

**It has been admitted this is an "experiment" - we can't afford this kind of experiment!**

**Investigate the original statements for fraudulent information, use current real science.**

It is not beyond the scope of work for government agencies to provide false information. According to this article: [www.examiner.com/law-enforcement-in-national/u-s-judge-blats-obama-scientists-calling-them-liars](http://www.examiner.com/law-enforcement-in-national/u-s-judge-blats-obama-scientists-calling-them-liars). The feds provided "equivocal or bad science," in order to divert two years' worth of water from the state's central valley farmland, according to a 279-page opinion issued by U.S. District Judge Oliver W. Wanger in Fresno, California.

Furthermore, Judge Wanger also determined that many of the government scientists provided "false" and "incredible" testimony in order to support a "bad faith" preservation plan. Specifically named in the opinion were scientists from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

These very same departments are involved in the study to remove the Klamath Dams. How can we trust any information from these people?

**Hydropower is renewable energy and important for our future.**

The state of California has a mandate that 1/3 of the energy produced must come from renewable sources and currently 12% is produced from hydropower. BUT the state does not include this power in its calculations!! The four hydro-electric dams have been producing enough power for 70,000 homes and businesses AND have potential to produce enough to power 150,000 homes.

This is true green electricity. How many solar panels or windmills will be needed to replace this amount of energy? At what cost?

**Include alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams.**

The EIR is incomplete because it does not include other alternatives that have been provided. The federal agencies and CA DFG will not consider them.

**The federal and state governments are broke.**

It could cost \$450 million to remove the dams without tearing out the structure or removing the sediment. When these additional costs are factored in, and they need to be to save the river, then the

Classification 326-601  
1190948-2  
4-17797  
11/23/2011 J...

SCANNED

costs will go up dramatically. The FERC licensing and environmental requirements may be a cheaper alternative.

The Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money; besides the cost of the dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake and fraudulent RESTORATION. Nearly half a billion dollars has been spent with very little to show for it. How has these monies been spent?

Several federal and state agencies will spend \$493 on fisheries programs like, \$63 million on restoration projects on the Sprague, Williamson and Wood rivers; \$67 million for the fringe wetlands around Upper Klamath Lake and fish diversions for the Keno Dam; \$92 million for water conservation and ground water management; \$47 million is budgeted for acquisition of lease of water rights, water conservation and land management programs; and \$7 million for modification of dikes on the Wood River.

A total of \$338 million would support implementation of the water deal – things like paying for farmers to idle land and not farm, provide lower power rates to pump water; \$65 million for tribal economic development and environmental management; each tribe will also get \$14 million for fisheries management.

The Salmon River Restoration Council will get \$10 million for their projects. The Klamath tribes would like fishing rights on the Klamath River from Iron Gate to Interstate 5. Does this mean no one expects the fish to get to Klamath Falls where their territory is? The Klamath tribes also get \$21 million to purchase the Mazama Forest. The wildlife refuges get more water. There is \$100 million budgeted to acquire water on a year-to-year basis for environmental needs.

This is a 50-year act with funding only for the first 10-years. \$1.5 billion is just the tip of this environmental "iceberg".

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
MP-REGION  
2011 NOV 23 AH 11:58

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

*Please save our dams. Including the  
above dams are important to be able to  
maintain water for storage for times of*

It is for these reasons and many more that I choose Alternative 1 and 4.

Signed *Don & Bernice Feltner*

Address *P.O. Box 243, Cutler, CA 95534*

Date *November 21, 2011*

*need during  
drought.  
We  
need  
our  
dams.  
Thank you.*

**Comment Author** Filtina, Don & Dennessa  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 25, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_LT\_1121\_867. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_LT\_1121\_867. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_LT\_1121\_867 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1125_932-1	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal, and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.  Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP\_WI\_1229\_1187

-----  
From: [wyzaker@gmail.com](mailto:wyzaker@gmail.com)[SMTP:WYZAKER@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 12:37:46 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Dams on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Che Finch  
Organization: Self

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove Dams on Klamath River

Body: Removal of dams along the entire length of the Klamath river is a vital step to fully restoring Salmon runs, and bringing natural habitat and a delicate eco system back into balance along the Klamath river.

**Comment Author** Finch, Che  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1229_1187-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_817

-----  
From: Joel Fine[SMTP:JOEL@THEFINES.US]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 5:36:39 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Subject: Please DON'T take down the Klamath River dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Hi,

I understand that these e-mail addresses have been set up to accept public comments on the proposal to take down the dams on the Klamath River. I would urge you NOT to take these dams down.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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.

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

Please reconsider your plan to destroy the Klamath River dams.

Joel Fine

Saratoga, CA

**Comment Author** Fine, Joel  
**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 Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1118\_800 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_817-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1025\_258

October 23, 2011

**The Honorable Ken Salazar**  
**Secretary of the Interior**  
**U.S. Department of the Interior**  
**1849 C Street, N.W.**  
**Washington, D.C. 20240**

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
OCT 25 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

**Klamath Settlement EIS/EIR process**

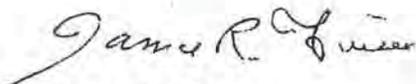
**Dear Secretary Salazar:**

Comment 1 - Alternatives

**I have just attended the hearing for the Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath Dam removal. The people of Siskiyou County have overwhelmingly voted to retain all dams. Voting in an official election obviously means nothing to the Department of the Interior. Why vote in America if special interest groups can overrule my vote? So, special interests have a PREFERRED alternative that doesn't meet the voter needs in the County where all the dams are located.**

**I challenge the process. Only one alternative has a full fledged EIS/EIR analysis. A decision made without full EIS/EIR analysis on all alternatives is fraudulent. The voters of Siskiyou County prefer option one, no dam removal. Do not decide against the voters without full fledged EIS/EIR analysis on all alternatives.**

**Respectfully:**



**James R. Fines**  
**17025 Patricia Ave.**  
**Montague, Ca. 96064**  
**530 459-3757**

SCANNED

Classification	PH-10
Project	13
Control No.	11573134
Fiscal Yr.	115-134
Date Input & Initials	10/25/11

**Comment Author** Finses, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1025_258-1	<p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes four action alternatives and a No Action/No Project Alternative to help decisionmakers determine what actions should be implemented. While the level of information on each alternative may vary in several resource areas, the overall analysis provides information about how each alternative could affect environmental resources. Decisionmakers on the State and Federal levels will take this analysis into account as well as all comments received on the document. No decision has yet been made on which alternative to implement.</p> <p>The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) will consider as a part of his determination. The views related to impacts on Siskiyou and Del Norte Counties are one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary when making a decision.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_153

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. KRIS FISCHER: Good evening, everyone, my  
name is Kris Fischer, F-i-s-c-h-e-r.

For too long, our community has been divided  
over natural-resource-related issues, as you can see here  
tonight. In the past, groups have fought over natural  
resources in courts with the only winners being lawyers.

It's time for us to do something besides the  
status quo. It's time for us to move forward, and the

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

only clear option is Alternative 2 in the EIS. I believe  
it's time for all groups to come together to the KBRA and  
solve our natural resource issues locally.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Fischer, Kris  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_153-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_416

-----  
From: Konrad Fisher [[SMTP: K@OMRL.ORG](mailto:K@OMRL.ORG)]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 1:38:52 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



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

Konrad Fisher

95568

**Comment Author** Fisher, Konrad  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1110_416-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. FISHER: Konrad Fisher, K-o-n-r-a-d F-i-s-h-e-r.

My family has been in the Klamath Basin since the '30s, so I now consider this home. I support Alternative 2. I want full dam removal.

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Basically, I feel like I want future generations to have what past generations have had, which is a river full of salmon and a river clean enough that you don't have to swim in yucky green stuff. And I feel like future generations deserve that, and we have a concerted opportunity to make that happen.

So, I would like to commend the many people who have put great energy into the EIS/EIR. I think there's many great points. And when I saw the Conclusion page, I thought to me, myself, the verdict was in, this is great. So, I hope it remains strong in the second iteration.

There's a couple issues. And having been a student of economics, I don't necessarily fault the authors for this. But to the extent that there are non-quantifiable or difficult to quantify issues related to jobs or tourism or sport fishery or the values of the lands downriver from the dams, I think all of those things it would be great to -- if they can't be

Comment 2 - Economics

quantified, maybe try your hardest to find a way to  
quantify them.

For example, there are studies out there that  
say that the salmon pot and the sport fishery is worth  
over \$500. There are studies that quantify the impact,  
the health impacts, on Karuk people for the loss of  
traditional diet. There are things to go off of. So,  
maybe find those, and put them in there.

So, I don't want the Secretary to look and say,  
"Oh, these are the quantifiable issues. The property  
values are going to go down on the lake." But what about  
the increase in values down here? So, I just want to  
make sure the positive side of the equation has as many  
quantifiable studies and numbers as possible.

And for the issues that shouldn't quantifiable,  
whatever the best way is to impress upon the Secretary  
that those are as or more valuable: intrinsic value of  
nature, obligation to the ancestors, obligation to future  
generations.

So, yeah. So, I guess that's my underlying point about the content of the document. And then, one comment about democracy. For democracy to work properly, there needs to be an informed populace. I have heard probably 1,001 arguments against dam removal, and a large majority of them are based on lack of knowledge or assumptions or ideology and not based on facts. And many

of the same reasons we say we want the dams out are the exact same reasons the other people say they want them to remain.

So, I would just point out that. That's about it, I guess. Most of the opposition is based on lack of knowledge of the facts, and I think many of the arguments against it are directly debunked in the document, itself.

So, thank you for the great work on it. And I look forward to the second iteration.

MR. LYNCH: Thanks, Konrad.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

**Comment Author** Fisher, Conrad  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_290-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1025_290-2	<p>The economic analysis in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) focuses on regional economic impacts. All economic impacts are quantified to the extent possible. A summary of economic impacts (non-quantified as well as quantified) is provided in Tables 3.15-65 and 3.15-66 (based on information contained elsewhere in Section 3.15). While Table 3.15.-66 includes impacts of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Tribal Program, other tribal effects are much less amenable to quantification. These latter effects are discussed on pp 3.15-45 to 3.15-48, pp 3.15-62 to 3.15-63, p 3.15-81, pp 3.15-83 to 3.15-84, and p 3.15-87, as well as Section 3.12.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR discloses environmental effects associated with the affected region and is not required to provide a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.</p> <p>A benefit cost analysis has been prepared as part of the Secretarial Determination process that includes consideration of intrinsic (i.e., non-use) value and non-quantifiable tribal effects. Details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a>).</p> <p>Master Response RE-2 Reservoir Area Management Plan.</p>	No

GP LT\_1208\_1174

*Priority 1174-180*

Shirley J. Fisher  
16730 Hwy. 96  
Klamath River, Ca.-96050  
*Re: dams*  
Dept. Of Interior  
Attn: Ken Salazar

November 19, 2011



I live in Klamath River, Ca., the area that is being considered for taking out the dams on this River, I have lived here before the dams, and seen the low water in summer, the stink of decayed fish, trash and alga, and then the floods in the winter months..

Comment 1 - Hydrology

I have a Park, rentals and pasture land that will be severely damaged by taking out these dams because of high water every winter storm. This is not a false claim: The River WILL rise and WILL flood all property below the dams, up and down this 250 mile long River. Do you realize the monster you will unleash if the dams come out?? Have you any idea of the tremendous damage that will be done to roads and bridges also?? There are a lot of people besides myself that live along this River and will be devastated by flooding. You have received many brochures I am sure, from special interest groups touting all the "advantages" taking out the dams will help the economy. How?? The expense of taking the dams out will be in the millions of dollars and then we the taxpayers will be required to pay for it. How does this help the economy? We would lose our very reasonable electric power and no one has yet to come to us with an alternate electric source. We hear "maybe" this and "maybe" that, nothing to assure us of reasonable rates, because they cannot replace Pacific Power as it now is. That is a fact also.

Comment 2 - Economics

Comment 3 - Hydropower

It seems to us who live here that your people are long on supposition, maybes, likelys and not one stated true scientific Fact for helping the fish let along helping the people. This has been documented by THE KLAAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT; SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF TWO DAM REMOVAL ALTERNATIVES ON CHINOOK SALMON OF JUNE 13, 2011. Please read this. (Enclosure).

Comment 4 - Fish

The answer to all of this is to install ladders around the dams, at a lot less expense. How can you ignore that reasoning? Saving our tax dollars and a lot of peoples lives on this River.

Comment 5a - Alternatives

As for the Tribes, we already give them fishing rights, and they continue to net fish along miles of River from the mouth up. Stop the netting and see the fish come on up the River unhampered. As they used to. Yes, in the 50s fish were plentiful as the tribes did not abuse their rights as the River stank from low temperatures. This River is a warm water stream, and not meant for some species of fish, like the coho, of which were NEVER native to this River to survive.

Comment 6 - ITAs

Comment 7 - Fish

We the people, really look upon all your responses, sending people here to tell us how you intend to ignore our pleas to keep our dams, as a great slap in the face!

I am enclosing a picture of one of the signs that used to dot the river banks up and down the River. Warning fishermen to heed the high rush of water every day foosed from Klamath Falls, 100 miles

Comment 8 - Hydrology

SCANNED  
RECEIVED  
Control No. 11096406  
Per I.D. 11810  
Date Input & Initials

Comment 8 cont.

up river. Many fishermen died from drowning. This is also documented. The Sportsmens Group put up these signs to warn the people unaware of the "4 oclock surge" of water that would occur. This will happen again with the dams out. You are not being informed by the people who remember the River before the dams. We do. We don't want to see our River full of trash again.

Comment 9 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

You must know, a poll was put on a ballot in Siskiyou County and 79 % of us voted to keep the dams. The people have spoken. Many, Many meetings, a lot of letters, have been reported to you, Mr. Salazar, in favor of keeping the dams. How can you possibly ignore our feelings?? And our common sense answer to keeping the dams: build fish ladders around the dams. A simple solution. And a dollar saving one. It is erroneous to say taking out the dams will create jobs: there is not one contractor locally that can match the machinery and crews to run them. Contractors will bring their own operators and machinery from out of this area. That is another FACT. We all know this. Taking out dams is a specialty contract. Not one our area can come up with. Another shot to the economy of Siskiyou County and Southern Oregon.

Comment 5b - Alternatives

Comment 10- Economics

This letter is long but so very sincere in my hope it will grant you pause, and listen to the people who live here, not the special interest groups, including the Tribes, as we have rights too. The right to live our own lives in peace and harmony WITH THE DAMS INTACT!!!

I speak for 79% of the people of Siskiyou County.

Sincerely,

Shirley J. Fisher

2 enc.

1940 - 1950's 4 P.M. SURGES  
Fishermens Warnings !!  
on the banks of the Klamath River  
Sportsmens Association SIGNS



Sec. Ken Salazar

**EXCERPTS FROM KLAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT:  
SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF TWO DAM REMOVAL ALTERNATIVES ON  
CHINOOK SALMON OF JUNE 13, 2011**

The comments below are from the report produced by the Atkins Company. This report was prepared by Dr. Daniel Goodman, Dr. Mike Harvey, Dr. Robert Hughes, Dr. Wim Kimmerer, Dr. Kenneth Rose, and Dr. Greg Ruggerone, who are all experts retained by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to give expert opinions.

- "The principal uncertainties fall into four classes: The wide range in variability in salmon runs in near-pristine systems, lack of detail and specificity about KBRA, uncertainty about an institutional framework for implementing the KBRA in an adaptive fashion, and outstanding ecological uncertainties in the Klamath system that appear not to have been resolved by the available studies to date." (Page i)
- It appears the Panel was given insufficient time for its task. "The scope of the Panel's task was a week of reading before a one week workshop consisting of two days of presentations and four days of writing and editing which was followed by about one month of e-mail correspondence, further reading and editing. The Panel was provided nearly 800 documents and web-links which would have taken many months of full-time work to read, digest and synthesize. The effort by the Panel was considerably greater than budgeted time, which was less than two weeks." (Page 5)
- "The Panel did not have the time or resources to examine original data or re-do analyses, even when such actions seemed straightforward and appropriate for the assigned task." (Page 5)
- In discussing the potential for increase in Chinook Salmon, the Panel stated: "... the nature of the uncertainties precludes attaching a probability to the prediction by the methods and information available to the Panel." (Page 7)
- In commenting about the necessity for further investigations, the Panel stated: "... The large uncertainties about the prospects for improving water quality have been acknowledged by a call for substantial funding for further investigations." (Page 10)
- The Expert Panel expressed its concern that "the" magnitude of the proposed solutions may not match the scope and extent of the water quality problem." (Page 10)

- Apparently even the Panel Experts contemplate a positive Secretarial Determination but then go on to recommend "appropriate investigation in the approximately 8 years prior to dam removal." (Page 15) This statement is evidence of how the political objective has permeated the science.
- In the Draft Report issued May 2, 2011, at page 25, the section on Dam Removal was entitled: "Condition 10. Dam removal must not kill more than one brood and must not have a substantial multi-year adverse impact on mainstream Chinook salmon."

In the Final Report at page 20, the section on Dam Removal states: "Factor 9. Dam removal does not have a substantial multi-year adverse impact on mainstream Chinook salmon."

When the substance of the section is examined, at pages 20-21, in the Final Report, the information remains essentially the same and the Panel notes such things that it is "likely to take more than a decade for bed fining caused by dam removal to be reversed" and that "sand storage and transport may degrade some spawning gravels in the mainstem for several years," and that the degree to which the persistent sands will reduce Chinook salmon spawning success is "unknown." There is a specific discussion about the effects on returning broods and a notation that if more than one consecutive run or brood is lost, there could be significant effects on the survival of the run. The County has seen other studies that predict a total destruction of several runs.

- In commenting on the Proposed Action, the Panel indicated: "As pointed out elsewhere in this Report, uncertainty about the likely outcomes of the proposed action is large and not all the individual elements are likely to be effective." (Page 21)
- "The Proposed Action is an experiment in that many of the outcomes are difficult to predict, particularly those of greatest interest to stakeholders ... however, as it is described, the Proposed Action lacks a clear program for scientific governance and therefore is not set up in an experimental adaptive framework." (Page 22) The County of Siskiyou has raised the issue of this being an experiment on many occasions with an unpredictable outcome.
- In commenting on the approach of the Proposed Action, the Panel Experts noted their considerable experience working with large rehabilitation programs, commenting that those that have taken the type of approach proposed have been ineffective. "It is no surprise that many of the actions taken under these

programs have, in fact, been ineffective and program adjustment has been slow." (Page 22)

- "The description of AM in the KBRA reflects this watered-down version in which the scientific activities are seen as external to the rehabilitation, and the KBRA as written has no provisions for the feedback necessary for adaptation of the program." (Page 22) It should be noted that in the attached comments on the recent KBCC meeting, it is clear that even the inadequate funding under the KBRA is going to be reduced in order to get a more politically palatable proposal.
- The Panel commented that the current biological opinion may require more water for suckers than is offered under the KBRA. (Page 26)
- The Panel also commented that the uncertainty about the biological opinions complicated the comparison of the amount of water available in the system between the Proposed Action and Current Conditions. (Page 26)
- Addressing questions raised about the feasibility of the current Biological Opinion Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives under various climate scenarios, the Panel had concerns that the Biological Opinion Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives could constitute a different interpretation of what "current conditions" were and thus, in turn, lead to different interpretations of the KBRA's proposed implementation and different conclusions about the probable magnitude of any benefit of the Proposed Action. (Page 26)
- The Expert Panel identified that the analysis of the likely composition of the KBRA was insufficient to determine if the KBRA could "adequately address the listed factors" and expressed "strong reservations" that the KBRA could achieve its stated goals. (Page 26-27)
- The Panel also identified that the Keno and Link Dams, Trinity and Dwinnell Dams, as well as water diversions from the Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon Rivers, farming and drainage of the Tulelake and Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuges, and proposed increases in water pumping, are all limiting factors on the possibility of success of any restoration activity. None of these issues are contemplated by the KBRA or KHSA. (Page 27)
- The Panel noted its encouragement with respect to the "framework" for life cycle population modeling, noting that there is a "long way to go" to have a calibrated and functioning model. They further recommend that such efforts be continued "regardless of whether the modeling is sufficiently completed in time to inform Secretarial decision." They then go on to identify the approximately 1

EXCERPTS FROM KLAMATH RIVER EXPERT PANEL FINAL REPORT—CHINOOK SALMON

items should be included in the modeling. (Pages 29-30) Siskiyou County has on several occasions raised the issues of deficiency in the modeling and, in fact, the Secretarial Determination prior to valid and complete monitoring is not the commitment that was made to the County. Commitments were made that "robust" and sufficient scientific studies would be done prior to the Secretarial Determination.

---

////

G:\Share\FERC\_CEQA and NEPA Issues\Legislator Letters\_Expert Fish Panel Reports July 2011\Excerpts from Klamath River Expert Panel Final Report\_Chinook Salmon 07\_12\_11 Bulet Points.wpd

**Comment Author** Fisher, Shirley  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1208_1174-1	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.  Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created by dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-3	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-4	Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.  The Chinook Salmon Expert Panel (Goodman et al. 2011) assessment was that the Proposed Action [dam removal] appears to be a major step forward in conserving target fish populations compared with decades of vigorous disagreements, obvious fish passage barriers, and continued ecological degradation.  Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.  Master Response AQU-6A.  Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.  Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.  Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-5	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams, which analyzes the impacts of installing fish passage as suggested in the comment.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-6	Master Response TTA-3 Federal Trust Responsibilities and Fisheries.	No

**Comment Author** Fisher, Shirley  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1174-7	<p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>As part of the Klamath Dams Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) re-licensing procedure, Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision in 2006 included the following findings of fact (FOF):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12).</li> <li>o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin , including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> <li>o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).</li> <li>o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).</li> <li>o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32).</li> </ul> <p>A complete copy of the decision may be downloaded at: <a href="http://www.fws.gov/yreka/HydroDocs/ALJ2006a.pdf">http://www.fws.gov/yreka/HydroDocs/ALJ2006a.pdf</a></p> <p>The comment, as submitted, is factually incorrect. Further, no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River is provided.</p>	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-8	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1208_1174-9	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Comment Author** Fisher, Shirley  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_1174-10	<p>The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimated employment impacts are modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region.</p> <p>P. 3.15-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR states:</p> <p>An important consideration in evaluating regional economic effects is how much money is spent within the region for construction supplies and equipment, and how many workers are employed that originates from the region. Costs for dam decommissioning were divided into expenditures that would be made inside and outside of Siskiyou and Klamath Counties. The expenditures assumed to be spent within the counties were used in IMPLAN to estimate employment, labor income, and output from dam decommissioning. Dam decommissioning expenditures made outside the analysis area would have no impact on the local economy.</p> <p>Reclamation estimated total dam decommissioning costs and allocated the costs associated to within-region expenditures. Dam decommissioning costs assumed to be spent within the region are described in more detail in the Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development (RED) Technical Report (Reclamation 2012a). The analysis assumed that the onsite construction workforce would be hired from within the region. Some workers would be brought into the region from outside areas. Money from out-of-region workers spent on goods and services within Siskiyou and Klamath Counties contributes to regional economy, while money that originates from in-region workers is much less likely to generate regional economic effects because spending from sources within the region represents a redistribution of income and output.</p> <p>Additional details on the methods and assumptions for the regional impact analysis are further described in Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development (RED) Technical Report (Reclamation 2012a).</p>	No

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

MR. STEPHEN FISHER: I'm Stephen R. Fisher,

S-t-e-p-h-e-n F-i-s-h-e-r.

Comment 1 - KBRA

The KBRA is not in effect and will only be in

effect upon dam removal, but it's being partly instituted now.

The fine silt from the dam floors will kill more

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

fish than the toxic waste in the silt. How can you say it

will only be one or two years before the sediment will be

removed from the dried-up dams?

Do you know how much rain and snow runoff it

will take to wash it all out?

Comment 3 - Water Quality

The removal of the dams will increase the

temperature of the water due to lack of water like before,

like before the '50s. The dams were put in -- like before

the dams were put in -- excuse me -- you could walk across

the river in your tennis shoes and not get your feet wet.

Why not bring back the dog salmon and the Jack

Comment 4 - Fish

salmon? They were native, not the Cohos.

Comment 5 - Hydrology

How does the flood waters only go down river

five miles and then drop off and the snow is melting off

also? We had -- all the tributaries are all flooding,

also.

What about the loss of recreation and property  
value all the way along the river?  
Who is going to pay for the dam removal? I  
believe the government said it won't.  
There will be no flood control.  
The new geothermal power plants being put in  
the lava beds will generate only 49 kilowatt hours.  
Thank you.

The diagram consists of five rectangular comment boxes with arrows pointing to specific lines of text. The boxes are labeled as follows:

- Comment 6 - Economics**: Points to the line "What about the loss of recreation and property value all the way along the river?".
- Comment 7 - Costs**: Points to the line "Who is going to pay for the dam removal? I believe the government said it won't.".
- Comment 8 - Hydrology**: Points to the line "There will be no flood control.".
- Comment 9 - General/Other**: Points to the line "The new geothermal power plants being put in the lava beds will generate only 49 kilowatt hours.". The box is positioned to the right of the text.

**Comment Author** Fisher, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_200-1	There are some elements that will proceed whether the dams are removed or not, while most of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) programs would not occur without dam removal or would be enhanced with implementation of dam removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response WQ-1E, F and G. Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-3	Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-4	In the Klamath Basin, the term "Jack salmon" is not associated with a single species of fish. It is a term commonly used to describe precocious males of different salmon species returning to spawn at an early age. For Klamath Basin Chinook and coho salmon which typically reach sexual maturity at 3 years of age, a portion of each brood returns as two-year old fish which are referred to as "jacks" or jack salmon. Because jacks return at a relatively young age, they are smaller than the adults. The term "Jack Salmon" is also used to describe some freshwater fish such as walleyed pike in other parts of the country.  "Dog salmon" is a name commonly associated with Chum salmon ( <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> ) because of their large canine-like fangs and striking body color of spawning males. Chum salmon have the widest natural geographical distribution of the Pacific salmonids and are encountered in low numbers fairly regularly in the Lower Klamath River (Moyle, et. al 1995). Chum salmon share similar life history traits with other Pacific salmon (e.g., Chinook salmon) such that adults leave the ocean to spawn in freshwater and their young migrate to the ocean after a short period of growth in freshwater.  Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species. Section 3.3.4.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on fish and aquatic habitat. Although not specifically analyzed, chum salmon, like Chinook and coho salmon, would likely benefit from improved water quality, disease reduction and a return to a more natural flow regime that would come with dam removal and implementation of the KBRA.	No

**Comment Author** Fisher, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	
GP_MC_1020_200-5	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>A significant amount of flood water enters the Klamath River from tributaries downstream of the Four Facilities. During flood events, any change in flood flow associated with the removal of the Four Facilities is not significant beyond Humbug Creek (see Figure 3.6-11).</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_200-6	<p>Only qualitative information is available on downstream real estate values. The Draft EIS/EIR states on p. 3.15-36, "All else equal, the removal of the four facilities including loss of the reservoirs could impact real estate values of parcels surrounding Copco 1, and Iron Gate Reservoirs in Siskiyou County by changing a reservoir view to a river view. The "Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report" (Bender Rosenthal, Inc. [BRI] 2011) evaluates potential short-term effects of dam removal on property values. The discussion in this EIS/EIR discusses potential effects qualitatively. Dam removal could also potentially increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to improved water quality and more robust runs of anadromous fish. The net value of the changes, and the time over which such changes might be observed in market prices, is uncertain."</p> <p>Whitewater boating, in-river sport fishing, and refuge and reservoir recreation are discussed extensively in Section 3.15. The Proposed Action would result in increased numbers of steelhead spawners and provide conditions conducive to establishment of a steelhead fishery above Iron Gate Dam (Hamilton et al. 2010). However, because these changes were not quantified, it is not possible to quantify the effects of the Proposed Action on the steelhead fishery. However, expansion of that fishery would likely generate additional expenditures, jobs, labor income, and output in the regional economy. The Proposed Action would result in increased abundance and distribution of redband trout in Upper Klamath Lake and its tributaries and a potential seven-fold expansion of the fishery below Keno Dam (Buchanan et al. 2011). The effects of this increase could not be quantified with available data but would likely yield a notable increase in economic impacts, given the size of the potential increase in the fishery noted. Regional economic impacts of the Proposed Action compared to</p>	No

**Comment Author** Fisher, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	the No Action/No Project Alternative are positive for the in-river salmon fishery (Table 3.15-50) and refuge recreation (Table 3.15-59), and negative for reservoir recreation (Table 3.15-47) and whitewater recreation on the Upper Klamath River (Table 3.15-51).	
GP_MC_1020_200-7	Master Response COST-1 Cost.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-8	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MC_1020_200-9	The Klamath Basin is on a regional electrical grid. Power is supplied by multiple sources of which this could be one additional power source. There would be no overall loss of power to the basin should the dams be removed.	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_056

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: R FLACKUS

Organization: American citizen

Title:

Address:

Email:

Comments:

Comment 1 - Fish

If this is for salmon - I don't believe it will ever work - The Klamath Lake is too shallow - too warm - etc. to support a good salmon population -

You would have to drain down the lake & Williamson river, Wood river etc. to get a good cold water flow through the lake - & there goes any storage for farmers.

Comment 2 - KBRA

I don't believe any farmers that are for this or "farming us tax payers" (or <sup>the</sup> government) for compensation that has been promised them during any water shortage year.

~~I believe~~ I believe if you are an opponent & the majority is in opposition; it will not matter the beavro of rec. & (money) powers to be will do what they want. I also wonder if there isn't some future plan <sup>over</sup>

**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.

in the works that the general public hasn't been

---

Told yet.

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

Please place  
first class  
postage here

**Comment Author** Flackus, R.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_056-1	<p>Evidence documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) indicates the Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period (Maule 2009). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin, juveniles were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to <i>C. shasta</i> (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin.</p> <p>The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through September and spring inputs on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake likely provide some thermal refuge year round for migrants. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake.</p> <p>The comment, as offered, provides no evidence that Klamath Lake would not support salmon.</p>	No
GP_MF_1019_056-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_782

-----  
From: Kelly Fletcher[SMTP:KELLYSPLUMBING@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 1:05:31 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dam Removal Coment  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

In the sixtys my Dad and i would stay in some of the abanded fishing cabins while  
loggin away from home.They told storys how people would storm to the Klamath to  
fish bringing money with them. Today there grown over from no use. The farmers in  
the sac valley complain of no water with sign on I-5. Is it true they sell there  
water rights to the citys for big dollars instead of farming.?

Please respond a "yes or no "

Kelly Fletcher  
707 928-5555  
po box 1272  
Cobb Ca. 95426

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1118_782-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

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

MR. JAMES FOLEY: My name is James Foley, James  
F-o-l-e-y. I'm a resident of Klamath River. I represent  
the mining community in both Oregon and California.

Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity

Recently the latest TMDL's that were done have  
determined that the Klamath River is impaired for  
sediment. Senator Whitsett took the microphone a little  
while ago, and he told us that 20 million tons of sediment  
are going to be released when this dam is breached.

This river is an ad for sediment. But it seems  
that when agencies and environmental groups want to  
accomplish an agenda, it's okay.

I want to tell you I was on the Rogue River in  
Southern Oregon this year. I was under water. This is a  
year after the Gold Ray Dam was breached. There is three  
to four feet of black mucky sediment laying, covering the  
salmon beds. But we are going to restore salmon by taking  
these dams down.

By the way, that muck also contains chromium VI  
and other heavy metals. We don't know what's behind these  
dams, regardless of what you've been told. 20 million  
tons of sediment is ludicrous.

Comment 2 - KHSA

This restoration agreement that was arrived at behind closed doors, it's perfectly fine for any group that wants to go behind closed doors and formulate some sort of a plan, nothing wrong with that at all. But when state and federal agencies are involved in it, you people that are with the state and federal agencies are putting your stamp of approval on an illegal process.

You know that, you protect -- you're sworn to protect the Constitution of these United States. There is no such thing as closed-door sessions to ram things down the throats of the citizens of this country.

You folks ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Thank you.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_194-1	<p>Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 E, G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI / Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_194-2	<p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>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 Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSA a valid agreement.</p> <p>This Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (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 the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the KHSA and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 of the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/">http://klamathrestoration.gov/</a> for the KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_583

-----  
From: [jford29105@aol.com](mailto:jford29105@aol.com)[SMTP: JFORD29105@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 5:54:53 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Restoring Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Julie Ford  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Restoring Klamath

Body: Please support Alternative Two - full dam removal.

**Comment Author** Ford, Julie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

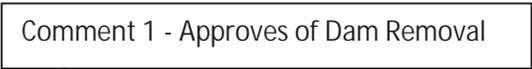
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_583-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_542

-----  
-----  
From: [j.foster@broadreachcp.com](mailto:j.foster@broadreachcp.com)[SMTP:JFOSTER@BROADREACHCP.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:28:06 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam (Option 2) Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Foster  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath Dam (Option 2)

Body: Please support the full removal of the the Klamath Dam. It is my wish that the Klamath River be restored to its prior glory and I don't see a compelling argument against it. Thank you for your consideration.

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_542-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_0928\_010

-----  
 From: Foster, Terry [SMTP: FOSTER.TERRY@AAA-CALIF.COM]  
 Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 9:02:36 AM  
 To: Jeffrey Norton; LELANDWONGMAN@aol.com  
 Cc: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov

Subject: RE: Math doesn't lie --  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Jeff,

I'm amazed at the simplicity of the problem (government overspending) and the absolute refusal to address it by the Senate and the Obama administration. I own some property in No. Cal. And the Secretary of the Interior, has already spent millions trying to convince everyone that removing three dams, two of which generate clean hydro power, is worth the \$100,000,000 it will take to remove them, so that the native Indians up there will have more salmon in their river.

I guess the purpose originally of the dams was flood control and energy. Now the power company up there is bribing (donating to) the politicians and bureaucrats that will remove the clean energy sources, so that they can have a broader and more expensive base for their (oil burning) power company.

Hundreds, if not thousands of protesters are of little consequence to these people in power, because they want the land returned to the way it was 100 years ago. Then they can feel good about their stewardship over the land, and further damage the economy of this great country.

Does anyone in the Department of the Interior realize the hundreds of millions of dollars that will be lost due to this misguided misappropriation of our tax dollars? More importantly, do they even care?

Comment 1 - General/Other

Terry Foster  
 Life and Annuity Specialist  
 638 Camino de Los Mares  
 San Clemente, Ca 92673

(949) 487-6631

I seek to exceed your expectations!

-----Original Message-----

From: Jeffrey Norton [mailto:jeff.norton@tribalengineering.com]  
 Sent: Wednesday, September 28, 2011 12:22 AM  
 Subject: Math doesn't lie --

If I am not mistaken in my arithmetic, apparently the folks in Washington DC (even the Harvard graduates and college professors) didn't do too well in their mathematics.

So here are the straight numbers.

Let us consider ONLY the debt, not any other data such as revenue (taxes) the government already collects from us. According to the LA Times (<http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/washington/2011/08/obama-national-debt.html>), the national debt is growing at:  
\$3 Million / minute.

Instead of multiplying out to get huge numbers that we can't contemplate, let's take a look at how much everybody would have to pay to make up the overrun. In the US, there are just over 300,000,000 (300 Million) people in the United States (<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/>)

To calculate the amount everybody owes, divide the debt growth (3 Million/Minute) by the number of people (300 Million) to get \$0.01 (1 cent) per minute. Doesn't sound too bad right?

Wrong - the debt is growing every minute of the year. There are 525,600 minutes per year. Multiplying, we find that every man, woman, and child owes \$5256 extra per year to make up the difference.

For a family of five - that means that that family has to give up over \$25,000 more to the government to make up for the spending craze.

I suppose that for some that is not too bad - but for those in poverty (<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml>), that amount is all or more than all of their income. In California, 15.8% are impoverished.

So, let's adopt the "Tax the Rich Strategy". According to FactCheck.org, about 2% of all households will make more than \$250,000/year. To make the numbers easy, let's say that we will burden only 2% of the 300 Million people (6 Million) in the US with the tax.

Going through the same process as above, we find that now each of these 6 Million people need to pay \$262,800 per year. Hmm - we still have the problem where paying off the debt is going to take all the money that somebody has.

The numbers don't lie. Raising taxes without drastic cuts will break us. If this is the best answer that our Leaders can offer, it's not the right one (see the math). Time to change the team.

Please check my numbers and let me know if you think the analysis seems reasonable. If you have some suggestions and comments, let me know. I'd like to start a more general distribution of this to try to persuade our fellow citizens that what is being pushed in Washington is not the answer.

Jeff

**Comment Author** Foster, Terry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** September 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_0928_010-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power. Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection. Master Response LAND-1 Land Use Significance Criteria.	No

GP\_WI\_1013\_030

-----  
From: [foxdenranch@centurytel.net](mailto:foxdenranch@centurytel.net) [SMTP: [FOXDENRANCH@CENTURYTEL.NET](mailto:FOXDENRANCH@CENTURYTEL.NET)]  
Sent: Thursday, October 13, 2011 8:13:23 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: No Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Del Fox  
Organization: self

Subject: No Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Body: It is insanity to remove the Greenest Power available. Fish are not more important than Humans. Dam removal will cost the Klamath basin thousands of jobs. It will destroy agriculture in this high desert environment... Annual rainfall is only 15 inches

Comment 2 - Economics

**Comment Author** Fox, Del  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 13, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1013_030-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_WI_1013_030-2	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No

GP\_EM\_1104\_351

-----  
From: Karla Fratus[SMTP:KARLAFRATUS@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 2:39:12 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Stop the removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

May this letter serve as a protest against the removal of the Klamath Dam!

Sincerely,  
Karla Fratus

**Comment Author** Fratus, Karla  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 04, 2011

---

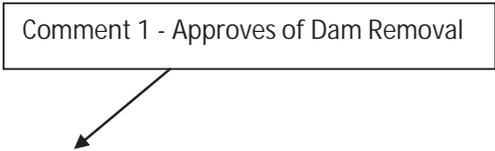
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1104_351-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_578

-----  
From: [cxfrazee@gmail.com](mailto:cxfrazee@gmail.com) [SMTP: CXFRAZEE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 11:10:56 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Cary Frazee  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath Dam Removal EIR

Body: Please take action to begin removing these dams immediately. Fish populations have plummeted and the river is dying. Please protect our economy, honor native American fishing rights, and clean up the river. Take the dams out before it is too late to undo the damage that they have caused.

**Comment Author** Frazee, Cary  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_578-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP\_WI\_1128\_920

-----  
From: [cxfrazee@gmail.com](mailto:cxfrazee@gmail.com)[SMTP: CXFRAZEE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 2:59:40 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Cary Frazee  
Organization:  
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal EIR

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



Body: Please act now to approve the removal of the Klamath Dams. This action is long overdue and is essential to the economy of Northern Calif and to the way of life of Native Americans with fishing rights along the river.

**Comment Author** Frazee, Cary  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1128_920-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

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

MS. FREEDLUND: Ali Freedlund. That's A-l-i

F-r-e-e-d-l-u-n-d.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I'm speaking for myself. I am a 30-year environmentalist, 20-year restorationist, and there's nothing I would like better than to have Alternative A, all four dams come down. That said, I am not an "ologist," unless you put an "eek" in front of it, and Comemnt 2 - Fish that's a self-identified "eek-ologist."

→ I am still very concerned about the flows that the fish would need and rather skeptical about the science behind those flows. And, yet, I cannot speak for that Basin, because that is not my -- my heart home turf.

My heart home turf is Mattole.

That said, I have to say, in my later, wiser years, I am a huge proponent of the public process. And not having been a part of that, I -- and I appreciate very much Felicia's statements that she just said. Not having been a part of that, I do honor that it takes a lot to go through a process where you have many, many different sides trying to go for some sort of solution, and that that solution will never be any of those players in that process's solution; that all those players will have to give up something.

And I guess -- I guess I just want to  
acknowledge that this has been a long time coming. I  
came here in the early hearing days of the process and  
was absolutely against the kinds of flow agreement ideas  
that were being bounced around. But I will have to say  
that because I was not a part of it, I honor that it  
happened and I honor that people got together and worked  
something out, because, like I said, I just want to see  
that river healthy again and those dams removed.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Freedlund, Ali  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_318-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1026_318-2	Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.  Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_720

-----  
From: [ali@mattole.org](mailto:ali@mattole.org)[SMTP: ALI@MATTOLE.ORG]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:29:28 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ali Freedlund  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam removal

Body: Greetings, I have worked in various aspects of watershed restoration and salmon recovery for 15 years for the Mattole Restoration Council, likely the oldest watershed restoration group in the country. The opportunity that you have before you to approve of the removal of 4 dams on the Klamath River is the single largest and most crucial salmon restoration project of the century! Having been admittedly skeptical of the process that guarantees flows to farmers, I can now compromise for the sake of the health of the river and accept the agreement that many different stakeholders worked hard to finalize. Please do everything in your power to remove these dams on the most productive river in California. Please approve of this process so that our children will still be able to witness a salmon run. This river is critical to the restoration of all our west coast salmon runs south of Alaska. Thank you so much for helping save the Pacific salmon, a species that has been here for 6 million years.  
Sincerely, Ali Freedlund

**Comment Author** Freedlund, Ali  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_720-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_730

-----  
From: [freeman823@aol.com](mailto:freeman823@aol.com)[SMTP:FREEMAN823@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 1:36:11 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

I urge all parties to leave the dams on the Klamath intact. We, and many others, enjoy the recreation, and especially the hydroelectric power that these dams provide. IF IT AIN'T BROKE....DON'T FIX IT!!

liz freeman

160 Cooke St.  
Crescent City, CA 95531  
707=464-3539

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author** Freeman, Liz  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_730-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.  Master Response REC-2 Transfer of Ownership.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_711

-----  
From: cheryl [[SMTP: CHERYL.WOODY@C21HARRISTAYLOR.COM](mailto:CHERYL.WOODY@C21HARRISTAYLOR.COM)]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 2:23:29 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Removal of Klamath River Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Sir,

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

Having lived in SW Oregon for 36 years and just experiencing two dams on the Rogue River removed---I can with accuracy tell you it has been a disaster for our future fishery. The sediment that was behind the dams placed a heavy metal and concrete slurry over spawning beds that impedes the fish under 50 lbs. from penetrating. Thus if those fish can't spawn, the future run will be dismal --at best.

The residents of Siskiyou County deserve better than this for this water resource and their family ranches and farms.

Please do not remove these dams.

Jim Frick, Broker  
Century 21 Harris & Taylor  
541 NE "E" St.  
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526  
541-450-8777

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Frick, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** Century 21 Harris & Taylor  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_711-1	<p>Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1A, B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>In this study and a prior 2004-05 study by Shannon and Wilson, Inc. (2006), metals were analyzed in reservoir sediments and did not exceed guidelines that would prevent their release downstream during and after dam removal. It is available at: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>. The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments contain no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1212\_1203

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:58:33 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Klamath Dams Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> cheryl <[cheryl.woody@c21harri staylor.com](mailto:cheryl.woody@c21harri staylor.com)> 11/16/2011 1:17 PM >>>  
I am a real estate broker in SW Oregon 34 yrs. and having just experienced two dam removals on the Rogue River---it has caused a disaster to our fisheries by depositing large amounts of slurry like concrete on the river bottom where the salmon have their redds. Please don't remove the 4 Klamath River dams. The people of Siskiyou County deserve better than this assault on their water resource.

Respectfully,

Jim Frick, Broker  
Century 21 Harris & Taylor

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

541 NE "E" St., Grants Pass, Oregon 97526  
541-450-8777

**Comment Author** Frick, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** Century 21 Harris & Taylor  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1212_1203-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1130\_947

-----  
From: Marion Frye[SMTP: [SI\\_ZEMOREED@HOTMAIL.COM](mailto:SI_ZEMOREED@HOTMAIL.COM)]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2011 1:30:05 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

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

Comment 1 - Approves of  
Dam Removal

Sincerely,  
Marion R. Frye

Marion Frye

68355

**Comment Author** Frye, Marion  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 30, 2011

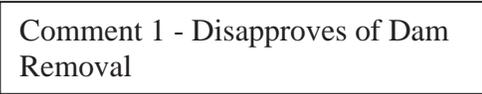
---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1130_947-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1119\_778

-----  
From: Bob Fulton[SMTP:FULTON1833@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 10:54:19 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



friends Think American. The Coho salmon chose not to fight in the American Revolution. They all went to Canada. Do not destroy the dams **Use common sense.** do not ever put lower animals ahead of humans. **You have been lied to** by environmentalist. who seek power and control over you and me. If you drill holes in the bottom of the boat in which you are a passenger, guess what? You go down with the rest of us.

God Blessed America, all we have to do is abide by his rules...we are made in his image, not the Coho salmon.

Do not destroy the dams....to do so makes no sense!

Bob Fulton, San Jose, California,  
vet, citizen of the United States of America, businessman, and regular voter.

**Comment Author** Fulton, Bob  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1119_778-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1112\_576

-----  
From: Tom Fyler[SMTP:TFYLER@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:03:48 AM  
To: [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov); BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Do not support dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Fyler, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1112_576-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1111\_621

-----  
 From: Tom Fyler[SMTP:TFYLER@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:42:18 AM  
 To: [KSDcomment@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomment@dfg.ca.gov); BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; DON MEAMBER;  
 Jacqui Krizo; [mkobseff@co.siskiyou.ca.us](mailto:mkobseff@co.siskiyou.ca.us)  
 Subject: Dam Removal, DO NOT SUPPORT IT  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Removal of the Dams on the Klamath is sheer Folly, as a retired DFG Fish Culturist with many years of experience my colleagues and myself total of 100 years of working knowledge on the Klamath system predict a dismal result of any type of removal or breaching, of the existing Dams. They were built incorrectly, with low funding, in a time when science was not as advanced as it is now, If the Correct Dam, was in place at the Location at Irongate instead of a low budget earth fill, which was obsolete before it was finished, just like a lot of California projects financed by the Federal Government, The People of the Great State of California would be proud of what was in place there now, instead of all this waisted time and money trying to restore a pigs ear into a bolt of silk.

Comment 2a - Alternatives

The Dam is not working correctly, that we agree on, but as valuable as water is we cannot afford to lose this oppportunity to fix the problem and still have power,water,and wildlife. FOR EVERYONE not a few.

Northern California does not have the population to vote equal to South California, but this resource, Water has a voice and we need to quit waisting it for a Biological Opinion, for what ever view it might be!

Due to DFG being sued from every direction, the Federal Government in the same position, the one thing that all concerned parties have in common is that everyone needs water to live, so lets give it to them, lets start by building the Correct Dams and Storing the Water in a location where it will solve a lot of problems, now and in the future. lets now raise the bar and the Dam to the correct level.

Property values, farming, Wildlife, Fish, farming, tribes,governments,towns,city's, and the People will all be better off with a very large public water supply, that can be diverted to where it is needed when it is needed quickly.

All the things that are being said will happen if the dams are removed, are not true, water temps will not raise,oxygen levels will not magically rise,there will not be more fish,there will not be more water for anything, there will still be algae, there will be a disaster the area will look like moon scape, the stink will be horrendous

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

← Comment 2b - Alternatives

Irongate Dam on the Klamath, MUST STAY, Add 200 feet or as much as possible on top of the existing dam, Or build the correct dam in the area just west of the existing dam, store the winter run off, then the water can be released COLD, and the rest of the Klamath River can be saved. Not to mention the extra water and Hydro Electric generation (MODERN, Pacific Corp. could get rid of the 1890's pelton wheels they have now). The Dams are broke so lets fix them for the benefit of all, not just a few .

QUIT RUNNING THE 70 DEGREE PLUS WATER DOWN THE RIVER @ 2000 fps when nature only intended less that half of that, low water levels when it is hot is needed to naturally control disease, the sun kills and controls the diseases when the water is low, the moss is exposed to sunlight and kills the copipods and bacteria the way the sun kills bacteria on buzzards wings, you see the Cormorants doing it to, and you stop diseases such as what happened in 2002 which was BIOLOGICAL OPINION by the way, Dr. Scott Foot of the USF&W Service did studies to prove that high water levels was not in the best interests of the River and that's a fact, along with almost fifteen years of experience working on the Klamath and 50 some years living here is how I know, there is no rocket science involved here folks Chinnoks need to be wet, with cool water, but biological opinion has spread disease all the way down the Klamath system with hot high flows, it (most diseases) used to end somewhere around Beaver Cr. With a higher dam and more water impounded , there would be a much larger cold water pool. You could run 38-40 degree or cooler water down stream in the hot months and spill or blend water in the winter months, still have enough water for a bigger Hatchery and wipe out all the diseases there are Columnaris, copipods, ich, etc. they could not survive in the cold water or at least they could be kept dormid, in less than 5 years 178 miles or so of the Klamath River could be saved and would look like the Smith River, the McCloud River or better, and be a world class fishery again. Don't believe me? Go over to McCloud Dam and see where the water comes from there, The McCloud is a very much revered world class fishery, (I fished every inch of it from the Village to the Millionaires Club when Pinkerton guards still road horseback on patrol for Mr. Hearst. 5# Browns & double digit bows on EVERY cast before the dam was built) this is just the first reason. There are many more not just what I have wrote here.

Comment 3 - Fish

The Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, (derived from Russian чавыча), is a species of anadromous fish in the salmon family and is the family's largest member. It is a Pacific Ocean salmon and is variously known as the king salmon, tyee salmon, Columbia River salmon, black salmon, chub salmon, hook bill salmon, winter salmon, Spring Salmon, Quinnat Salmon and blackmouth. Chinook salmon are typically divided into "races" with "spring Chinook", "summer Chinook", and "fall Chinook" being most common. Races are determined by the timing of adult entry into fresh water. The Spring run that you's to and I stress you's to exist in the Klamath has been extinct since the middle 1980's, they where the fish that would have went up the river, if any ever did, in the summer before the river temps got to high, the winter run also noted as the Black run or Black Salmon were only Know to be in the Sacramento System, so there are no natural stocks to start with, so anything else brought in from other drainage's, to restock the Klamath River, would just be a hatchery fish which is what there is now, so ramp the Hatchery up don't cut back in production like what has been happening, ( All you Commercial fisherman out there and business's that depend on them that signed on w/dam removal don't believe a word you've been told there's less fish out there by design) build more Hatcheries like Alaska is doing to

← Comment 3 cont.

supply & support their fisheries, start the down river ponding program back up along with Fall Creek Hatchery. Humboldt Co. Board of Supervisors Drafted a Letter to CDFG on 03/25/2003 declaring devastation to the fisheries, but the Department closed down Fall Cr. and cut back anyway, fully knowing the consequences.

The first few of the Fall Chinook that arrive there now (Irongate Hatchery) at the End of September, are stressed and weak due to high water temps and flows, and if you think that those fish are going to swim another 300 miles, and spawn in the Sprague or Williamson Rivers, your wrong all of you, most usually die at the Irongate Hatchery before they are all spawned which is OK because that's just the beginning of the run and there are few fish they keep coming in bigger numbers until they peak and then they taper back down to nothing, because a spectrum of the run needs to be retained so fish don't return all at one time, and a fair representation of all the fish is retained, and are spread out over a 5-6 wk. period or so they can all have a chance to spawn, The staff of IGH do an excellent job of mimicking nature and do exactly as they are supposed to do.

Comment 4 - Fish

Just about all the information gathered by USF&W and the State Of Oregon, Radio Telemetry, Trap efficiencies numbers, etc. have been acquired by the use of Hatchery Fish, so any figures that they have are SKEWED to the result that they wanted. This is true, Irongate Hatchery has provided hundreds of thousands of fish both yearlings and smolts to the USF&W service and the State of Oregon, and others, both Fall Chinook and (HA HA) Rare and endangered Coho have been supplied and used, provided for the sake of science. There are no native Chinook left that far up the system although the Scott and Salmon Rivers along with some of their Tributaries do have "wild fish, both Spring and Summer run but not very many of them remain", there has been too much interaction between the Hatchery and Bogus Cr, Shasta River Fish over the last one hundred years Plus. To claim there are any pure wild and natural native fish that far up would be very questionable.

These Fish (Klamath Summer and Fall Chinook) have been raised at least Five Different Hatcheries over the years, maybe more, the USF&W stopped all the fish at the Klamathon racks just East of Hornbrook in the early 1900's, I know some eggs went to Sission Hatchery and Fall Cr. Hatchery, who knows exactly where all those eggs were taken I dont know. In 1888 Baird Hatchery on the McCloud sent Chinook salmon eggs to New Zealand before Shasta dam was built,, because in those days eggs were transported great distances, for instance, eggs from the McCloud strain of rainbows were sold to the Government of Chile and taken to Belize (World class fishery exist there now because of it).

Now lets say the dams did come out, what in the world are they going to do with the MILLIONS and I do mean MILLIONS of warm water fish in the reservoirs now, they couldn't just let the voracious little feeders go down stream, or up stream, perch, bluegills, bass, catfish, black crappie, and punkinseed just to name a few, they would gobble up the fry faster than they could hatch. No. They would have to get rid of them somehow, ROTONONE would do it but look at Lake Davis and Diamond Lake. California poison the lakes to kill millions of fish sounds dumb enough for them to do just that, kill millions of fish to save a few Hatchery fish that nobody wants anyway or else they wouldn't want to take the dams out, not to mention the collateral damage to millions of fresh water mussels, and crayfish, Hundreds, and probably thousands of Ospreys, Gold and Bald Eagles, Great Blue Herons, Black Crowned Nite Herons,

← Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 5 cont.

Comment 6 - Terrestrial

Green Herons, Raccoons, Turtles, Deer, possums, Squirrels, Mt. Lions and Bobcats to name a few, from eating poisoned fish and drinking poisoned water, and starvation. I think not. Every winter when the Refuges freeze over the Eagles come to Irongate and Copco to feed. Every summer the Ospreys and Eagles both Bald and Golden return to raise their young, so just when are these actions (dam removal, restoration, etc) supposed to take place?

If this is about fish and the health of the river, poppy cock, all the accounts of the early fur trader's and explorer's will speak for themselves. Here's the facts.

Upper Klamath Lake (sometimes called Klamath Lake) is a large, shallow freshwater lake east of the Cascade Range in south central Oregon in the United States. The largest freshwater body in Oregon, it is approximately 20 mi (32 km) long and 8 mi (12.9 km) wide and extends northwest from the city of Klamath Falls. It sits at an elevation of 4140 ft (1262 m). The lake depth fluctuates due to regulation of its water supply, ranging from 8 ft (2.5 m) to 60 feet (18 m) deep at average levels. The lake level is kept within 1261 to 1264 m above sea level. It is fed by several streams, including the Williamson River and Sprague River is drained by the Link River, which issues from the south end of the lake. It is connected by a short channel to the smaller Agency Lake to the north. The Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge sits along the north edge. Since 1917, the water level in the lake has been regulated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Klamath Reclamation Project to support agriculture in the upper Klamath Basin as promised by congress. Prior to the 20th century the lake was surrounded by widespread marshes which were largely drained for cultivated land. The lake is naturally eutrophic, resulting in a high natural concentration of nutrients. In the 20th century, the augmentation of nutrients by agricultural runoff in the surrounding farming valley have caused the lake to become hypereutrophic resulting in blue-green algae (in Florida its supposed to be the healthiest to eat, sold there under the Klamath Blue Green Alge label) blooms over the lake (largely *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae*) The algae blooms turn the water an opaque green in the summer and afford little recreational use on the lake. Are the Tribes testing this water daily and posting it as unsafe too? State standards for dissolved oxygen are routinely violated. In 1988, two formerly abundant Upper Klamath Lake fish species (lets see weren't they tried to be exterminated?), the Lost River sucker and the shortnose sucker about the only species that can survive in the Lake, (*Catostomidae*), they only have one scientific name and I believe they are the same species or else they would have separate scientific names, even though they enjoy two separate listings, were placed on the federal endangered species list. So lets not blame the Algae blooms on the dams in Siskiyou County people, everything that the peoples who want the dams removed have said is not correct, removing the dams will not raise the dissolved oxygen, lower the river temps, and bring more fish back and restore the Klamath will just not happen, Lets see the science that will prove it, there hasn't been any. By the way who's going to take complete responsibility for removal if it fails, which it will. The Klamath has never been and never will be "pristine" unless we add 200 feet or as much as possible on top of the existing Irongate Dam, the Klamath River will be worse than it ever was. The Klamath Fisheries can be restored, but if the four dams are removed they will all have to go Howard Prairie, Lost Creek, Shastina, Greenhorn, Lewiston, Trinity, Shasta, and all the little ones two, because they are all tributaries to the Klamath System, And the fish will need every drop of water to survive, because if we rely on natural spawning to restore the system

Comment 7 -  
General/Other

Comment 1c - Disapproves  
of Dam Removal

Comment 8 - Fish

Comment 8 cont.

←  
it will take hundreds if not thousands of years for the system to restore itself, at the natural survival rate. If the Dams are removed there will be No Hatchery, IGH uses the cold water pool from Irongate reservoir to raise fish now. No Irongate Dam = no Hatchery, Ground water there has to much salt in it for fish culture. So all the Commercial fisherman, Farmers, basicially anyone that thinks removal of the Dams will benefit them, are wrong or being miss led.

Tom Fyler

ex-logger

ex-commercial salmon fisherman

Retired CDFG Fish Cultirist,(TECH,B)

530 598-1814

**Comment Author** Fyler, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1111_621-1	<p>As described in Section 3.2 and summarized in Table 3.2-14 (p. 3.2-147 to 3.2-158) of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR), dam removal would 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. In addition to the immediate water quality improvements that will be realized due to dam removal, water quality trends throughout the Klamath Basin are expected to improve over the next fifty years in response to Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation measures and resource management actions included as part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.3-125 to 3.2-132), resource management actions implemented under KBRA 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 Sub Team (2011) (also referred to as the Water Quality Subgroup), as cited in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.5, p. 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 National Park Service (NPS) Reduction Programs" can be found at <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>.</p>	No
GP_EM_1111_621-2	<p>Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).</p> <p>The comment author suggests increasing the size of Iron Gate Dam or building a larger dam just west of the existing dam. Expanding the size of Iron Gate Dam would not accomplish most of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). This alternative would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, advance salmonid restoration, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest</p>	No

**Comment Author** Fyler, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1111_621-3	<p>opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) and KBRA.</p> <p>Hatchery operations are only one of the factors impacting fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The Klamath dams are affecting salmonid fisheries by blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat, by affecting downstream water quality (specifically, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and algal toxins), and altering flows in sections of the mainstem of the river (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1 ). Altering hatchery management will not resolve any of these other issues because Iron Gate Hatchery is below the dams.</p> <p>Section 11 of the KBRA describes possible salmon and steelhead reintroduction plans using salmon and steelhead native to the Klamath River to reestablish runs in the Upper Klamath Basin. There is ample evidence and documentation regarding the fact anadromous salmonids historically occurred above Iron Gate Dam (River Mile 190) in the mainstem Klamath River and several tributaries. There is also ample evidence and documentation indicating anadromous salmonids, native to the Klamath River, would recolonize their historical habitat given the opportunity. Evidence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>o Hamilton et al., 2005</li> <li>o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• On October 16, 2006 Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision included the following findings of fact (FOF) in his decision (Administrative Law Judge 2006): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12).</li> <li>o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Fyler, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> <li>o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).</li> <li>o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).</li> <li>o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32).</li> <li>o US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/ISSUE 2(A): Stocks of anadromous fish suitable to conditions above Iron Gate Dam are available to use prescribed fishways (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 85, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 3).</li> </ul>	
	<p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p>	
	<p>Master Response AQU-30 BRT Current Status of Chinook Fisheries.</p>	
	<p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p>	
	<p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p>	
	<p>Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.</p>	
	<p>Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.</p>	
GP_EM_1111_621-4	<p>The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild strains of salmonids. Hatchery Chinook may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR</p>	No

**Comment Author** Fyler, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1111_621-5	<p>Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that spawn in the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65).</p> <p>A further response to this comment is not required under CEQA or NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (CEQA Guidelines Section 15088; NEPA Regulations 40 CFR §1503.4). Many comment author s expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA/CEQA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action. The Lead Agencies have complied with NEPA and CEQA at all stages of the process, and gave the public the opportunity to provide input.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR, In Section 3.3.4.3 (Effects Determinations, Introduced Resident Species), discusses effects of the Proposed Action on introduced resident species. In the Upper Klamath River, upstream of the Influence of J.C. Boyle Reservoir the Proposed Action would not affect populations in this area. Reservoir habitats in the Hydroelectric Reach, from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam would be eliminated and resident nonnative species of fish, such as perch, sunfish, and bass, that rely on these habitats would decline substantially or be reduced to nothing as their preferred reservoir habitat would be eliminated (Buchanan et al. 2011a). As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR p. on 3.3-131, in the Lower Klamath River, downstream of Iron Gate Dam a few introduced resident species are present, but habitat conditions there are generally not suitable for these species. Under the Proposed Action, conditions would be expected to become less suitable.</p> <p>Based on substantial reduction in the abundance of multiple year classes in the short term and the slow recovery time of freshwater mussels, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for mussels in the short term. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-7 (see Section 3.3.4.4) could be implemented to reduce the short- and long-term impacts of the Proposed Action on freshwater mussels. With implementation of mitigation measures there would still be impacts to a portion of the freshwater mussel population, and there could still be a substantial reduction in the abundance of at least one year class. Based on substantial reduction in year classes, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on freshwater mussels after mitigation in the short term. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat</p>	No

**Comment Author** Fyler, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133).</p> <p>The EIS/EIR also includes several other mitigation measures to reduce impacts to aquatic species in Section 3.3.4.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI/Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.</p> <p>The comment as written provides no evidence that fish and wildlife would be poisoned under any of the alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	
GP_EM_1111_621-6	<p>The Proposed Action is anticipated to occur over a 20-month period, which includes an 8-month period of site preparation and partial drawdown at Copco 1 Reservoir and a 12-month period for full drawdown and removal of facilities. Preparation for dam removal would begin in May 2019 for Iron Gate Dam and June 2019 for Copco 1 Dam. Deconstruction efforts for the J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 Facilities would commence after January 1, 2020, and all four dams would be completely removed by December 31, 2020. While loss of the reservoirs would affect species such as osprey and eagles, it is anticipated that long-term impacts to these species would be less than significant as they would be able to utilize newly created riverine, riparian and wetland habitat, along with other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges.</p>	No
GP_EM_1111_621-7	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p>	No
GP_EM_1111_621-8	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_114

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

## STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. LINCOLN GABRIEL: I'm Lincoln Gabriel, G-a-b-r-i-e-l.

I have lived in Klamath -- I'm 84 years old, I

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

have farmed in the Klamath Basin since I was 17 years old.

I understand the workings of the Klamath Basin a little

bit. And I'm against the restoration agreement and also

against the dam removal, a hundred percent. There's quite

a few reasons why and I'll name a few of them tonight.

First of all, the Klamath Basin Restoration

Comment 2 - KBRA

Agreement is not an agreement, it's a proposal. It's not

an agreement yet because there's so many people that is

not on board and it's just a proposal. That's about all

I'm going to say about the restoration agreement.

I don't like the give-away of the tree farm

Comment 3 - KBRA

and various other things in that agreement, so -- and we

wasn't even -- we wasn't the -- most of the ranchers in

the Klamath Basin, only three or four, was involved in

that decision and that restoration proposal. It was

behind closed doors and it's not right. Now, that's all

I'll say about that.

Now, about the dam removal. I'm a hundred

Comment 4 - Hydropower

percent against that, also. We paid for them dams at one time and now we are not going to get nothing out of them.

They say they are going to take them out but there's -- it's not a done deal yet. These are not a done deal.

Comment 5 - KHSA

These has got to be passed by the legislature.

Comment 6 - Hydropower

Now, the government now is paying for these solar panels -- it sure don't make sense to me to take out a hydroelectric power plant that is generating power.

Comment 7 - Economics

I understand everybody is all hot and bothered about the fisheries, and I feel for the fisheries also, but we have to be a little bit -- the ranchers and farmers have to be considered a little bit in this whole process.

Comment 8 - Costs

We have -- I was going to ask the question tonight: What happens to this money that PP&L, Pacific Power, is taking from everybody in the basin, but I had it explained here, I guess, to me tonight, that they are going to either use it for taking out the dams or rejuvenating them and putting the fish ladders in and so on, and that would be fine, if that happens. But I'm not too convinced that this will all happen, even if we go along with their restoration proposal and the dam removal, I don't know think these things is going to happen because, in the past, I have had things that the government has done to us ranchers that is not right.  
First -- (Speaker ran out of time)

**Comment Author** Gabriel, Lincoln  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_114-1	Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-2	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-3	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-4	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-5	Legislation, a positive Secretarial Determination and completion of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process would all be required for the implementation of dam removal to move forward.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-6	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-7	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No
GP_MC_1018_114-8	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	No

GP\_WI\_1018\_042

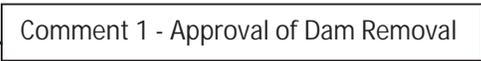
-----  
From: chris.gabrielli@oregonstate.edu[SMTP: CHRIS.GABRIELLI@OREGONSTATE.EDU]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 4:37:34 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkl edog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Basin Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Chris Gabrielli  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Basin Dam Removal

Body: I believe dam removal and the KBRA will be beneficial to the Klamath Basin and i fully support all efforts to restore the Klamath basin to its pre-dam state.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Gabrielli, Chris  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1018_042-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

-----  
From: Frank Galusha[SMTP:MYOUTDOORBUDDY@FRONTIERNET.NET]  
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 6:23:23 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: STOP Dam Destruction  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

The following email was sent to Ms. Vasquez at the USBR/Department of the Interior, which is on the verge of making a decision about removing the Klamath River Dams...

Ms. Vasquez:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I urge you not to destroy the Klamath River Dams. It has not been proven it will help our fall run Chinook salmon; that cannot be proven but dam removal could destroy the run – you do not know...you cannot know...because there are too many unknowns. You have no science to back up this move: NONE! In fact, there are many scientists who said exactly that (see attached example as well as concerns of the National Research Council within the past decade).

Comment 2 - Real Estate

If you do this it will be tantamount to a taking, an unlawful taking, an unconstitutional taking! You will destroy green hydropower, parts of entire communities and regions, the livelihood of countless citizens -- the very people our own government urged to settle in the Klamath Basin and Siskiyou County.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) (upon which dam destruction is based) was and still is bogus – it was never open, never transparent and was arrived at behind closed doors by a cabal of special interests who had literally black-mailed the emotionally and financially exhausted agricultural units that signed on to it. They signed on only to gain respite from the lawsuits and lead normal lives in exchange for a “certainty of water” – three other promises you cannot possibly keep.

Comment 4 - KBRA


 Comment 5 - Costs

If you try this, you will be stopped in Congress, the Courts, by your own pocketbook or an outraged public. The Federal Government is already broke. So are the states. You cannot claim dam destruction will cost less than estimated? You cannot know this. When did a government estimate ever come in low? I'll tell you when: NEVER! people and maintain already fragile economies that have been brought to their knees by the also bogus spotted owl controversy that killed the regions primary industries: logging, lumber and forest products.

In this case we must put people before fish and get focused on positive steps that will help the salmon runs. Look at the runs up the river now in California. They are on the rebound because we got a wet year and good ocean conditions. These runs are cyclic. The salmon will return, perhaps not to pre-1900 levels but if that's what you want stop commercial fishing, stop recreational fishing, stop tribal gill-netting, stop river pollution and start improving the habitat we've got. The salmon spend 83% of their lives in the ocean – that's the nursery and Mother Nature is in charge of it, not the USBR or the Department of the Interior.


 Comment 6 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I repeat: Do not try to destroy the dams, the power they generate, the flow control they provide and the thousands of hours of recreation provided by the lakes behind the dams and the Klamath River itself below Iron Gate Dam. You will waste more of our time and money – and ultimately we will all lose.

Frank Galusha  
 Editor/Publisher  
[www.MyOutdoorBuddy.com](http://www.MyOutdoorBuddy.com)  
 Producer: MyOutdoorBuddy Radio



---

---

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • MERCED • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO  
• SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

CENTER FOR WATERSHED SCIENCES ONE SHIELDS AVENUE  
Jeffrey Mount, Director DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616-8527  
Ellen Mantallica, Assistant Director [www.watershed.ucdavis.edu](http://www.watershed.ucdavis.edu)

Steven Thompson, Manager November 16, 2007  
California and Nevada Operations  
US Fish and Wildlife Service

Joseph Grindstaff, Deputy Secretary  
California Resources Agency

Re: Dam Removal, Klamath River

Dear Steve and Joe,

As you know, we were members of the NRC committee which evaluated the fish issues on the Klamath River (NRC 2004). In this letter, we comment further on issues related to effects of dam removal on fish, mainly salmonids, in the mainstem Klamath River. We wish to express our concern that unique and important opportunities to understand—and modify—the impacts of dam removal will be lost if the proposed removal of hydropower dams on the Klamath River is not performed within an appropriate scientific framework.

As you may recall, the NRC committee recommended that dam removal be evaluated as a way of improving conditions in the river. Removing the hydropower dams has the obvious benefit of increasing the amount of habitat available to coho salmon, Chinook salmon, and steelhead both in the dam reach and upstream in tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake (especially the Williamson River). Unrestricted flow in the fall, winter, and spring may also have benefits for adults migrating upstream and juveniles moving downstream. Salmon and steelhead populations in the system are clearly in severe decline and need all the help they can get. For this reason we are, in principle, supportive of current proposals to remove the dams as part of a package of actions related to the on-going FERC relicensing settlement negotiations.

First and foremost, however, we are members of the independent scientific community that supports the transparent use of high quality science to guide critical policy decisions and their implementation. Unfortunately, to date, there is a distinct shortage of scientific analysis of most of the consequences of removal of the Klamath dams. The Klamath is a complex, unique river system with a diverse fish fauna. In addition, the proposed dam removal project is unprecedented in size and scope. The US dam removal community has never attempted anything comparable to this. The combination of project scale and unique river system insures that unanticipated effects—some positive, some negative—will occur during and following dam removal. It seems prudent to make investments in developing the science behind Klamath dam removal that insures effects are as fully understood as possible, and that alternative adaptive strategies are explored. We think that existing studies (primarily in the 'gray' literature) are inadequate to provide reliable predictions about the effects of dam removal. *Most notably, there has not been a systematic, comprehensive assessment of the impact of dam removal on native fish populations of the Klamath, particularly salmonids.* This is surprising because the primary motivation for removal of the dams is improvement of these populations.

Simply put, a science program is needed that is transparent, independent, peer-reviewed where possible, and focused on the major uncertainties associated with how and when to remove the dams. This program should, at minimum, address the following issues that we think would help guide an adaptively managed dam removal program:

1. No entity, including PacifiCorp, federal and state agencies, and stakeholder interest groups, has provided sufficient modeling and analysis to demonstrate the water quality impacts associated with removal of the dams. To date, most of the focus has been on sediment trapped behind the dam. Given that this is a sediment-starved system regulated by a large

lake, sediment from the reservoirs *per se* is unlikely to be a major factor affecting fish and invertebrate populations of the river, at least in the long term. However, given the high nutrient and organic loads discharged by Upper Klamath Lake and the reduced transit times associated with dam removal, it is reasonable to anticipate significant changes in water quality that will impact populations of fish species, especially salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon. These analyses will be critical in guiding dam removal because the water quality effects of dam removal remain the top uncertainty.

2. Based on recent research, Iron Gate Dam appears to create conditions downstream that are conducive to the polychaete worm that is an intermediate host for lethal disease organisms for juvenile salmon. These conditions will presumably change following dam removal. It is not clear at this point if these conditions will improve or simply relocate upstream. If disturbance of the polychaete edge habitat by increasing flows is the main mechanism to be used to control disease (as has been proposed), how will this be accomplished without the dams?

3. The 2004 NRC committee recommended that Iron Gate Hatchery be shut down experimentally for a period of time, to study the effects of hatcheries on salmon and steelhead populations in the Klamath. This has not been done. Yet, the disposition of the hatchery and its role in restoring salmon and steelhead remains unclear. Indeed it is not clear that the hatchery will or can be operated once the dams are down.

4. The upper basin supports a population of redband trout that grow to large sizes in Upper Klamath Lake and spawn and rear in the Williamson River. When steelhead enter the system from downstream, they will impact redband trout and its fishery, given that the two kinds of trout will likely have similar spawning and rearing habitats, can hybridize and are susceptible to the same diseases. In addition, reintroduction of Chinook salmon may change tributary food webs (through addition of nutrients) and increase predation (by juvenile Chinook) on larval suckers, including the listed shortnose and Lost River suckers, as well as on other endemic species.

5. Despite press reports to the contrary, we have seen nothing that would indicate that a dramatic increase in salmon and steelhead populations will occur following removal of the dams. As noted in the NRC 2004 report, tributary conditions in both the upper and lower Klamath Basin are a major limiting factor in recovery of listed species and salmonids in general. For this reason, to be successful any dam removal program must be integrated with efforts to restore those tributaries.

6. Given that there are runs of anadromous fish moving up or holding in the Klamath River virtually all months of the year, it is not clear how dam removal will progress to minimize harm to downstream populations. We think a low-harm strategy is possible (e.g., by sequencing the dam removals) but would like to see it spelled out, at least conceptually, to determine potential harmful effects.

Analysis of these (and other) issues, will involve substantial literature review, modeling, and field research. If such studies are available, we are simply not aware of them. As noted above, a transparent, coordinated science program is needed to address these issues and to guide how, where and when dams are to be removed. After all, if undertaken, this will be the most ambitious dam removal program in history and is likely to set the standard for future dam removal programs. It should be done carefully, adaptively, and with solid scientific backing.

Finally, we reiterate that we are not opposed to dam removal. Indeed, we have endorsed the concept of dam removal many times and support it as a fundamental goal. But we do think a more complete scientific analysis on the effects of dam removal on fish and fisheries is warranted. An independent analysis that considers all the possible effects, good and bad, can only help in making sure that the dam removal process is conducted in such a way as to maximize benefits to the Klamath's beleaguered fishes.

Peter Moyle      Jeffrey Mount  
Professor, Associate Director      Professor, Director

**Comment Author** Galusha, Frank  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 06, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1106_395-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal, and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p>	No
GP_EM_1106_395-2	Master Response RE-4 Takings.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-4	The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). As plans and programs are developed under the KBRA, they will be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations, including opportunities for public review and comment.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1106_395-6	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1118\_791

-----  
From: [wolfhowlmama@yahoo.com](mailto:wolfhowlmama@yahoo.com)[SMTP: WOLFHOWLMAMA@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 11:27:39 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove All dams on Klamath & tributaries!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lydia Garvey Public Health Nurse  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove All dams on Klamath & tributaries!

Duplicate of GP\_WI\_1110\_480

Body: I also strongly urge: 2. Restoration of wetlands/marshes in Upper basin (incl. Lowe/Lule/Upper Klamath Lake), 3. Minimum flows for fish- comply with ESA!, & 4. Release (promised!) 50,000 acre ft. to Humboldt County from Trinity River for salmon/other species!

This precious river has been deadened/killed for way too long- Let it be healthy again! Do your job- Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildlife & health! You work for citizens, Not industry.

Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.

Thank you  
Lydia Garvey Public Health Nurse

**Comment Author** Garvey, Lydia  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_WI\_1110\_480. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_WI\_1110\_480. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_WI\_1110\_480 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_791-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1210\_1015

-----  
From: [wolfhowlmama@yahoo.com](mailto:wolfhowlmama@yahoo.com)[SMTP: WOLFHOWLMAMA@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, December 10, 2011 9:52:31 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Preferred Alternative! Remove (at least lower 4) Klamath River (& tributaries) dams!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lydi a Garvey  
Organi zati on:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Preferred Alternative! Remove (at least lower 4) Klamath River (& tributaries) dams!

Body: I strongly urge you to: 1. Restore wetlands/marshes in upper Klamath basin (incl. Lower/Upper Klamath & Tule Lakes), and 2. Comply with ESA & biological opinions/science- for minimum flows for fish!

This would certainly resolve alot of commercial/tribal/recreation issues, along with providing alot of jobs & healthy watershed/nature etc.

Do your job-Protect Our Public lands, waters, wildlife, economy & health! You work for citizens, Not industry!

Your attention to this most urgent matter would be much appreciated by all present & future generations of all species.

Thank you

Lydi a Garvey

Public Health Nurse

**Comment Author** Garvey, Lydia  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1210_1015-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1104\_356

-----  
From: Heather Gass[SMTP:HEATHER.GASS@BHGHOME.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 1:28:33 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: FW: DO NOT Remove our DAMs!!!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Mrs. Vasquez,

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I implore you not to remove our dams! They provide clean energy to 10's of thousands of California residents. The removal of these dams will destroy the only economy that is left in the Siskiyou area and that is ranching. The livelihoods of those living in that area will forever be lost. The idea that removing the dams will save the coho is untrue. Once all the sediment that has been built up behind the dams is released it will kill all the fish.

Comment 2 - Fish

The people of Siskiyou overwhelming voted not to remove the dams. Why are you not listening? We the people DO NOT WANT THE DAMS REMOVED!!! STOP this action now!

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Gass, Heather  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 04, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1104_356-1	<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-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Table 3.15-21 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) shows that agriculture is from 6% to 10% of the regional economy for Klamath, Modoc, and Siskiyou Counties.</p> <p>The outcome of the voter referendums in Siskiyou and Klamath Counties were added to the timeline in Figure ES-2.</p>	Yes
GP_EM_1104_356-2	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1104\_362

-----  
From: Glenn Gelineau[SMTP:GLENNG2@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 12:30:54 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Save The Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear MS. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am writing today to express my support to save the Dams on the Klamath river. These dams provide critical watershed, a source of clean energy, a source of water for fire suppression in our forests, but most importantly to save the livelihoods of our ranchers and farmers and their way of life. This area is also a great source of food that feeds untold numbers of people. This is critical we must save our dams.

Glenn Gelineau

**Comment Author** Gelineau, Glenn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 04, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1104_362-1	<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 HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>The assessment of the alternatives' effects on Fire Suppression is presented in Section 3.18. Draft EIS/EIR Table 3.15-21 shows that agriculture is from 6% to 10% of the regional economy for Klamath, Modoc and Siskiyou counties.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1227\_1210

-----  
 From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]  
 Sent: Tuesday, December 27, 2011 10:38:58 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: EIS/EIR COMMENT  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

← Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1021\_107

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, Ca. 96097

Dec. 27, 2011

#### **RESPONSE TO EIS/EIR REGARDING KBRA AND KHSA**

Removal of Coho Salmon from the Endangered Species List will negate the entire premise for both the KHSA and the KBRA. Review the following data regarding the non indigenous status of the Coho Salmon and understand that there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list a non indigenous species.

#### **Statement identifying the taxon**

Coho Salmon, Silver Salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch...a salmonid which is a vertebrate fish. Based on historical evidence Coho Salmon located within the Klamath River are as a result of plantings in 1895, 1895, multiple plantings in the 1960's and 1980's **from multiple sources**. According to the **Expert Science Panel 4-25-2011** "it is to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon."

[FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11](#) Therefore, no single subspecies of Coho Salmon can be identified as being exclusive to the Klamath River.

#### **Proposed Removal of Klamath Basin Hydroelectric Dams**

#### **Other Natural Occurances or human related activities**

Nature--Estuarine destruction--predation--over fishing--by catch--Ocean temperature, climatic changes. The Federal ESA has no provision for listing a non-indigenous species and there is no historical evidence that Coho Salmon were ever indigenous in the Klamath River Basin. The present listing by California ESA and NMFS has been based upon erroneous data and should be removed from the endangered or threatened listing under the California and Federal ESA. In addition to same the following data clearly indicates that National Marine Fisheries Service ignored the science that was available to them and instead relied upon "junk science".

Duplicate Cont.

### Historical Coho Salmon

**Fish & Game cannot document that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River.** After each subsequent plantings there was a rise in returning Coho for the following three years, however, without further plantings Coho levels again dropped. With perceived improved hatchery and downriver conditions as a result of Iron Gate Dam construction, three additional attempts at planting were made utilizing Coho imported from previously untested watersheds. Two of the three attempts failed before the final trial using Coho of Cascadia origin was determined to be marginally successful. That trial planting was considered responsible for the present minimal upper midstem river returns. As a scientist, I would classify these failed plantings as an unsuccessful experiment. In 2001 the Karuk Tribal Council stated that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath River prior to plantings.

“Although it cannot be determined with absolute certainty that the 1895 stocking did not result in a portion of the runs observed 15 years later in the Klamath River, this initial stocking was likely too small and in the wrong area to have had much chance of establishing a new, self reproducing population in the upper Klamath River and tributaries. At least some portion of the eggs reared and released in the Trinity system in 1895 originated from Redwood Creek; a much smaller system. Redwood Creek coho salmon are specifically adapted to swimming relatively short distances (<60 miles) to reach their customary spawning areas. It seems unlikely these fish could have strayed the additional 150 river-miles necessary to reach the upper Klamath River to successfully establish a new run. Further, the eggs hatched and reared at Fort Gaston had

opportunity to imprint to the Trinity River, and this also would have reduced the chances of straying to the upper portions of the Klamath. Finally, as reported by the Klamath River Basin Fishery Task Force (1991)”.

SOURCE: **APPENDIX D.**

### **HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE OF COHO SALMON IN THE UPPER**

#### **KLAMATH, SHASTA, AND SCOTT RIVERS.**

California Department of Fish and Game

Northern California and North Coast Region

February 2002

(For complete document go to)

[http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL\\_SH/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002\\_D.pdf](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf)

### **2002 California Position on Coho Salmon**

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings. To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that “**Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California**” some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. “**Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification**” (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial



Duplicate cont.

plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River. Based on NMFS statements and (proof) there is little doubt that any court in the land would throw out this ridiculous claim of (proof).

SOURCE: **APPENDIX D.**

#### **HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE OF COHO SALMON IN THE UPPER**

#### **KLAMATH, SHASTA, AND SCOTT RIVERS.**

California Department of Fish and Game

Northern California and North Coast Region

February 2002

(For complete document go to)

[http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL\\_SH/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002\\_D.pdf](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf)

#### **2003 California Position on Salmon Runs**

The Fish & Game report published in 2003 indicated the following: **“The Department of Fish & Game concludes that low flows and other flow related factors (eg; fish passage and fish density) caused of the 2002 fish kill on the lower Klamath River. Furthermore, of the conditions that can cause or exacerbate a fish kill, flow is the only factor that can be controlled to any degree. Flow is regulated by upstream reservoirs operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation on both the Klamath and Trinity Rivers.”** Without regulatory flow and reservoirs of water in a dry year The Fall Run of Chinook will be seriously endangered as historically the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and Fall.

#### **Source:**

**State of California**

**The Resource Agency**

**Department of Fish & Game**

**September 2002 Klamath River Fish Kill**

**Preliminary Analysis of Contributing Factors**

#### **2006 California Position on Coho Salmon**

Duplicate cont.

California Fish & Game Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book published in December 2006 does NOT list Coho Salmon as being present in California waters. This information alone should make it clear that California Fish & Game do not consider Coho Salmon native to the Klamath River, or for that matter, California waters at all. Consider that **“Coho populations in California waters have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon.”**

**SOURCE:**

**Klamath River Expert Panel**

**FINAL REPORT**

**Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives**

**on Coho Salmon and Steelhead**

**April 25, 2011**

(For complete document go to)

[FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11](#)

**In 2001, Not one person on the Karuk Tribal Council believed that Coho salmon were native to the Klamath River.**

Within the Tribe's jurisdiction between Bluff Creek and Clear Creek on the California portion of the Klamath River, which is approximately between 91 and 140 miles below the lowest slated dam, Iron Gate, for removal this statement is reflected for example, in the minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001: Discussion was had by the Tribal Council and whether or not they [Coho] were ever present in the main streams and tributaries... ..“Council states **“it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present“**, and also the comment was made that if they were never here, then **“they should not be encouraged to come back.”** .

The following minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001 were given to us by Gary Lake, Member of the Tribal Council Meeting on that date.

National Marine Fisheries Service, in the Karuk Council minutes, attempted to manipulate the Karuk into admitting they were indigenous and were promised that if they capitulated the NMFS presence would disappear. See copies of Karuk Tribal Council Meeting minutes below:

**\*Note: Minutes were not readable in received email.**

Comment 1 - Fish

**Shasta Tribe has held that Coho Salmon were never in the Klamath Basin.** The Shasta Tribe has been on the Klamath for centuries and they clearly state that Coho Salmon were never in the river prior to 1895.

**POPULATION TRENDS**

It becomes clear that Coho Salmon population in the Pacific Northwest is not declining and that the Coho have moved North into cooler Alaskan waters as a result of the historic rise in Pacific Ocean


 Comment 1 cont.

Temperature. In 2006 the total tonnage of Coho Salmon taken in the Pacific Northwest was 7,000 metric tons and in 2010 the total take was 16,000 metric tons according to National Marine Fisheries Service data. It would appear that the general population of Coho Salmon is doing very well in the Pacific Northwest. However, in 1950 55% of Coho were taken in Alaskan waters and due to a historic warming of the Pacific Ocean the Coho have moved North and in 2010 91% of Coho were taken in Alaskan waters. Decreased landings in California, Oregon and Washington are not as a result of dams, farming, mining or other man related projects. Prior to the warming of the Pacific Ocean the landings in 1950 of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was only 55%. This data alone negates the listing by California Endangered Species

Act and National Marine Fisheries Service for Coho Salmon in any Evolutionary Significant Unit south of Alaskan waters.

Year : From: 1950 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : California

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1952	SALMON, COHO	340.5	750,600	135,108
1953	SALMON, COHO	267.3	589,200	126,679
1954	SALMON, COHO	193.5	426,700	110,942
1955	SALMON, COHO	155.0	341,800	85,471
1956	SALMON, COHO	331.8	731,500	197,518
1957	SALMON, COHO	213.5	470,600	127,065
1958	SALMON, COHO	135.4	298,600	131,782

1959	SALMON, COHO	276.4	609,300	231,534
1960	SALMON, COHO	102.1	225,000	97,382
1961	SALMON, COHO	243.6	537,000	188,090
1962	SALMON, COHO	168.5	371,400	134,148
1963	SALMON, COHO	462.5	1,019,600	336,407
1964	SALMON, COHO	870.3	1,918,700	680,967
1965	SALMON, COHO	1,060.1	2,337,100	855,512
1966	SALMON, COHO	518.6	1,143,200	427,543
1967	SALMON, COHO	1,565.0	3,450,200	1,619,478
1968	SALMON, COHO	1,060.7	2,338,500	1,130,736
1969	SALMON, COHO	560.0	1,234,500	582,819
1970	SALMON, COHO	608.9	1,342,300	676,937

1971	SALMON, COHO	1, 444. 8	3, 185, 100	1, 533, 331
1972	SALMON, COHO	985. 0	2, 171, 500	1, 499, 394
1973	SALMON, COHO	1, 293. 9	2, 852, 600	2, 305, 159
1974	SALMON, COHO	1, 678. 4	3, 700, 100	2, 963, 241
1975	SALMON, COHO	511. 8	1, 128, 400	843, 010
1976	SALMON, COHO	1, 458. 0	3, 214, 200	3, 509, 280
1977	SALMON, COHO	135. 3	298, 200	367, 445
1978	SALMON, COHO	600. 0	1, 322, 800	1, 597, 976
1979	SALMON, COHO	542. 6	1, 196, 119	2, 622, 696
1980	SALMON, COHO	136. 4	300, 783	409, 245
1981	SALMON, COHO	249. 0	548, 945	809, 798
1982	SALMON, COHO	287. 6	634, 023	802, 817

1983	SALMON, COHO	138.9	306,167	328,142
1984	SALMON, COHO	181.1	399,234	700,302
1985	SALMON, COHO	42.1	92,798	127,853
1986	SALMON, COHO	104.2	229,708	236,172
1987	SALMON, COHO	128.4	283,023	493,172
1988	SALMON, COHO	166.9	367,946	707,164
1989	SALMON, COHO	121.0	266,748	392,732
1990	SALMON, COHO	163.3	360,058	620,814
1991	SALMON, COHO	238.4	525,537	692,878
1992	SALMON, COHO	5.8	12,746	18,074
GRAND TOTALS:	-	19,746.2	43,532,535	31,456,813

Year : From: 1950 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : Alaska

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1950	SALMON, COHO	10, 193. 1	22, 471, 632	2, 685, 084
1951	SALMON, COHO	16, 456. 3	36, 279, 648	5, 103, 591
1952	SALMON, COHO	9, 932. 9	21, 897, 999	3, 116, 287
1953	SALMON, COHO	6, 459. 0	14, 239, 611	1, 538, 045
1954	SALMON, COHO	10, 242. 8	22, 581, 243	2, 551, 797
1955	SALMON, COHO	7, 486. 8	16, 505, 325	2, 260, 418
1956	SALMON, COHO	6, 053. 8	13, 346, 217	1, 769, 561
1957	SALMON, COHO	6, 554. 3	14, 449, 608	2, 112, 032
1958	SALMON, COHO	5, 949. 4	13, 116, 144	2, 221, 424

1959	SALMON, COHO	5, 376. 1	11, 852, 122	2, 369, 578
1960	SALMON, COHO	4, 332. 5	9, 551, 430	2, 189, 426
1961	SALMON, COHO	5, 164. 6	11, 385, 800	1, 997, 400
1962	SALMON, COHO	6, 909. 0	15, 231, 500	3, 161, 960
1963	SALMON, COHO	7, 974. 8	17, 581, 200	3, 008, 820
1964	SALMON, COHO	9, 504. 6	20, 953, 900	3, 582, 060
1965	SALMON, COHO	8, 013. 2	17, 666, 000	4, 362, 380
1966	SALMON, COHO	7, 308. 8	16, 112, 900	3, 705, 314
1967	SALMON, COHO	5, 906. 8	13, 022, 100	3, 342, 775
1968	SALMON, COHO	9, 511. 2	20, 968, 400	5, 361, 644
1969	SALMON, COHO	3, 644. 0	8, 033, 600	2, 225, 493
1970	SALMON, COHO	5, 396. 9	11, 898, 000	3, 511, 808

1971	SALMON, COHO	5, 198. 0	11, 459, 500	2, 820, 143
1972	SALMON, COHO	5, 900. 0	13, 007, 200	5, 738, 343
1973	SALMON, COHO	4, 461. 9	9, 836, 800	7, 398, 504
1974	SALMON, COHO	5, 815. 2	12, 820, 300	8, 735, 690
1975	SALMON, COHO	3, 225. 0	7, 109, 800	4, 248, 922
1976	SALMON, COHO	5, 061. 6	11, 158, 900	10, 064, 532
1977	SALMON, COHO	6, 986. 9	15, 403, 400	14, 624, 824
1978	SALMON, COHO	9, 062. 4	19, 978, 862	22, 194, 355
1979	SALMON, COHO	10, 851. 1	23, 922, 428	31, 365, 428
1980	SALMON, COHO	10, 171. 7	22, 424, 631	17, 934, 564
1981	SALMON, COHO	11, 688. 0	25, 767, 321	23, 613, 739
1982	SALMON, COHO	21, 029. 4	46, 361, 352	39, 851, 898

1983	SALMON, COHO	12, 115. 2	26, 709, 237	16, 133, 851
1984	SALMON, COHO	20, 047. 9	44, 197, 532	42, 490, 105
1985	SALMON, COHO	21, 328. 7	47, 021, 270	42, 424, 022
1986	SALMON, COHO	20, 523. 5	45, 246, 206	41, 034, 415
1987	SALMON, COHO	11, 211. 9	24, 717, 758	28, 175, 674
1988	SALMON, COHO	16, 011. 6	35, 299, 092	61, 581, 492
1989	SALMON, COHO	14, 776. 7	32, 576, 702	26, 771, 741
1990	SALMON, COHO	17, 537. 4	38, 662, 920	39, 492, 939
1991	SALMON, COHO	18, 616. 6	41, 042, 197	32, 698, 005
1992	SALMON, COHO	23, 031. 2	50, 774, 650	47, 489, 989
1993	SALMON, COHO	17, 038. 6	37, 563, 245	31, 940, 554
1994	SALMON, COHO	33, 279. 0	73, 366, 885	65, 055, 555

1995	SALMON, COHO	21, 660. 9	47, 753, 512	27, 973, 007
1996	SALMON, COHO	20, 061. 9	44, 228, 405	22, 600, 023
1997	SALMON, COHO	10, 088. 1	22, 240, 188	17, 933, 829
1998	SALMON, COHO	15, 611. 5	34, 417, 036	19, 922, 334
1999	SALMON, COHO	12, 264. 4	27, 038, 104	21, 011, 226
2000	SALMON, COHO	13, 195. 5	29, 090, 775	15, 567, 757
2001	SALMON, COHO	14, 579. 2	32, 141, 386	13, 752, 820
2002	SALMON, COHO	14, 917. 6	32, 887, 277	11, 293, 090
2003	SALMON, COHO	12, 045. 7	26, 555, 900	12, 365, 643
2004	SALMON, COHO	17, 728. 9	39, 085, 061	26, 782, 173
2005	SALMON, COHO	14, 048. 4	30, 970, 997	20, 698, 903
2006	SALMON, COHO	14, 060. 3	30, 997, 343	29, 913, 649

2007	SALMON, COHO	10,975.4	24,196,434	20,959,494
2008	SALMON, COHO	15,043.8	33,165,526	38,754,126
2009	SALMON, COHO	12,102.3	26,680,753	21,806,850
2010	SALMON, COHO	13,199.9	29,100,578	30,282,432
GRAND TOTALS:	-	714,924.2	1,576,121,842	1,077,673,537

For confirmation of this data go to the following  
link:[http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual\\_landings.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html)

Comment 1 cont.

### **RANGE AND DISTRIBUTION**

Prior to plantings of Coho Salmon in 1895 there were no Coho in the waters of California. In 1931 California Fish & Game biologists indicated that Coho were now present all the way to Central California. See attached map of range of Coho in California waters. Considering that Coho were not indigenous to the Klamath Basin I classify the introduction of Coho into California waters as a poor experiment. Until Ocean temperatures drop we cannot expect any numbers of Coho returning to our hatcheries. It is also noted that by not counting returning hatchery Coho the estimate of Coho populations is severely skewed and is to be considered "junk science". Considering that Coho were planted 116 years ago there is little doubt that there are any "wild" Coho left. It is likely that the returning Coho without tags were from returning hatchery fish that spawned before they returned to the hatcheries.

### **ABUNDANCE**

Considering that the listing of Coho Salmon is unlawful, arbitrary and capricious there is little meaning to referring to abundance. However, as it was stated earlier, in 1960 the total tonnage of Coho Salmon taken in the Pacific Northwest was 6,198 metric tons and in 2010 the total take was 15,081 metric tons according to NMFS data. Refer to NMFS site to confirm the listed tonnage.

Year : From: 1960 To: 2010

Species : SALMON, COHO

State : Pacific

Year	Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
1960	SALMON, COHO	6, 198. 2	13, 664, 630	3, 784, 409
1961	SALMON, COHO	10, 523. 9	23, 201, 000	5, 534, 295
1962	SALMON, COHO	12, 588. 5	27, 752, 500	6, 955, 681
1963	SALMON, COHO	12, 760. 3	28, 131, 400	5, 846, 982
1964	SALMON, COHO	17, 268. 8	38, 070, 800	8, 658, 617
1965	SALMON, COHO	17, 470. 3	38, 515, 100	10, 322, 616
1966	SALMON, COHO	17, 579. 6	38, 756, 000	10, 747, 238
1967	SALMON, COHO	17, 368. 8	38, 291, 200	12, 694, 665
1968	SALMON, COHO	17, 139. 9	37, 786, 700	11, 747, 357

1969	SALMON, COHO	9,672.8	21,324,600	7,680,912
1970	SALMON, COHO	19,825.7	43,707,700	17,187,738
1971	SALMON, COHO	18,084.3	39,868,600	12,158,942
1972	SALMON, COHO	14,297.2	31,519,500	16,470,151
1973	SALMON, COHO	14,907.7	32,865,600	25,753,885
1974	SALMON, COHO	19,009.4	41,908,100	28,412,118
1975	SALMON, COHO	12,974.6	28,603,900	22,200,823
1976	SALMON, COHO	16,820.1	37,081,500	38,690,649
1977	SALMON, COHO	14,261.0	31,439,776	32,490,243
1978	SALMON, COHO	15,771.9	34,770,800	43,797,363
1979	SALMON, COHO	18,893.3	41,652,063	62,917,296
1980	SALMON, COHO	17,648.3	38,907,518	36,800,602

1981	SALMON, COHO	17,092.6	37,682,261	38,924,460
1982	SALMON, COHO	28,634.7	63,128,036	56,254,728
1983	SALMON, COHO	15,438.5	34,035,822	22,620,536
1984	SALMON, COHO	23,409.4	51,608,446	50,779,563
1985	SALMON, COHO	26,678.0	58,814,276	53,195,669
1986	SALMON, COHO	29,505.2	65,047,228	61,081,583
1987	SALMON, COHO	18,494.2	40,772,386	57,135,043
1988	SALMON, COHO	22,689.7	50,021,644	93,394,877
1989	SALMON, COHO	20,485.0	45,161,341	39,233,015
1990	SALMON, COHO	22,152.9	48,838,178	52,836,689
1991	SALMON, COHO	23,728.0	52,310,669	42,394,356
1992	SALMON, COHO	24,500.2	54,013,177	50,706,095

1993	SALMON, COHO	17,909.3	39,482,903	33,567,769
1994	SALMON, COHO	34,745.2	76,599,272	67,510,675
1995	SALMON, COHO	23,058.7	50,835,249	29,920,224
1996	SALMON, COHO	21,290.7	46,937,392	24,175,412
1997	SALMON, COHO	10,526.3	23,206,373	18,582,353
1998	SALMON, COHO	16,370.3	36,089,931	20,879,123
1999	SALMON, COHO	13,255.4	29,222,950	22,784,092
2000	SALMON, COHO	15,330.5	33,797,582	18,041,811
2001	SALMON, COHO	17,364.6	38,281,999	15,712,389
2002	SALMON, COHO	17,241.9	38,011,517	13,185,859
2003	SALMON, COHO	14,523.7	32,018,972	15,180,229
2004	SALMON, COHO	20,907.6	46,092,894	32,516,116

2005	SALMON, COHO	16,319.0	35,976,826	25,901,752
2006	SALMON, COHO	15,816.9	34,869,848	34,719,571
2007	SALMON, COHO	12,241.2	26,986,872	25,266,154
2008	SALMON, COHO	16,909.1	37,277,697	45,157,424
2009	SALMON, COHO	14,936.4	32,928,818	29,327,629
2010	SALMON, COHO	15,081.3	33,248,157	35,738,303
GRAND TOTALS:	-	907,701.0	2,001,117,703	1,547,576,081

[http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual\\_landings.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html)

According to this data it is clear that Coho Salmon populations are thriving in the Pacific Northwest.

### **LIFE HISTORY (BIOLOGY ECOLGY)**

“Washington, Oregon and California Fish & Game indicate that 85% of Coho Salmon spawn within 25 miles of the Ocean estuary in small streams and creeks.” Only through plantings and hatcheries have Coho been removed from their normal cycles of spawning to move further up into rivers far from the Coast. It is definitive that Coho Salmon require cooler water than is normally present off the Coast of California.

It well known that 85% of Coho Salmon spawn within 20 miles of the Coast and loss of stream habitat is widely acknowledged as the single biggest cause of declines of anadromous salmonids in general in the Pacific Northwest,

**“Adult coho salmon enter fresh water from September through January in order to spawn. In the short coastal streams of California, migration usually begins between mid-November and mid-January”** per following source document

Comment 1 cont.

## California Fish & Game

### Fisheries Resources and Species Management

#### Coho Salmon : Life history

Refer to link for complete paper.

[http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/REsources/Coho/SAL\\_CohoLifeHistory.asp](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/REsources/Coho/SAL_CohoLifeHistory.asp)

#### Understanding Coho reduction in California Waters

In an attempt to understand the movement of commercial Salmon into Alaskan waters research found that there has been a historic rise in temperature of the Pacific **Ocean** which directly correlates with the historic increased activity in the Ring of Fire volcanoes. In 2010 91% of all Coho Salmon have been caught in Alaskan waters. Although California, Oregon and Washington commercial fisheries are suffering, there is significant scientific evidence that the Pacific Ocean temperature increase is the primary cause. In 1950 the total catch of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was 55%. This scientific data clearly demonstrates that the commercial Salmon industry is in better shape than it has ever been. However, severely reduced landings of Coho Salmon in California, Oregon and Washington have no scientifically substantiated direct correlation of that decline to prior and present conditions on the Klamath River and its tributaries. However, there is a direct correlation of salmon migration movement to the historic rise in Pacific Ocean temperatures. Based on this scientific data it is clear that listing the Coho Salmon as endangered is fallacious as the ocean environment for these Salmon has forced them to move North into cooler waters.

#### Pacific Ocean Temperature

[http://www.google.com/search?q=history+of+pacific+ocean+temperature&hl=en&prmd=ivns&sa=X&ei=D\\_N3TbhSg4KxA7b61ccE&ved=0CHAQpQI&tbs=t:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010](http://www.google.com/search?q=history+of+pacific+ocean+temperature&hl=en&prmd=ivns&sa=X&ei=D_N3TbhSg4KxA7b61ccE&ved=0CHAQpQI&tbs=t:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010)

#### Volcanic activity in the Pacific Ocean

<http://www.google.com/search?q=volcanic+history+of+eruptions+in+the+ring+of+fire&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GHiWTKjHI5GqsAPNsvTkCQ&ved=0CHUQpQI&tbs=t:1,tlul:1950,tluh:2010>

#### Heat Content of the Pacific Ocean

<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/OceanCooling/page4.php>

Comment 1 cont.

#### HABITAT NECESSARY FOR SURVIVAL

From the prior dated presented herein it is clear that Coho Salmon prefer smaller streams and creeks close to the Ocean Estuary and cooler temperatures than Chinook Salmon. Floods have deposited serious silt loads in smaller tributaries and have disturbed prime habitat for Coho Salmon. Once again, it should be noted that any reference to Coho viability in the Klamath Basin is unlawful as the species was never indigenous.

Comment 1 cont.

## **FACTORS AFFECTING ABILITY TO SURVIVE AND REPRODUCE**

Primary force affecting Coho Salmon ability to spawn is Ocean Temperature which drives them into wherever the temperature is well tolerated by them. Considering that this is a de-listing petition based on the documented data that they were never indigenous to the Klamath Basin no factors in the Klamath Basin should be considered for the survivability or reproduction of Coho Salmon.

## **DEGREE AND IMMEDIACY OF THREAT**

The threat to Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin should not even be considered as this is an unnatural habitat for them. Had plantings not been done in 1895, 1899, the 60's and the 80's we would not even have them in California waters.

## **IMPACT OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT EFFORTS**

Considering that Coho Salmon were not indigenous the management efforts to force Coho Salmon to move over a hundred miles upriver is negated by the statements made by Washington, Oregon and California Fish & Game in that 85% of Coho Salmon prefer to spawn within 25 miles of Coastal Estuaries. These attempts to force the Coho into areas that are not part of their genetic imperative should be ended and stop the expenditures on a bad experiment. The attempt to remove four hydroelectric dams to "restore Coho Salmon runs" in the Klamath Basin is ludicrous and would result in property values declining, county revenue reduced, recreational activities curtailed, fire danger by removing reservoirs that fire helicopters utilize to fill their buckets, inundating floods downriver as Iron Gate Dam was specifically built to mitigate flood damage downriver in addition to a plethora of other negative impacts.

## **SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT**

We would suggest no further expenditure of time, effort or money on attempting to "restore Coho Salmon populations" in the Klamath Basin for all of the scientific data presented within this de-listing petition.

## **AVAILABILITY AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Within this petition are the links to all data presented herein.

Respectfully submitted;

---

Dr. Richard Gierak, SCWUA Science Consultant

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 27, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_EM\_1021\_107. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_EM\_1021\_107. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1021\_107 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1227_1210-1	<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> <p>Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1021\_107

-----  
 From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]  
 Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 4:24:01 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: EIS/EIR Comment  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, CA. 96097

530 475-3212

October 20, 2012

### **Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;**

#### **KHSA Dam Removal**

Comment 1 - Fish

Comment 2 - Fish

The entire proposal for removing four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River is to recover Coho Salmon populations. Reality, and historical documents clearly indicate that Coho were never native to the Klamath Basin and the present listing by California ESA and Federal NMFS are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious as there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list non-indigenous species. Secretary Ken Salazar is in violation of the Federal ESA as the Department of the Interior is responsible only for freshwater species of fish and it is the Department of Commerce that is responsible for saltwater species.

#### **Statement identifying the taxon**

Comment 3 - Fish

Coho Salmon, Silver Salmon, Oncorhynchus kisutch...a salmonid which is a vertebrate fish. Based on historical evidence Coho Salmon located within the Klamath River are as a result of plantings in 1895, 1895, multiple plantings in the 1960's and 1980's **from multiple sources.** According to the **Expert Science Panel 4-25-2011** "it is to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon."

[FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11](#) Therefore, no single subspecies of Coho Salmon can be identified as being exclusive to the Klamath River.

**Known distribution of the taxon.**

Occupies the entire Pacific Coastal region at this time. This petition specifically refers to Northern California and the present listing of Coho Salmon as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act on the Klamath River and the Federal ESA listing of Coho Salmon as threatened and consideration to list them as endangered. This petition specifically is regarding the Southern Oregon-Northern California ESU units.

**Known threats which may affect the taxa.**

Nature--Estuarine destruction--predation--over fishing--by catch--Ocean temperature, climatic changes.

**Reasons for nominating the taxon for delisting including any reference in any scientific journal or other literature dealing with the taxon.**

The Federal ESA has no provision for listing a non-indigenous species and there is no historical evidence that Coho Salmon were ever indigenous in the Klamath River Basin. The present listing by California ESA and NMFS has been based upon erroneous data and should be removed from the endangered or threatened listing under the California and Federal ESA. In addition to same the following data clearly indicates that National Marine Fisheries Service ignored the science that was available to them and instead relied upon "junk science".

**Historical Coho Salmon**

**Fish & Game cannot document that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River.**

After each subsequent plantings there was a rise in returning Coho for the following three years, however, without further plantings Coho levels again dropped. With perceived improved hatchery and downriver conditions as a result of Iron Gate Dam construction, three additional attempts at planting were made utilizing Coho imported from previously untested watersheds. Two of the three attempts failed before the final trial using Coho of Cascadia origin was determined to be marginally successful. That trial planting was considered responsible for the present minimal upper midstem river returns. As a scientist, I would classify these failed plantings as an unsuccessful experiment. In 2001 the Karuk Tribal Council stated that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath River prior to plantings.

Comment 4 - Fish

“Although it cannot be determined with absolute certainty that the 1895 stocking did not result in a portion of the runs observed 15 years later in the Klamath River, this initial stocking was likely too small and in the wrong area to have had much chance of establishing a new, self reproducing population in the upper Klamath River and tributaries. At least some portion of the eggs reared and released in the Trinity system in 1895 originated from Redwood Creek; a much smaller system. Redwood Creek coho salmon are specifically adapted to swimming relatively short distances (<60 miles) to reach their customary spawning areas. It seems unlikely these fish could have strayed the additional 150 river-miles necessary to reach the upper Klamath River to successfully establish a new run. Further, the eggs hatched and reared at Fort Gaston had

opportunity to imprint to the Trinity River, and this also would have reduced the chances of straying to the upper portions of the Klamath. Finally, as reported by the Klamath River Basin

Fishery Task Force (1991).

[http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL\\_SH/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002\\_D.pdf](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf)

**In 2001, Not one person on the Karuk Tribal Council believed that Coho salmon were native to the Klamath River,**

Within the Tribe's jurisdiction between Bluff Creek and Clear Creek on the California portion of the Klamath River, which is approximately between 91 and 140 miles below the lowest slated dam, Iron Gate, for removal this statement is reflected for example, in the **minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001**: Discussion was had by the Tribal Council and whether or not they [Coho] were ever present in the main streams and tributaries... ..“Council states it may be **easier to prove the Coho were never present**, and also the comment was made that if they were never here, then **they should not be encouraged to come back.**” . **(See attached 3 page addendum of Tribal Council Meeting minutes)**

Comment 5 - Water Quality

**Quote from 2009 Water Quality Klamath TMDL scoping comment responses -**

**"The Regional Water Board can not establish life cycle-based water quality objectives for the mainstem Klamath River because the DO concentrations associated with salmonid life cycle requirements **can not be met even under natural conditions**- conditions in which there are no anthropogenic influences. As such, the Regional Water Board staff has proposed water quality objectives that protect natural DO conditions from further degradation." This clearly indicates that the Klamath will return to its original status as being the "Stinky River", as named by the local tribes wherein early expeditions to the Klamath Basin could not find potable water to drink and that their pack animals refused to drink from the River.**

Comment 6 - Water Quality

**Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno reservoir and **California EPA Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out.** Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of Chinook Salmon counted by California Fish & Game Commission averaged 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 65,000. This was possibly as a result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath.**

Comment 7 - Fish

**Effects of timber, mining, farming and mismanagement of inland streams and rivers**

**"It does not appear that it is resource users (timber, farming, mining,) in the mid-Klamath is the reason, but is instead Ocean and climatic conditions" on salmonid populations.**

[FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11](#)

**Dr. John Palmisano formerly a Marine mammal biologist for NMFS in Juneau, Alaska, teaching fisheries and biology at U of Washington-an environmental scientist for a consulting firm in**

Comment 7 cont. - Fish

Bellevue, WA. (503 645-5676) 1997: pg2. "**Coastal waters from Mexico all the way to Alaska have gradually warmed since the climate shift of the 1970s and the subsequent, periodic affects of El Nino.**" "It is estimated that 40 - 80 percent of estuarine habitat along the Pacific Northwest has been diminished or destroyed". "**It is clearly not the perceived mismanagement of inland streams and rivers that has caused the recent degradation of the salmonid population**".

Comment 8 - Fish

"Weitkamp et al. (1995) suggested that natural origin Coho production in the SONCC ESU may not be currently sustainable. Further reduction in survival at sea in response to climate shifts has the potential to offset potential improvements in the freshwater environment, or it could cause further reductions or even extinction of natural origin Coho populations that are presently threatened with extinction." It is also to be noted that upon genetic analysis of the "**Coho Salmon in the Klamath Basin appears to be from plantings from Cascadia, Oregon.**" This statement also verifies the statement that Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath Basin.

[FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11](#)

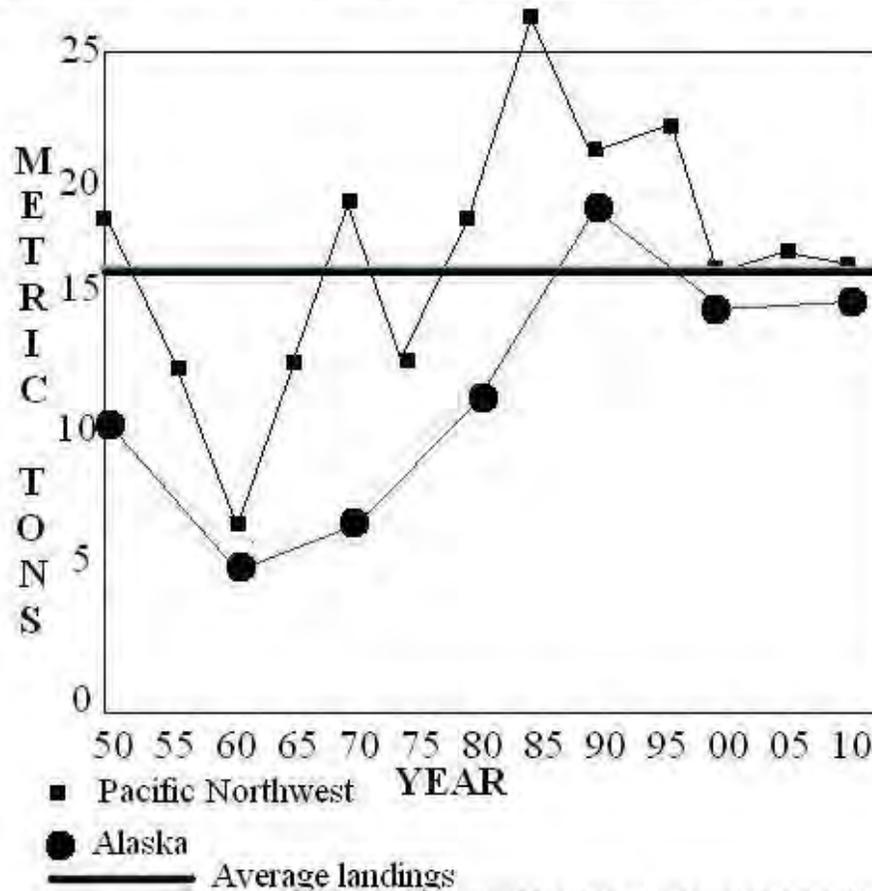
### **Pacific Northwest Coho Landings**

Based on the following graph utilizing data from [http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual\\_landings.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html)

Comment 9 - Fish

**It becomes clear that Coho Salmon population in the Pacific Northwest is not declining and that the Coho have moved North into cooler Alaskan waters as a result of the historic rise in Pacific Ocean Temperature. Decreased landings in California, Oregon and Washington are not as a result of dams, farming, mining or other man related projects. This NMFS data clearly indicates that Coho Salmon in the Pacific Northwest is not in decline, but is maintaining a 62 year average landing with 91% of Coho being landed in cooler Alaskan waters in 2010. Prior to the warming of the Pacific Ocean the landings in 1950 of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was only 55%. This data alone negates the listing by California ESA and NMFS for Coho Salmon in any ESU south of Alaskan waters.**

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST COHO LANDINGS



[http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/pls/webpls/MF\\_ANNUAL\\_LANDINGS.RESULTS](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/pls/webpls/MF_ANNUAL_LANDINGS.RESULTS)

### Importance of salmonids to native populations of California and Dam effects

Native tribes have spoken of millions of Chinook Salmon in the Klamath River prior to the construction of dams. However, the reality based on California Division of Fish & Game 1930 report, fish bulletin #34, the total number of Salmon on the Klamath totaled between 30,000 and 45,000 prior to the dams being installed. After the dams the numbers went up to between 45,000 and 90,000 fish Dr. Ken Gobalet Professor of Biology Ph.D. California State University, Bakersfield “**The rarity of salmonids in archaeological materials suggests that the ethnographic record overstated the importance of salmonids to the Native Americans of California.**” It becomes clear based on this evidence that dams have improved salmonid populations in the Klamath River.

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/content~db=all~content=a932170617>

Comment 10 - Fish

### Siletz Tribes speak to low Coho numbers

Comment 11 - Fish

Van de Wetering, Aquatics Program Leader of the Siletz Tribe, argues that “recent weak runs are most likely the result of unfavorable ocean conditions, which go through cycles”.

[http://indiancountrynews.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=3936&Itemid=118](http://indiancountrynews.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3936&Itemid=118)

### 1913 California Fish and Game Commission Report

(CFGF 1913) , W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Hatcheries, writes “Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the [Redwood Creek] substation, as there was **no run of either kind of Salmon in the Trinity River.**” Any reported Coho after 1895 were as a result of plantings in the Klamath.

Comment 12 - Fish

### 2002 California Position on Coho Salmon

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. **There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings.** To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that “Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California” some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. “Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification” (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. **NMFS referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River.**

[http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL\\_SH/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002\\_D.pdf](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002_D.pdf)

### 2006 California Position on Coho Salmon

**California Fish & Game Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book published in December 2006 does NOT list Coho Salmon as being present in California waters.** This information alone should make it clear that California Fish & Game do not consider Coho Salmon native to the Klamath River, or for that matter, California waters at all. Consider that Coho populations in California waters have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon. [FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11](#)

Comment 13 - Fish

### 2003 California Position on Salmon Runs

The Fish & Game report published in 2003 indicated the following: “**The DFG concludes that low flows and other flow related factors (eg; fish passage and fish density) caused of the 2002 fish kill on the lower Klamath River. Furthermore, of the conditions that can cause or**

**exacerbate a fish kill, flow is the only factor that can be controlled to any degree. Flow is regulated by upstream reservoirs operated by the USBR on both the Klamath and Trinity Rivers.** Without regulatory flow and reservoirs of water in a dry year the Fall Run of Chinook will be seriously endangered as historically the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and Fall.

Comment 14 - Water Quality

### **Predation by Pinnipeds**

Both El Nino and drought conditions have been indicated as a significant effect on prey and predator species distribution. **Threatened California sea lions were porking out on threatened salmon.** Efforts to capture and relocate harbor seals exhibiting the same tendency have been unsuccessful in solving the problem. The (LRP) Ch4, pages 37-39, states that estimates of mortality of anadromous salmonids from natural predators run as high as 98 percent (Fresh in Steward and Bjornn 1990) Yuroks traditionally harvested marine mammals (McEvoy 1987), but today many of these species are protected by the Marine Mammals Protection Act." In the typical logic of fisheries scientists, the report proceeds to ignore its own stated facts in favor of the politically correct.

1998 Report to Congress Prepared by NOAA, NMFS February 1998: pg 11 Conclusions: **"California Sea Lions and Pacific Harbor Seals are abundant, increasing, and widely distributed on the West Coast. Many salmonid populations, which are declining due to a host of factors, are being preyed upon by pinnipeds."** **"Pinnipeds can have a significant negative impact on a salmonid population."** Status of Pinnipeds pg 2: "California sea lions, for example, are now found in increasing numbers in northern waters, in inland waters, and upriver in freshwater in many West Coast systems. They are also now found near man-made structures such as dams or fish passage facilities with increasing frequency".

Comment 15 - Marine Life

### **Understanding Coho reduction in California Waters**

In an attempt to understand the movement of commercial Salmon into Alaskan waters research found that **there has been a historic rise in temperature of the Pacific Ocean** which directly correlates with the historic increased activity in the Ring of Fire volcanoes. **In 2010 91% of all Coho Salmon have been caught in Alaskan waters. Although California, Oregon and Washington commercial fisheries are suffering, there is significant scientific evidence that the Pacific Ocean temperature increase is the primary cause. In 1950 the total catch of Coho Salmon in Alaskan waters was 55%.** This scientific data clearly demonstrates that the commercial Salmon industry is in better shape than it has ever been. However, severely reduced landings of Coho Salmon in California, Oregon and Washington have no scientifically substantiated direct correlation of that decline to prior and present conditions on the Klamath River and its tributaries. However, there is a direct correlation of salmon migration movement to the historic rise in Pacific Ocean temperatures. **Based on this scientific data it is clear that listing the Coho Salmon as endangered is fallacious as the ocean environment for these Salmon has forced them to move North into cooler waters.**

[http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual\\_landings.html](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/commercial/landings/annual_landings.html)

Comment 16 - Fish

Comment 16 cont. - Fish

### Pacific Ocean Temperature

[http://www.google.com/search?q=history+of+pacific+ocean+temperature&hl=en&prmd=ivns&sa=X&ei=D\\_N3TbhSg4KxA7b61ccE&ved=0CHAQpQI&tbs=&tbs=tl:1,tul:1950,tluh:2010](http://www.google.com/search?q=history+of+pacific+ocean+temperature&hl=en&prmd=ivns&sa=X&ei=D_N3TbhSg4KxA7b61ccE&ved=0CHAQpQI&tbs=&tbs=tl:1,tul:1950,tluh:2010)

### Volcanic activity in the Pacific Ocean

<http://www.google.com/search?q=volcanic+history+of+eruptions+in+the+ring+of+fire&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GHiWTKjHI5GqsAPNsvTkCQ&ved=0CHUQpQI&tbs=tl:1,tul:1950,tluh:2010>

### Heat Content of the Pacific Ocean

<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/Features/OceanCooling/page4.php>

### Genetic Analysis of Hatchery vs. Natural Salmon

Comment 17 - Fish

The initial statement regarding the controversy between "natural" and "hatchery" fish was made in a report by Busack and Currens in 1995, wherein they stated, "Interbreeding with hatchery fish might reduce fitness and productivity of a natural population". Mr. Michael Rode of the California Department of Fish and Game at a Hatchery Evaluation meeting on September 19, 2002 at Iron Gate Hatchery disclosed that less than a 2% genetic survey has been taken to date and **no genetic differences have been noted between "hatchery" or "natural" Coho Salmon.** A 2011 report by the Expert Panel indicated that their genetic analysis indicated the Salmon in Northern California were from Cascadia, Oregon plantings.

It should be noted that the NMFS listing of Coho Salmon in Northern California and Southern Oregon in 1997, (Federal Register: May 6, 1997 (Volume 62, Number 87, 50 CFR Part 227 [Docket No. 950407093-6298-03; I.D. 012595A]) Page 24588-24609) utilized the same data as in the coastal Oregon Coho listing. This listing also distinguishes "natural Coho" from "hatchery Coho" and they did not count "hatchery Coho" even though there is no biological distinction between the two. Citing justification that hatchery reared salmon 'may' display slight 'behavioral differences' upon planting dismisses the fact that returning marked and unmarked hatchery reared salmon known to spawn instream have demonstrated no such scientifically identifiable 'behavioral differences'.

In a 2001 ruling of the ninth District where the listing affecting Northern California and Southern Oregon Salmon is that "naturally spawned" and "hatchery spawned" argument for listing Oregon coastal Coho salmon The NMFS listing decision, contained at 63 Federal Register 42,587, is declared unlawful and set aside as arbitrary and capricious. United States District Judge, **Michael R. Hogan stated the NMFS listing decision was arbitrary and capricious and thus unlawful** under the Administrative Procedures Act 5 U.S.C. 706. **Therefore, the listing affecting Northern California and Southern Oregon is also unlawful and should be set aside as arbitrary and capricious.**

### **Continued hatchery and Reservoir evaluation in Salmonid production**

Salmon and steelhead hatcheries have historically had the twin goals of (1) helping to recover and conserve natural spawning populations, and (2) supporting sustainable commercial, recreational, subsistence, and ceremonial fisheries. Most hatcheries in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska have been operating for many decades and have generally been very successful in producing fish for harvest and compensating for declines in wild salmon populations. Hatcheries are critical to maintaining future recreational and commercial fishing in the Pacific Ocean and in meeting Treaty harvest obligations. Like it or not, hatchery populations now comprise a major component of Pacific salmon/steelhead species gene pools. The year (2001) for example, 60-80% of salmon that will be harvested originated in state, federal, and Tribal hatcheries. Given the additional 20-40 million in human population growth predicted for the Pacific Northwest in coming decades, it is almost certain that the downward trend in purely wild salmon populations will continue simply as a condition of mathematical progression. As a practical matter, it is clear that the cyclic variables affecting a purely 'wild' reproduction would never allow maintaining the species under the vastly more consequential circumstances outside of U.S. control (reference 2008 NMFS Sockeye Salmon Return Study). For example, the east coast of the US, Europe, China, Japan, and Korea formerly supported large populations of purely wild salmon. They no longer do so and it is unlikely they will ever do so again (Lackey, 2001).

[http://www.propertyrightsresearch.org/role\\_o.htm](http://www.propertyrightsresearch.org/role_o.htm)

Not only did today's **hatchery salmon originate from the eggs and sperm of naturally reproducing salmon populations, hatchery produced fish have been thriving and returning to Pacific Northwest Rivers in unprecedented numbers**. Unfortunately, **these same hatchery fish are now being labeled genetically inferior, hunted down and clubbed, and their eggs sold as fish bait**. There is a very real danger that present anti-hatchery policies will, if pursued, reduce salmon/steelhead populations to the point that there will be no significant recreational or commercial fishing for decades to come. In addition, the deliberate destruction of these hatchery populations by natural resource management agencies may actually be destroying genetic material needed for the continued health of salmon populations in general. Once genetic material is lost from a species gene pool, it can never be recovered. The populations of some remaining "wild" fish are now so small that their genetic diversity has been reduced to the point that, if not the case presently as there is no current scientifically studied or unmarked identifiable distinction between the two, they may be unable to grow in numbers sufficiently without an infusion of genetic material from hatchery fish.

Although genetic management of naturally spawning fish populations is not possible, inherited traits in hatchery salmon populations can be readily adjusted to suit management goals and objectives. Establishing and maintaining hatchery populations with a prescribed pattern of life history variation similar or identical to the naturally spawning populations with which they may interbreed is an attainable management goal that could ameliorate concerns about detrimental interactions. **At the present time, hatchery runs are thriving and must not be destroyed.** Hatchery fish that are now being wasted are a resource that should be used proactively in recovery efforts. As one example, surplus adult salmon could be outplanted in barren habitats. This would be unsuccessful in some cases but would yield positive results in others. Even allowing excess salmon quotas to remain instream has been proven effective for many to

Comment 18 - Alternatives

redistribute and spawn both mainstem and within other accessible tributaries. Any success would be highly cost effective because the fish that already exist are going to waste.

Any scientist that can claim that there are “wild salmon” left in California waters is not facing reality. After 116 years of planting salmonids from various sources how can there be any “wild salmon” left. **The only “wild salmon” are those hatchery fish that did not return to the hatchery but did spawn in areas prior to the hatcheries.**

**IN SUMMARY,**

Comment 19 - Fish

**Based on evidence presented in this petition Coho Salmon were never indigenous to the Klamath River and the listing of Coho Salmon by California ESA and Federal ESA should be terminated. Concluding that Coho Salmon were not indigenous, there is no provision in the Endangered Species Act to list a non-native species. Based on the Expert Panels Final Report, dated 4-25-11, what is the rationale for continuing to list a species that is considered to be on the verge of extinction. Not only were they not indigenous, scientific evidence is conclusive that planted Coho runs in the Klamath Basin in Northern California have moved North due to historic warming of the Pacific Ocean. This clearly indicates that said listings are in violation of the Federal ESA and are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious.**

[FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11](#)

**Further, the Department of the Interior and U.S. Fish & Wildlife are in violation of the Federal ESA as their mandates are restricted to freshwater species and their involvement in the Dam Removal issue is out of their jurisdiction. NMFS is in violation of the Federal ESA as there is no provision for listing a non-indigenous species. NMFS is charged with an attempt to blackmail the Karuk Tribal Council.** Serious consideration of this de-listing petition is in order prior to any future litigation that may be brought about based on the above scientific information.

**References**

CH2M Hill. 1985. Klamath River Basin fisheries resource plan. For U.S. Department of the Interior. Kier, William M., Associates. 1991. Long range plan for the Klamath River Basin conservation area fishery restoration program. The Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force. Markle, D., L. Grober-Dunsmoor, B. Hayes, and J. Kelly. 1999. Comparisons of habitats and fish communities between Upper Klamath Lake and lower Klamath reservoirs. Abstract in The Third Klamath Basin Watershed Restoration and Research Conference. March 1999. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1988. Final Rule: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 2 ODFW estimates made by applying relative catch per unit of effort to previous population estimates (Fortune 1986). 3 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 2001. Biological Assessment for the Klamath Project. Supporting links embedded within the de-listing petition.

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

**Addendum to this petition to de-list Coho Salmon** on the basis that they were not indigenous to the Klamath Basin. A total of three pages that are an integral part of the Coho De-listing petition.

The following minutes of the Karuk Tribal Council Meeting of December 27, 2001 were given to us by Gary Lake, Member of the Tribal Council Meeting on that date.

**“Council states it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present and also the comment was made that if they were never here then they should not be encouraged to come back.”**

Sandi Tripp states “NMFS has scientific proof that there were Coho present”

### **NMFS Position on Coho Salmon**

**NMFS referral to statements made 36 years after initial plantings is arbitrary, capricious and ludicrous in an attempt to list a species that is non-indigenous to the Klamath River.**

The conclusion that Coho Salmon were native to the upper Klamath River system are negated by all previous historical accounts from the 1913 Fish & Game Commission report and the 2002 California Fish & Game Report. **There is not one historical document that alludes to the presence of Coho Salmon in California waters prior to 1895 plantings.** To quote the passage by Dr. Moyle in 1976, 81 years after initial plantings, is fallacious as he is not an expert on salmonids but is instead a freshwater species expert. Evermann and Clark 1931; stated that “Coho Salmon were extending from Alaska to Central California” some 36 years after initial plantings occurred in the Klamath River. “Lack of historical information on coho salmon in the Klamath River can be attributed, in part, to the lack of proper species identification” (Snyder 1931) and once again this statement is made 36 years after initial plantings. There is no evidence in historical documentation that Coho Salmon were ever native to the Klamath River prior to plantings in 1895 and 1899. This vain attempt by NMFS to convince the Karuk Tribal Council to list a non-indigenous species is unlawful, arbitrary and capricious.

NMFS, in the Karuk Council minutes, attempted to manipulate the Karuk into admitting they were indigenous and were promised that if they capitulated the NMFS presence would disappear.

[http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL\\_SH/SAL\\_Coho\\_StatusNorth\\_2002/SAL\\_Coho\\_Stat usNorth\\_2002\\_D.pdf](http://www.dfg.ca.gov/fish/documents/SAL_SH/SAL_Coho_StatusNorth_2002/SAL_Coho_Stat usNorth_2002_D.pdf)

**Consensus:** Due to closeness of the bids for cooking a decision was made to have the two new bidders cook at the next two meetings to determine the level of competency for the amount of people that attend the meetings.

**Consensus:** To adjourn at 8:15 PM.

Respectfully Submitted by: Alvis Johnson, Chairman, Recording Secretary: Sara Spence.

---

**KARUK TRIBE OF CALIFORNIA Tribal Council Meeting Minutes  
December 27, 2001 Happy Camp, California**

The meeting was called to order at 5:03 PM by Carol Day, Secretary.

**ROLL CALL:** Present: Carol Day, Secretary -- Paula McCarthy, Treasurer -- Hermanett Albers, Member -- Karen Derry, Member -- Robert Goodwin, Member -- Gary Lake, Member -- Absent: Alvis Johnson, Chairman -- excused  
Frank Wood, Member -- excused. Quorum is established.

**Approval of the Agenda for December 27, 2001:** Amanda Alexander, Troy Hockaday and Connie Reed were added to Open Session.

**Motion:** To approve the Agenda for December 27, 2001 with additions. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Paula McCarthy. Results: Motion carried.

**Approval of the Minutes for November 29, 2001:** Various typos were noted and will be corrected.

**Motion:** To approve the Minutes with corrections. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Karen Derry. Results: Motion passed. (1 abstention - Hermanett Albers).

**Amanda Alexander:** Amanda Alexander, Tonya Albers and Tamara Alexander were present to report on their recent trip to San Diego for the Native Youth Leadership Conference they attended with Hermanett Albers, Kathy Brower and Jean Martin. They each reported on what they learned and what they enjoyed at the conference. They stated they were happy to attend and appreciated the opportunity.

**Connie Reed:** Connie was present to discuss staffing in her department. She states she has a staff member that is going on vacation for two weeks and she needs to have someone fill that slot while she is gone. She would like to hire April Spence as a Full Time Temporary employee to cover this position. She also states she would like to work with Judy and CIMC to have more Tribal Members trained in this position. She states this has been discussed and approved through the TERO office. **Motion:** To hire April Spence as a full-time temporary employee in the CHS office. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin. Results: Motion carried.

Connie also took the opportunity to thank Gem for her health and how much better she feels.

**Judy Madden:** Judy included a written report and reviewed it with them. She updated them on the AVT (Adult Vocational Training) Program. She is also looking into establishing an ROP (Regional Occupational Program) for this area. She states the Tribe was awarded the Outside Sales Position through CIMC at the Karuk Building Center and this position is being advertised. She states she will be meeting with CIMC to start two more Tribal Members into training programs, one in Eureka and one in Yreka. She states her review of the Personal Service Contracts resulted in the addition of item 19 which requires payment of TERO tax at 1% on all contracts initiated in the ancestral territory. She requested approval of this addition as the TERO Board has already approved it. **Motion:** To approve the addition of item 19 to all Personal Service Contracts. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Paula McCarthy. Results: Motion carried.

Karen also requested that the Council review item number 14 again regarding copy rights. Judy requested a Special Meeting with the Council to review the TERO Ordinance. She will have Lori get with them after the first of the year to set a date.

She included a training report from her recent trip to the CTEER Tribal Workforce Protection 2002 and Legal Update Conference in Las Vegas, Nevada, December 5-6, 2001. She also distributed some information regarding Tribal taxation for their review as it was a main point at the conference. Motion: To approve Judy's report. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Gary Lake. Results: Motion carried.

**April Attebury.** April submitted a written report for their review and approval. She was present to go over the contents of her report with the Council. She states that in late January there will be a training in San Diego that will address Housing issues and a Trust Reform meeting is being held at the same time in San Diego. She states she plans to attend both. She also states she needs to sit down with the Council and develop a plan for what areas they want her to pursue and focus on. John Frank encourages her to attend the Housing training as there are projects coming up within 45 days that will need to be dealt with. She states that she has had trouble getting in contact with David Arwood to discuss the encroachment across the Bunker Hill mine and it is holding her back. Council states she should go forward and work with Harold and Leaf on this issue. Motion: To approve April's report. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin. Results: Motion carried.

**Sandi Tripp.** A written report was included in the packets and Sandi was present to review it with the Council. She addressed questions and concerns the Council members had. Discussion was had regarding Coho salmon and whether or not they were ever present in the main stream and tributaries. Sandi states NMFS has scientific proof that there were Coho present and if they can make the river conducive to these fish they can work towards getting them off the Endangered Species List and get rid of the NMFS presence. Council states it may be easier to prove the Coho were never present and also the comment was made that if they were never here then they should not be encouraged to come back. Robert also inquired how the Coho effect Steelhead and Chinook. He is also interested in reading the study that proves the Coho were here. Sandi states she will forward copies of the studies to the Council. She states the Tribal Environmental Plan is 50-60% completed and she has plans to have the Council members review it and approve it at the next meeting, she states it will detail what they have done and where they expect to go in the future. She is preparing the plan with coordination from all of the DNR staff. She states this will only be a preliminary draft that will be updated and revised on a regular basis. Robert suggests in the near future seeing out and five year plans from all department directors so that they have a time line on what the employees hope to see happen and the Council can oversee their progress. She states she is getting involved with EPA to begin the process of a Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) which simplifies the reporting and budgeting tasks on their grants. The GAP and Water Quality programs would be the first two to go into this. It will give them longer funding periods and more efficient reporting. She submitted a contract between KIOC and the Inter-Tribal Fish and Water Commission in the amount of \$180,000 for the hiring of Fishery Biologists and Natural Resources Technicians to perform water related tasks. She states currently they have no Biologists on staff, yet Yurok has thirteen. Having this technical data and expertise will give them more credibility into issues and involve them more in the studies that go on. This would be a study of the green smelt and will be done in cooperation with the Yurok Tribe. Motion: To approve the Contract with the Inter-Tribal Fish and Water Commission in the amount of \$180,000. Motion by: Paula McCarthy, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin. Results: Motion carried. Harold updated the Council on the Fuel Reduction Projects. He is also working on getting the fire crew together for next year. Currently he has two Tribal Members in Happy Camp and three Tribal Members in Orleans doing brushing work. After the first of the year he has plans to bring on more staff as he will get more funding. Motion: To approve the DNR report. Motion by: Karen Derry, 2nd by: Robert Goodwin. Results: Motion carried.

**John Frank.** John included a written report for the Council to review. It included revised housing plans for 1998, 2000, 2001 and the five-year plan. The first step is for the Housing Committee to review and approve the plans. Then they must open and close a public hearing to review the plan. The Council needs to then approve the plans and then he can forward them to HUD. He reviewed the changes that were made to the plans, although minor they require revised plans and therefore require revised five year plans be submitted to HUD following the approved process. Karen inquired about the waiting list for housing. Elsa briefed the Council on what the point scoring system is and how you make your way up the list. Karen inquired when they have a low-income family move into housing and then over time they become an "above low income" family with two working parents are they encouraged to leave housing so that other low income families can have the opportunity to move in. John states they encourage them to pursue the home ownership programs they have but cannot force them to leave housing. Many are just barely above low-income and if they were forced to pay full rent they would be back where they were when they moved in. A public hearing was opened to review the revised plans. Are there any plans for an Elder's program to assist the Elders in Housing? John Frank was told this was not a legal activity through HUD and should be funded through social services, he is currently arguing that it should be included. What type of heating will the modulars have in them? John states they will have two sources of heat, but since the individuals are buying the homes it is their

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1021_107-1	<p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	No
GP_EM_1021_107-2	<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> <p>The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service), within the Department of Commerce, has the responsibility and authority to oversee protection of anadromous salmonids under the Endangered Species Act.</p>	No
GP_EM_1021_107-3	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	No
GP_EM_1021_107-4	<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>Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council Member, the comment as submitted provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1021_107-5	<p>In 2010, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) issued the “Staff Report for the Proposed Site Specific Dissolved Oxygen Objectives for the Klamath River in California” as Appendix 1 of the final Klamath River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) (NCRWQCB 2010). The Staff Report proposes recalculated site-specific objectives (SSOs) for dissolved oxygen (DO) that are achievable under natural conditions and are protective of the beneficial uses of the watershed. The Regional Water Board adopted the proposed SSOs for DO into the Basin Plan in March 2010.</p> <p>The recalculated SSOs for DO are based on the natural DO conditions in the basin as estimated using percent saturation and natural receiving water temperatures. Based on natural conditions, the recalculated SSOs for DO necessarily protect any beneficial uses which naturally are or were present in the basin prior to anthropogenic disruption. The recalculated SSOs for DO are discussed in detail in NCRWQCB (2010) (see Appendix 1) and are summarized in the FINAL EIS/EIR Tables 3.2-4 and 3.2-5 (p. 3.2-9 to 3.2-11).</p> <p>A comparison of natural conditions in the Klamath River mainstem to salmonid life stage requirements is given in some detail in Section 6.2.5.3 of NCRWQCB (2010). In summary, it shows that the Klamath mainstem, as it travels through California, naturally produces DO of sufficient concentration to adequately protect non-embryo and non-larval life stages throughout the whole year with “no production impairment.” Further, this section shows that though mainstem DO under natural conditions does not meet concentrations represented as resulting in “no production impairment” for the protection of embryo and larval stages, it does generally meet USEPA’s national DO criteria for the protection of these life stages which allows for “slight production impairment.” In addition, under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State.</p>	No
GP_EM_1021_107-6	<p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>These water quality improvements will be beneficial to salmonids.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	As noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIS/EIR) in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 38,000 historically and are nearly all in decline.	
GP_EM_1021_107-7	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.	No
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	
GP_EM_1021_107-8	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.	No
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.	
	Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	
	The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.	
GP_EM_1021_107-9	The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>The following limiting factors are prevalent throughout the range of this ESU and affect most populations. These limiting factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Altered hydrologic function (timing and volume of water flow)</li> <li>• Lack of floodplain and channel structure (including both instream structure e.g., large wood and pools, and floodplain structure e.g., off-channel ponds)</li> <li>• Riparian Forest Conditions (Trees next to the river or stream)</li> <li>• Water Quality (especially water temperature)</li> <li>• Altered sediment supply (amount of dirt that gets into streams)</li> <li>• Fish Passage (barriers from structures such as culverts as well as thermal, flow, and sediment barriers)</li> <li>• Impaired Estuarine/Mainstem Function (amount and condition of habitat in estuaries, and in mainstem areas of large rivers)</li> <li>• Disease/Predation/Competition (resulting from invasive species, native species, and hatchery-origin fish)</li> <li>• Hatchery-related Effects (detrimental genetic and ecological effects)</li> </ul> <p>Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p>	
GP_EM_1021_107-10	<p>As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), referred to in this comment as "California Division of Fish &amp; Game 1930 report, fish bulletin #34", notes that Chinook and coho salmon were already too serious decline in the 1920's. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933.</p> <p>Access to habitat within the Hydroelectric Project reach would benefit coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 86, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9: Administrative Law Judge Decision at 36, FOF 7-16) (Administrative Law Judge 2006).</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.	
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration and Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.	
GP_EM_1021_107-11	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.	No
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response ACU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.	
GP_EM_1021_107-12	<p>The comment misrepresents information presented in three separate documents. In fact, the 1913 California Fish and Game Commission report and the 2002 California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) report support the conclusion that coho salmon are native to the Klamath Basin.</p> <p>The quote "Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the [Redwood Creek] substation, as there was no run of either kind of Salmon in the Trinity River." attributed to W.H Shebley in 1913, is actually a misquote from p. 46 of a 1895 report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, prepared by W. de C. Ravenel, Assistant in Charge (U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries 1895). The actual passage on p. 46 of the report is: "Most of the salmon and steelhead eggs were taken at the substation, as there was no run of either kind in the Trinity River, all the fish having been taken at the cannery at the mouth of the Klamath River". In this case the author of the comment omitted text from; and added text to the original narrative.</p> <p>In addition, CDFG 2002, p. 1 states "Snyder (1931) stated that <i>"(s)ilver salmon are said to migrate to the headwaters of the Klamath to spawn. Nothing definite was learned about them from inquiry because most people are unable to distinguish them"</i>. It was his opinion that there was little interest in coho salmon in general because Chinook salmon were so much larger and more abundant. The lack of ability to differentiate between various salmonid species was not only a problem in the Klamath Basin, but apparently occurred throughout the State. In the Twenty-Second Biennial Report to the State of California Fish and Game Commission (CDFG) 1913 , W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Hatcheries, writes <i>"Strange as it may appear, the presence of the silver [coho] salmon in the waters of this State remained unnoticed until Dr. Gilbert, Professor of Zoology at Stanford University, a few seasons ago called attention to them. Heretofore, all the salmon taken in our rivers have been commercially classed as Quinnat [Chinook]"</i>. This is a plausible explanation for why there is no evidence in historical documentation of Coho salmon occurring in the Klamath River. In this case the author of the comment mis-characterizes the information presented in CDFG 1913 and CDFG 2002.</p> <p>AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).</p> <p>AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p>	
GP_EM_1021_107-13	<p>The California Finfish and Shellfish Identification Book was developed by the CDFG specifically to serve as a companion guide to the California Fishing Passport program. The Passport program challenges people to fish their way around the State in search of 150 different fish and shellfish species. For each successful catch, participants receive special stamps in their passport to mark their accomplishments. The Identification book was never intended to be a comprehensive or definitive list of all Finfish and Shellfish found in California.</p> <p>The CDFG does consider coho salmon to be native to the Klamath River based on credible scientific information regarding the native North American range of coho salmon (Evermann and Clark 1931; Shapovalov and Taft 1954; Fry 1973; Moyle 1976; Sandercock 1991).</p> <p>The Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead Report (aka Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel or Dunne et al. 2011) was developed to evaluate the potential effects of the two alternative management scenarios on coho and steelhead in the Klamath Basin: Conditions with Dams and; Conditions without dams and with Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). While the report briefly discusses hatchery production impacts on the viability and genetic composition of coho salmon, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural coho populations in the Klamath River. Further, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural coho populations in California waters.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1021_107-14	<p>The comment author provides no evidence to support the argument that coho populations in California water have been identified as having their origin in Cascadia, Oregon other than an inaccurate reference to the Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel Report.</p> <p>The 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath is noted in the EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, Diseases and Parasites. In the last week of August and first week of September, 2002, an estimated 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead died in the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River. The fish kill of 2002 in the lower Klamath is unprecedented in magnitude. Based on a review of available literature and historical records, this is the largest known pre-spawning adult salmonid die-off recorded on the Klamath River and possibly the Pacific Coast (USFWS 2003). The immediate cause of death was massive infection by two common pathogens, <i>Ichthyophthirius multifis</i> (Ich) and <i>Flavobacterium columnare</i> (columnaris) that are widely distributed and generally become lethal to fish under stress, particularly if crowding occurs (NRC 2004, p. 9).</p> <p>Ich and columnaris occur episodically and under different circumstances than the myxozoan parasites <i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i> (<i>C. shasta</i>) and <i>Parvicapsula minibicornis</i> (<i>P. minibicornis</i>) that chronically affect juvenile salmonids in the Klamath River. The effects of Ich and columnaris are generally not as harmful as the myxozoan parasites (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, p. 3.3-36), although the 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath provided dramatic evidence of the ability of Ich and columnaris to cause significant salmon mortality.</p> <p>Subsequent reviews of the 2002 fish kill by CDFG (2004), NRC (2003) and USFWS (2003) determined several factors contributed to the epizootic of Ich and columnaris. An above average number Chinook salmon entered the Klamath River during this period. Klamath River flows in September 2002 were among the lowest recorded in the last half-century (CDFG 2004, p. 36). Low flow can cause crowding of the fish in their holding areas as they await favorable conditions for upstream migration and can be associated with high water temperature and with lower than normal concentrations of dissolved oxygen (NRC 2003, p. 279). Low river discharges apparently did not provide suitable attraction flows for migrating adult salmon resulting in large number of fish congregating in the warm water of the lower Klamath River (USFWS, 2003). Fish passage may have been impeded by low flows, contributing to the crowding of fish (CDFG 2004, p. III). The National Research Council (NRC) did not rule out low flows as a</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

contributing factor but hypothesized high water temperatures may have also inhibited the fish from moving upstream (NRC 2003, p. 281-3). Whether inhibited by low flows or high temperatures or both, fish in the lower Klamath stopped migrating upstream resulting in crowded, stressful conditions and possibly longer residence times in a confined reach of the river.

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

"As described in Section 3.8 of the EIS/EIR, flows through the Hydroelectric Reach from Keno Dam downstream to Iron Gate Dam are related to Upper Klamath Lake elevations, flows diverted to and returned from Reclamation's Klamath Project, relatively small storage capacities of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project developments, and the releases out of Iron Gate Dam. 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 which is managed through releases at Link Dam. The associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river.

The sole purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) with in this reach, the operation of these facilities does not create additional storage of water that could be used to supplement flows in the river downstream. The total amount of active storage available within the four hydroelectric reservoirs is only 11,749 acre-feet and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to generate hydropower.

The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the Hydroelectric Project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. This estimated loss in water associated with evaporation is about 6,153 AF per year (Reclamation 2012d).

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>As described in Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS, the Proposed Action, which includes implementation of the KBRA, would result in flows more favorable to all life stages of salmonids, and would provide suitable habitat for resident riverine species, anadromous fish and lamprey in hydroelectric reach from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam. In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009). The Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and Coho Salmon in the long term. The fact that coho and Chinook salmon historically occupied the hydroelectric reach and the lower Klamath is also evidence that restoring flows to mimic historic patterns will be sufficient for maintenance and recovery of fish populations.</p> <p>The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that in a dry year the Klamath would revert to marshes and swamps in late summer and fall without regulated flows provided by reservoirs and thus endanger the fall run Chinook. The implied statement that the reservoirs provide substantive storage is factually incorrect.</p>	
GP_EM_1021_107-15	Master Response AQU-8 Climate Change, Fisheries, Predator Control, Reintroduction.	No
GP_EM_1021_107-16	<p>The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

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

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

Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.

Two of the citations provided with the comment lead to Google search page results with links to various other web sites. The third link provided in the comment leads the reader to a NASA web page which describes ocean heating and cooling trends for the entire planet. The article provides no discussion or evidence of a relationship between global ocean warming and population trends for anadromous salmonids native to the Klamath Basin.

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

GP\_EM\_1021\_107-17

The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild strains of salmonids. Hatchery salmon may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that

No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>spawn in the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65).</p> <p>Although portions of the habitat above Iron Gate Dam have been degraded, much of this habitat remains suitable and restoration projects are currently in progress or planned (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-7, p 35). Over time, access to habitat above Iron Gate Dam would benefit the coho salmon population by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increase genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reduce the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increase the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-16, p 36).</p> <p>The Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead Report (aka Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel) was developed to evaluate the potential effects of the two alternative management scenarios on coho and steelhead in the Klamath Basin: Conditions with Dams and; Conditions without dams and with KBRA. While the report briefly discusses hatchery production impacts on the viability and genetic composition of coho salmon, it was not an in-depth look at the genetic composition of natural origin coho in the Klamath River. No mention of the genetic analysis of the coho salmon referred to in the comment is contained in the report.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p>	
GP_EM_1021_107-18	<p>Each alternative includes a plan for the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery (IGH) and analyzes the impacts of the future operations.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-18 - Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery Under Each Alternative provides a detailed description of those plans.</p>	No
GP_EM_1021_107-19	<p>The EIS/EIR acknowledges the effects of hatcheries on wild strains of salmonids. Hatchery salmon may compete with the progeny of naturally spawned fish for food and other limited resources, such as thermal refugia, or can increase disease infection rates through crowding. In addition, some adult fish may stray and spawn with wild fish, which can reduce genetic and phenotypic diversity and reproductive success within the wild population (McLean et al. 2003, Araki et al. 2007, Araki et al. 2009, all as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3 p. 3.3-62. The vast majority of coho salmon that spawn in</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>the Klamath Basin are believed to be of hatchery origin, although the percentage varies among years (Ackerman et al. 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3. p. 3.3-65.</p> <p>Although portions of the habitat above Iron Gate Dam have been degraded, much of this habitat remains suitable and restoration projects are currently in progress or planned (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-7, p 35). Over time, access to habitat above Iron Gate Dam would benefit the coho salmon population by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential;</li><li>b) increase genetic diversity in the coho stocks;</li><li>c) reduce the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation;</li><li>and d) increase the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 7-16, p 36).</li></ul> <p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p>	

GP\_MC\_1020\_189

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

DR. RICHARD GIERAK: Dr. Richard Gierak, G-i-e-r-a-k.

In response to the executive study, I find that

Comment 1 - NEPA

the language throughout this document is based on junk

science and words such as may, could, should, possibly and

a plethora of inconsistencies that dam removal will do

anything of value to save salmon.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Dam removal is the only option that's really

being offered by this report. Dennis and John, the expert

panel that was here, they indicated that this is a great

experiment and they will do what they can to see what

works. That does not sound like a very viable experiment

to me.

Comment 3 - NEPA

As to the Department of the Interior and US Fish

and Wildlife Service, they are violating the mandate set

down by Congress as to their jurisdiction. They only have

jurisdiction over fresh water species. The Department of

Commerce has jurisdiction over salt water species. I

think this needs to be investigated.

And National Marine Fishery Service is really

Comment 4 - Fish

interesting. In 2001 at the Karuk Tribal Council meeting,

the Karuk Tribal Council stated clearly, Coho salmon was

never native to the Klamath River; why should somebody bring them back? However, National Fishery Service stated they had absolute proof.

What they had was a report in 1931, 36 years after Coho were planted, saying that California had salmon, Coho salmon, all the way down to Monterey.

Then we also had the statement by Peter Moyle, who supposedly is National Marine Fishery's number one biologist today. He made the statement to say the same, 81 years after the initial planting of Coho salmon.

There is not one historical document that states Coho salmon were indigenous to the Klamath Basin or Klamath River.

The first mention of Coho in the Klamath was in 1913. And this statement was made by H. W. Shelby, the superintendent of hatcheries, who wrote there was no show of any kind of salmon in the river this year, none whatsoever.

Based on historical evidence the listing of Copco is arbitrary, capricious and unlawful; and should be removed as listed species. By removing this species from the list today, that would remove the entire premise for removing the Klamath River dams.

So let's pay attention. I don't think the

National Marine Fishery's data would hold up in a court of  
law as being indigenous to the Klamath.

Thank you much.

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_189-1	<p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."</p> <p>The Expert Panel independent assessments speak to the value of the Alternatives to salmon, other anadromous fish, and resident fish. Reports are addressed in the EIS/R Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, Alternative 2 (and 3), Aquatic Resources Effects, Species Specific Impacts for Coho, steelhead and Chinook salmon respectively.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_189-2	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_189-3	<p>It is not clear what Congressional mandates the comment author is referring to. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) actions in the Klamath Basin are authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act, the Federal Power Act, Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), among others. In regards to ESA-listed anadromous fishes, it is correct that the Service does not have direct ESA responsibilities for most salt water species, but all Federal agencies have a responsibility to "...conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purpose of this [ESA] act" source: (ESA: Sec 2(c)1). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the numerous acts and authorities mentioned above, does have responsibilities to restore fish and wildlife populations and the habitats and ecosystems used by those resources, and works with other federal, state, Tribal, county, NGO, and stakeholder organizations to accomplish that. Under the Department of the Interior, the USFWS has Tribal trust responsibilities for a wide variety of fish and wildlife resources. These responsibilities include other, non-ESA listed species, such as salmon, steelhead, and lampreys, as well as the myriad of other fish and wildlife species that use the habitats addressed under our various authorities. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does have direct ESA responsibility for the listed shortnose and Lost River suckers and bull trout in the Upper Klamath Basin, which are also part of this EIR/EIS process.</p> <p>Additionally, pursuant to the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act and the subsequent long-term plan that followed, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) has been required to formulate, establish, and implement a program to restore and maintain anadromous fish populations in the Klamath Basin. The USFWS is one agency supporting the DOI in fulfilling these requirements. Among other stakeholders, in 1991 Siskiyou County signed the Long Range Plan for the Klamath</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program (USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force 1991) which emphasizes the need for fish habitat protection and habitat restoration from a total watershed perspective.

USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (1991). Long Range Plan for the Klamath River Basin Conservation Area Fishery Restoration Program, Prepared with the assistance of William M. Kier Associates, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Yreka, CA.

GP\_MC\_1020\_189-4 Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA. No

Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.

Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council, the comment as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Counter to the claim made by the author of this comment, the native language of the Karuk people includes a name for hookbill or coho salmon, **achvuun**. Adult male coho salmon develop a large hooked kype as they become sexually mature on their spawning migration upriver, hence the reference to hookbill salmon. There is also a well known legend about a raven and hookbill that has been told for generations among the Karuk people. The title of the legend is "How Buzzard Became Bald." Additional information is available at the University of California, Berkeley at:

<http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&ge=coho&sd=fish&lxGroup-id=126&audio=&index-position=>

GP\_EM\_1102\_371

---

From: rgierak2[SMTP:RGIERAK2@HUGHES.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 02, 2011 6:19:08 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: EIS/EIR response  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

Bachelors Degrees in Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, CA. 96097

530 475-3212

Nov. 2, 2012

**Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;**

**Impacts from decommissioning of hydroelectric dams: a life cycle perspective**

I find that the following impacts of dam removal have not been adequately considered as part of the EIS/EIR document. Considering the size of the four dams being considered for decommissioning this aspect must be included of the assessment for removal. Without a scientific analysis based on this information I find that the EIS/EIR is not in compliance with a formal scientific analysis. The following is an abstract from the Hydropower Reform Coalition and cannot be ignored in light of the information presented herein.

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from hydroelectric dams are often portrayed as nonexistent by the hydropower industry and have been largely ignored in global comparisons of different sources of electricity. However, the life cycle assessment (LCA) of any hydroelectric plant shows that GHG emissions occur at different phases of the power plant's life. This work examines the role of decommissioning hydroelectric dams in greenhouse gas emissions. Accumulated sediments in reservoirs contain noticeable levels of carbon, which may be released to the atmosphere upon decommissioning of the dam. The rate of sediment accumulation and the sediment volume for six of the ten largest United States hydroelectric power plants is surveyed. The amount of sediments and the respective carbon content at the moment of dam decommissioning (100 years after construction) was estimated. The released carbon

is partitioned into CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions and converted to CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions using the global warming potential (GWP) method. The global warming effect (GWE) due to dam decommissioning is normalized to the total electricity produced over the lifetime of each power plant. The estimated GWE of the power plants range from 128-380 g of CO<sub>2</sub>eq./kWh when 11% of the total available sediment organic carbon (SOC) is mineralized and between 35 and 104 g of CO<sub>2</sub>eq./kWh when 3% of the total SOC is mineralized. Though these values are below emission factors for coal power plants (890 g of CO<sub>2</sub>eq./kWh), the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by the sediments upon dam decommissioning is a notable amount that should not be ignored and must be taken into account when considering construction and relicensing of hydroelectric dams

<http://www.hydroreform.org/node/3980>

**The Following Aspects of Removing the Dam have not been thoroughly evaluated**

Comment 1a - Cultural Resources

I do not believe that the following aspects of dam removal have been properly evaluated and without answers to these questions the EIS/EIR is not in compliance with NEPA or CEQA and is to be considered invalid without proper evaluation of proposed actions. All of the following questions must be answered prior to any final decision on removal of the hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River. There are 89 questions regarding this proposal and each must be answered by the use of all means possible.

1. Are there ways to preserve the historic value of the dam in the event of dam removal (e.g., monuments, museum displays, information kiosks, partial removal)?
2. Will the State Historic Preservation Office require that a historical inventory be completed for the site prior to the dam's removal?
3. Are there resources available to complete the historical inventory, if required (e.g., agency personnel, grants, in-kind services, volunteer assistance)?
4. Does the State Historic Preservation Office consider the dam removal to affect the site's historical value? If so, what do they and the affected stakeholders (e.g., local historical society, riparian landowners) recommend to mitigate these impacts?
5. Are there resources available to honor the historical significance of the dam, in the event of dam removal (e.g., grants, in-kind services, volunteer assistance)?

Comment 2 - Other/General

6. How does the community feel about a free flowing river (e.g., pride, indifference)? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?
7. What impact will dam removal have on the community's sense of heritage? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?

Comment 1b - Cultural Resources

8. Do free-flowing segments of the river have historic value? Does this extend to the currently impounded section? If so, does the community feel strongly about this historic value?

9. What is the current level of support for dam removal? Is there a general consensus about this sentiment or are there multiple opinions?
10. Do any local/regional/national politicians/ officials support dam removal?

Comment 20 - General/Other

Comment 20 - continued

11. Does anybody else support dam removal (e.g., government agencies, prominent businesspeople, celebrities, or civic or conservation groups)?

12. How powerful are the supporters (politically, economically,

13. What people or groups will benefit from the dam removal (e.g., individuals, communities, businesses, and interest organizations)? How many people will benefit? How will they benefit (e.g., economically, quality of life)?

14. Will the primary beneficiaries be public or private entities?

Comment 3a - Economics

15. What new recreational opportunities will the restored river offer? How many people will be likely to benefit, both directly (e.g., recreation) and indirectly (e.g., tourism industry)?

Comment 4a - Recreation

16. Will there be public access to the restored river? Will the primary beneficiaries be public or private entities?

Comment 5 - Water Quality

17. Are there other benefits to the community of a restored river (e.g., improved water quality)?

18. How many people will visit and use the restored river for purposes other than recreation (e.g., researchers)?

19. How many people will be affected by the loss of the impoundment, both directly (e.g., loss of impoundment marina) and indirectly (e.g., loss of flat-water boating opportunity)?

20. Are there other lakes or impoundments nearby that could make up for this loss?

Comment 4b - Recreation

21. Do the economic benefits of a restored river outweigh the cost of removing the dam?

Comment 3b - Economics

22. What aesthetic qualities will be revealed by dam removal (e.g., riffles, waterfalls, rock formations)?

Comment 6a - Aesthetics

23. How will dam removal impact waterfront property? Will adjacent landowners gain "new" land? Will property values increase or decrease (short-term and long-term)?

24. How has the public consideration of dam removal affected property values around the impoundment, if at all?

Comment 7 - Real Estate

25. Could dam removal be part of a larger effort to revitalize the riverfront? To provide economic development opportunities?

Comment 8 - Land Use

26. Will removal of the dam affect water rights?

Comment 9 - Water Rights

27. Will dam removal affect tribal treaty obligations (e.g., tribal fishing rights)?

Comment 10 - ITAs

28. Can any services provided by the dam that have readily identifiable market value (e.g., hydropower, flood control, water supply) be provided through an economical and environmentally superior alternative?

29. Could any "lifeline" services that are identified above (e.g., water supply, fire protection, flood control) be replaced or mitigated if the dam is removed?

30. What economic and ecological impacts, if any, will these alternatives have?

Comment 11a - Alternatives

Comment 6b -Aesthetics

Comment 21 - General/Other

31. Can any services that do not have readily identifiable market value (e.g., aesthetic preferences) be satisfied by alternate means (e.g., nearby dam or lake) or by new or different services or benefits provided by a restored river ecosystem (e.g., restored waterfalls, riffles and associated wildlife)?

32. How many resources (e.g., local/state/ federal funds and studies) have already been invested in improving water quality, fish and sediment transport, and other functions of the river?

33. How much more improvement will be gained by removing the dam?

Comment 22 - General/Other

34. Does the dam and impoundment affect groundwater levels in the area? Will legal wells that currently access groundwater in these affected areas be impacted by the dam's removal? What will be required to mitigate these (e.g., cost, equipment)?

Comment 12a - Groundwater

35. How much riverine habitat is likely to be restored? And what type?

36. How much riparian and upland habitat is likely to be restored? And what type?

37. How many species and which species will benefit from the restored habitat?

38. Will dam removal open up and/or restore critical riverine and riparian habitat for species of concern?

39. Will restoration of previously submerged lands provide beneficial habitat for species of concern?

Comment 13a -  
Terrestrial/Wildlife

40. How abundant is riverine habitat in the watershed?

41. Does currently available riverine habitat provide suitable flows for sustaining habitat for riverine species?

42. Will there be specific zoning restrictions in the riparian habitat to restrict further development/encroachment?

43. What type, quality, and how much wetland habitat is likely to be lost?

44. What type, quality, and how much wetland habitat is likely to be restored?

45. How much and what quality of impoundment habitat is likely to be lost?

46. What species will suffer from loss of either wetland or impoundment habitats?

47. Will loss of the impoundment or wetlands eliminate beneficial habitat for species of concern?

48. Is there other suitable habitat in the watershed for lake-like species affected by

the dam removal?

Comment 13 cont.

Comment 12b - Groundwater

49. Will removal of the dam affect groundwater supply for legal wells?  
50. Does the dam affect the groundwater table, and if so, will riparian wetlands be affected by drawdown of the impoundment?

51. Will dam removal restore the river's natural flows?

Comment 14 - Hydrology

52. If natural flows were restored to the river, which riverine and riparian habitats will benefit?  
53. If natural flows were restored to the river, which riverine and riparian habitats will be adversely affected or eliminated?

Comment 13b - Terrestrial/  
Wildlife

54. How many species, and which species, will benefit from the restored flows and new habitat?  
55. How many species, and which species, will be adversely affected by the restored flows and new habitat?

Comment 15a - Fish

56. How will current and future watershed conditions and stormwater runoff affect flows?

Comment 13c - Terrestrial/Wildlife

Comment 16 - Hydrology

57. What fish and wildlife species will benefit from dam removal? Are these species of concern?

Comment 15c - Fish

58. What fish and wildlife species will suffer from dam removal? Are these species of concern?  
59. Will the process of removing the dam negatively impact fish and wildlife populations in the short-term? Long-term?  
60. If any contaminated sediments are built up behind the dam, will their release be harmful to fish and wildlife?  
61. Will dam removal be consistent with published river or fisheries management plans applicable to the area?  
62. Could any negative impacts to fish and wildlife that are attributed to the removal process be reduced or eliminated by altering the project's timing or design?

Comment 15c cont.

63. Will dam removal result in an increased survival rate for species of concern by allowing these species to reach appropriate spawning, rearing, and foraging habitat?
64. Will dam removal restore access to any species' historic range?
65. Will removing the dam encourage the spread of undesirable species? Could measures be taken (e.g., building another smaller barrier) to prevent the spread of undesirable species?
66. Will removing the dam allow contaminated or diseased fish to move into sections of the river not currently contaminated?
67. Will the physical deconstruction of the dam have a negative impact on the movement of fish and other aquatic species (e.g., mussels)? Can the removal process be timed to avoid negative impacts or will temporary fish passage be necessary?

Comment 17a - Sediment Transport

68. Will dam removal release sediment from the impoundment and deliver sediment to areas downstream? Do these downstream areas need the sediment?
69. Could a change in grade cause a headcut that will destabilize the upstream reach? If deemed harmful, could this headcut be prevented by grade controls downstream and/or upstream of the current dam site?

Comment 18 - Sediment Toxicity

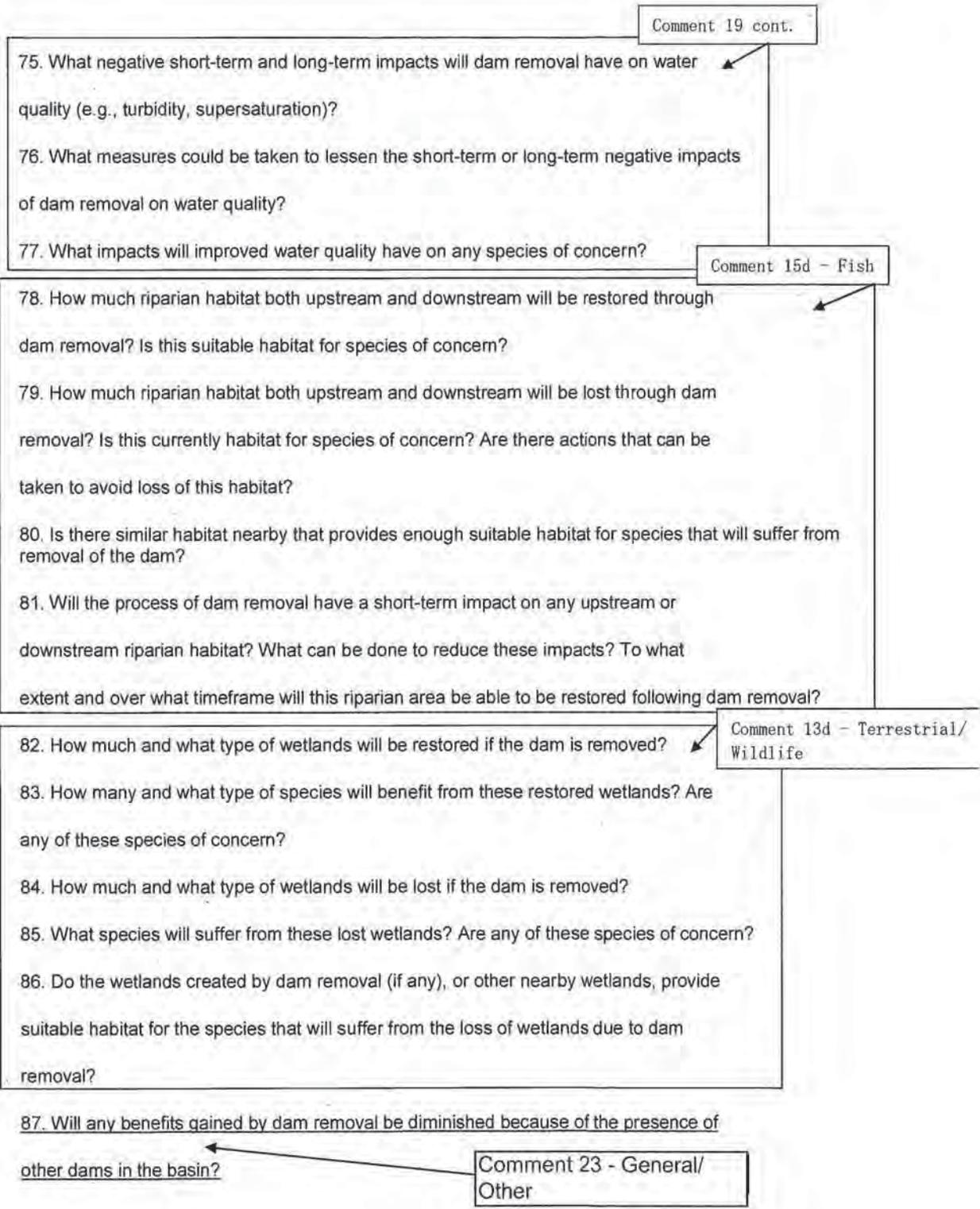
70. What will be the short- and long-term impacts of the dispersal of sediment following dam removal on downstream water quality and habitat? If negative, could these impacts be reduced or eliminated?
71. If the sediments contain harmful contaminants, what impact will their release have on water quality, fish and wildlife species, and public health? Can the contaminated sediments be removed from the impoundment or stabilized in place?
72. Are the contaminant levels in the impoundment sediments greater than levels in sediments below the dam?

73. How has the channel changed downstream of the dam? Does it have the capacity to convey sediment flows if the dam is removed?

Comment 17b - Sediment Transport

74. What positive impacts will dam removal have on water quality, including impacts on temperature, turbidity, alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and nutrient loads?

Comment 19 - Water Quality



88. How significant will the quality and quantity of restored habitat be in the broader picture of the basin or ecosystem?

Comment 24 - General/  
Other

89. Are any other upstream or downstream dams potential candidates for removal or installation of fish passage devices in the short and long term?

Comment 11b - Alternatives

Respectfully submitted;

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

<b>fComment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1102_371-1	<p>Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, addresses possible mitigation measures for the dams and associated facilities. Additional surveys will occur. Documentation to the National Park Service's Program for Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record/Historic American Landscape will be done prior to removal of the dams. Public outreach and education will also be completed. Specific measures will be developed through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation process for any adverse effects to these historic properties based on the selected alternative (Mitigation Measure CHR-1). The NHPA consultation process will include interested parties, such as historic preservation groups and individuals concerned with historic era properties.</p> <p>The historic value of the river flows is addressed in the riverscape concept, although identified as prehistoric/ ethnohistoric, presented in EIS/EIR Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources. Under Mitigation Measure CHR-3, consultations will continue to identify cultural landscapes within the appropriate area of potential effects, based on the selected alternative. Potential historic-era cultural landscapes were added to this mitigation measure along with consultations with parties interested in historic-era properties. The community was provided opportunities to comment throughout the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process.</p>	Yes
GP_EM_1102_371-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-3	<p>Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the regional economic effects of the project alternatives. Effects would occur in varying regions and to various sectors of the regional economy, but generally includes counties in the Klamath Basin. Some commercial fishing effects would occur outside of the basin. Section 3.15 identifies the economic regions for each potential effect. Different groups, including individuals, households, businesses, and tribes would be affected. Some effects would occur within the public sector. Section 3.15 discusses each potential effect, including the industry and economic sectors affected, and quantifies increases in jobs, labor income, and output.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR discloses environmental effects associated with the affected region and is not required to provide a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.  A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Additional details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on Klamathrestoration.gov).</p>	
GP_EM_1102_371-4	<p>Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.</p> <p>Master Response RE-6 Chanel Flows Following Dam Removal.</p> <p>There are no estimates of the number of people who will visit and use the restored river for purposes other than recreation.</p> <p>Section 3.15.4.2 page 3.15-57 describes the estimated annual reduction of visitors to the reservoirs following dam removal.</p> <p>Table 3.20-4 Comparison of Subject Reservoirs with Lakes and Reservoirs in the Region describes the various lakes and reservoirs in the area and how their size and level of development compare with the project reservoirs.</p>	No
GP_EM_1102_371-5	<p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA)/ Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Improvements.</p> <p>Yes, there are many benefits from a restored river. They are discussed throughout the EIS/EIR, along with the potential risks and negative impacts of all the alternatives.</p>	No
GP_EM_1102_371-6	<p>Response 6a:</p> <p>Section 3.19 provides an evaluation of impacts on aesthetics/ scenic resources from dam removal. It is not possible to know what features such as riffles, waterfalls, and rock formations will be revealed following dam removal; however, using overlays of historic river channels, we can estimate the extent of the Klamath River following dam removals.</p> <p>Response 6b:</p> <p>A benefit cost analysis has been prepared as part of the Secretarial Determination process that includes consideration of intrinsic (i.e., non-use) value and non-quantifiable tribal effects. Details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

<b>fComment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation 2012c; available on <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> ). Additionally, Section 3.20 (Recreation) of the EIS/EIR provides an analysis of regional recreational opportunities including campgrounds, fishing, lakes, rivers, and whitewater boating (see pages 3.20-5 – 3.20-8; tables 3.20-1 – 3.20-4). Finally, the EIS/EIR acknowledges that the impact on scenic resources would be a significant impact occurring in both the short and long terms, until vegetation has become established. In the long term, the restored river, which is the natural state of the surrounding environment, would satisfy the "market value" with respect to the aesthetics or scenic resources of the area. The EIS/EIR addresses this impact in Sections 3.15 (Socioeconomics) and 3.20 (Recreation).	
GP_EM_1102_371-7	If the dams are removed the adjacent private property owners would no longer have waterfront property and would not gain any additional land.  Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-8	A plan to revitalize the river front from an economic development standpoint is outside the scope of this EIS/EIR. The KHSA outlines expectations for management of the PacifiCorp lands underneath the reservoirs and within the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) project boundary.  Master Response RE-6A and E: Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-9	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-10	The Tribes' fishing rights will not be affected by the dam removal. The Klamath Tribes is the only tribe in the Klamath Basin with a congressionally ratified treaty. Treaty rights are certain rights that were reserved by Indian tribes when they signed treaties with the United States Government. By signing treaties, tribes traded vast amounts of their land and resources in exchange for reserved areas of land (Indian reservations) and things like protection, health care, education, sovereignty and religious freedom, protection of hunting and fishing rights, and sometimes some monies as well. Because Article Six of the United States Constitution declares treaties to be the supreme law of the land, treaties are just as valid today as they were the day they were signed, and treaty rights are still legally binding as well.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-11	The dams do not provide marketable value for water supply, fire protection, or flood control. The hydropower can be replaced. The	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1102_371-12	<p>economic and ecological impacts are described in the EIS/EIR. No other dams are candidates for removal under this project.</p> <p>Section 3.7.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, under the heading entitled "Local Groundwater Conditions," describes the existing data that illustrates the conditions near the reservoirs. This section identified the known wells near each of the reservoirs and the potential link between well screen elevations and water bearing zones.</p> <p>Master Response GRO-1: Groundwater Use.</p> <p>Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, describes the impacts of the Proposed Action on wetlands. Under the Proposed Action, there would be unavoidable impacts on wetland habitat at the J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Reservoirs. However, much of these unavoidable impacts would be temporary, as wetlands would be expected to become reestablished in some areas along the new river channel with adequate hydrology, soils, and vegetation. With implementation of the Reservoir Area Management Plan (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2011), restoration of some wetlands would occur and permanent wetland loss at the reservoirs would be reduced. As indicated in Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources, impacts on wetlands under the Proposed Action would still be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure TER-5. This measure would require a Section 404 Permit and a Compensatory Wetland Mitigation Plan to be developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) in compliance with the Oregon Removal-Fill Law.</p>	No
GP_EM_1102_371-13	<p>Riverine habitat that would be restored following dam removal can be estimated based on the length of the existing reservoirs as follows: 3.6 miles at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 4.5 miles at Copco Reservoir, 0.3 mile at Copco 2 Reservoir, and 6.8 miles at Iron Gate Reservoir. Riverine habitats would not be adversely affected by restoring a more natural flow regime to the river.</p> <p>As stated in Section 3.5, restoration of wetland/riparian habitat would occur on a total of 272 acres following reservoir drawdown: 52 acres at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 170 acres at Copco 1 Reservoir, and 50 acres at Iron Gate Reservoir. Upland vegetation restoration would occur on a total of approximately 1,602 acres following reservoir drawdown: 195 acres at J.C. Boyle Reservoir, 632 acres at Copco 1 Reservoir, and 775 acres at Iron Gate Reservoir.</p> <p>Riparian habitat is important for many species, and riparian habitat can provide important corridors for wildlife movement for large</p>	Yes

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

---

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
---------------	------------------	----------------------

mammals such as deer and small species such as amphibians and reptiles, including the western pond turtle, a species of concern in both Oregon and California. Many species of birds, such as the willow flycatcher (a California endangered species), would also benefit. Riparian habitats would not be adversely affected by restoring a more natural flow regime to the river.

The Klamath River and its tributaries provide up to 420 miles of riverine habitat in the watershed. Klamath River flows are regulated and diverted by dam operations which has altered riverine habitat for salmonids and other aquatic species, as described in Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources. Restoration of river flows would benefit riparian habitat that is supported by a natural riverine system. See Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources for a detailed discussion of the benefits (and impacts) on fish and other aquatic species from dam removal.

Types of wetland habitat currently present at the reservoirs include: Palustrine emergent wetland, Palustrine scrub-shrub wetland, Palustrine forested wetland, and Palustrine aquatic bed. Based on seedbank studies, there is a high degree of viability and variability of wetland species seed in the reservoir deposit, even after many years or even decades under water. This suggests wetland areas would re-vegetate naturally and relatively quickly following reservoir removal. See new Table 3.5-5 for figures on acreage of historical, existing, and to-be-restored wetlands under the Proposed Action.

Following reservoir drawdown and prior to restoration activities, additional fencing would be constructed at the reservoir sites to keep livestock out and protect restoration areas. These areas include "Parcel B lands", which are lands currently owned by PacifiCorp that would be transferred to the States for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education and public recreational access. Any land use restrictions would be determined at the time of transfer.

PacifiCorp estimated that decommissioning and removal of the Four Facilities would result in the loss of a total of about 2,404 reservoir acres (FERC 2007). Section 3.5 of the Draft EIS/EIR provides an evaluation of the loss of the open water/reservoir ecosystem on birds and other wildlife. Based on the evaluation, while unavoidable impacts on wildlife, particularly waterfowl and other waterbirds, from the permanent loss of reservoir habitat would occur under the Proposed Action, these impacts would be less than significant. Some species would be able to utilize newly created riparian and wetland habitat, while others would utilize

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>other aquatic habitat in the Klamath Basin, most notably the large wetland complexes of the Upper and Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges (NWR).</p> <p>The loss of aquatic habitat at reservoirs would reduce habitat for western pond turtle. However, turtles would utilize future restored riverine habitat at the former reservoir areas as they do currently along the J.C. Boyle Peaking Reach, Iron Gate-Shasta River reach, and other areas. There are at least five known bald eagle nests near Copco and J.C. Boyle Reservoirs, and additional nest locations are located between these two areas and upstream. Bald eagles primarily use the Lower Klamath NWR for preying on waterfowl, so it is expected that the effects on bald eagles due to loss of reservoir habitat would be minor. It is expected that they would utilize riverine habitat or other aquatic habitat outside the project area for foraging.</p> <p>Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.</p>	
GP_EM_1102_371-14	<p>Figures 3.6-7 through 3.6-11 show changes to the river flows at various points down the river associated with the Proposed Action. Removal of the Four Facilities would result in minor changes to flow patterns to restore a more natural hydrograph.</p>	No
GP_EM_1102_371-15	<p>Response 15a:</p> <p>See Section 3.3.4.3 in Chapter 3.4 - Aquatic Resources and Section 3.5.4.3 in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources. For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). See also reply to GP_EM_1102_371 –15c (below) which address individual species in more detail.</p> <p>Response 15c:</p> <p>See Section 3.3.4.3 in Chapter 3.4 - Aquatic Resources and Section 3.5.4.3 in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources. California State and Federal Species of Concern known to occur in the project area are documented in Table 3.5-4, Special Status Species Known to Occur in the Project Area. Impacts to Special Status Species are discussed in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submission Date** November 02, 2011

---

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
---------------	------------------	-------------------

For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136).

Construction activity and project implementation could result in direct mortality or injury to special-status amphibian and reptile species including western toad, western pond turtle, California mountain kingsnake, and common kingsnake (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-46). Protection measures to reduce possible impacts are discussed in Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-46. Impacts on special-status amphibian and reptile species during construction are expected to be less than significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, Section 3.5-48). Construction activity and project implementation could result in direct mortality or injury to special-status birds. Protection and mitigation measures to reduce possible impacts are described in Section 3.5.4.3 p. 3.5-46 – 52. Incorporation of these elements into the Proposed Action and implementation of Mitigation Measures TER-2 and TER-3 would avoid or reduce impacts on birds during construction. Therefore, impacts on birds, including special-status bird species, during construction are expected to be less than significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-52).

Introduced resident species dependent on reservoir habitat would be adversely affected from the upstream end of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam by drawdown of reservoirs. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss would not be considered significant from a biological perspective, and would benefit native species. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-130).

To help determine if the Proposed Action will advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin, a Chinook Salmon Expert Panel was convened to attempt to answer specific questions that had been formulated by the project stakeholders to assist with assessing the effects of the Proposed Action compared with existing conditions (Goodman et al. 2011). The Panel concluded that the Proposed Action appears to be a major step forward in conserving target fish populations in the Klamath Basin. The Panel predicted that, based on the information provided to them, it was possible that the Proposed Action would provide a substantial increase in the abundance of naturally spawned Klamath River Chinook salmon above that expected under existing conditions in the reach between Iron Gate Dam and Keno Dam. While the Panel agreed that there was also evidence for dramatic

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>increases in abundance associated with the Proposed Action upstream of Keno Dam, they cautioned that achieving substantial gains in Chinook salmon abundance and distribution in the Klamath Basin is contingent upon successfully resolving key factors (discussed in this report in detail) that will continue to affect population, such as water quality, disease, and instream flows (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-94). While noting uncertainties based on existing data, the panel concluded that the prospects for the Proposed Action to provide a substantial positive effect for spring Chinook salmon is more remote than for fall-run Chinook salmon (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.3-101).</p> <p>A Coho Salmon and Steelhead Expert Panel was convened and charged with answering specific questions that had been formulated by the project stakeholders to assist with assessing the effects of the Proposed Action on coho salmon and steelhead (Dunne et al. 2011). While noting the constraints of the Panel to arrive at conclusions within a short time period and without adequate quantitative or synthesized information, the conclusion of the Panel was that the Proposed Action would result in a modest increase in the coho salmon population compared with existing conditions. The Panel indicated that a relatively modest increase in coho population would result from dam removal (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 105).</p> <p>The conclusion of the Coho and Steelhead Expert Panel was that the Proposed Action would result in increased spatial distribution and abundance of steelhead. This assessment is based on the observations that steelhead would be able to access a substantial extent of new habitat, steelhead are relatively tolerant to warmer water (compared to coho salmon), they are similar to other species (resident redband/rainbow trout) that are currently thriving in upstream habitats, and that while steelhead are currently at lower abundances than historical values, they are not yet rare (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-112).</p> <p>Based on reduction in abundance within reservoirs, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the short term. Based on small numbers of individuals affected after mitigation, and on anticipated legislation allowing take, the effect of the Proposed Action would be less-than-significant for Lost River and shortnose sucker populations in the short term after mitigation. 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 Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-126).</p> <p>A Resident Fish Expert Panel (Panel) was convened to compare</p>	

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

---

<b>fComment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
----------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------

the potential effects of the Proposed Action and existing conditions on resident fish, including redband trout (Buchanan et al. 2011a). The Panel concluded that the habitat improvements associated with KBRA implementation, including water quality and quantity and riparian corridor improvements and protection, are anticipated to increase trout productivity in headwater and lower tributary areas of the Upper Klamath Lake Basin. The Panel predicted that following the Proposed Action, the abundance of redband trout in the free-flowing reach between Keno Dam and Iron Gate Dam could increase significantly. In addition, they expect the existing trout and colonizing anadromous steelhead to co-exist, as they do in other watersheds, although there may be shifts in abundance related to competition for space and food. (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-127).

Based on substantial reduction in the abundance of multiple year classes in the short term and the slow recovery time of freshwater mussels, the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for mussels in the short term. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-7 (see Section 3.3.4.4) could be implemented to reduce the short- and long-term impacts of the Proposed Action on freshwater mussels. With implementation of mitigation measures there would still be impacts to a portion of the freshwater mussel population, and there could still be a substantial reduction in the abundance of at least one year class. Based on substantial reduction in year classes, the Proposed Action would have a significant effect on freshwater mussels after mitigation in the short term. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133).

See Sections 3.3.4.3 and 3.5.4.3 for discussions of other fish and wildlife populations that may be affected by the Proposed Action.

*Sediment Contamination:* See Section 3.21.4.3 Effects Determinations in Chapter 3.21 – Toxic/Hazardous Materials; Section 3.2.3.8.2 Sediment Contaminants, 3.2.4.1.7 Inorganic and Organic Contaminants, 3.2.4.2.2.4 Inorganic and Organic Contaminants, Section 3.2.4.3.1.7 Inorganic and Organic Contaminants, Section 3.2.4.3.2.7 Inorganic and Organic Contaminants in Chapter 3.2 – Water Quality; Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations in Chapter 3.3 – Aquatic Resources; Section 3.5.4.3 Effects Determinations in Chapter 3.5 – Terrestrial Resources.

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>There has been extensive physical and chemical testing of the sediment. Two separate studies have collected over 80 drill cores from reservoir sediments in two separate studies. These have been extensively tested for engineering properties and chemical composition. Section 3.2.4 of the EIS describes the water quality impacts associated with Dam Removal. In particular, p. 3.2-121 to 3.2-125 summarizes some of the major results of the chemical testing performed for the study and p. 3.2-149 to 3.2-161 summarizes all the water quality impacts considered in the EIS and the level of significance of these impacts. Appendix C details the water quality impacts of dam removal and Section C.7 contains a detailed contaminant assessment. CDM published a report titled "Screening-Level Evaluation of Contaminants in Sediments from Three Reservoirs and the Estuary of the Klamath River, 2009-2011" regarding the potential for adverse ecological or human health effects from chemical contamination in Klamath Reservoir sediments. It is available at:</p> <p><a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>.</p> <p>The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments can be considered relatively clean, with no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments (CDM 2011b).</p> <p><i>Management Plan Consistency:</i> The report of the USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force is applicable to the project area. Dam removal is consistent with this plan. Excerpts appear below:</p> <p>Long Range Plan (USDI Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force (1991): POLICIES FOR WATER AND POWER PROJECTS Objective 2.E. Protect salmon and steelhead habitat from harmful effects of water and power projects in the Klamath Basin.</p> <p>2.E.1. Support the evaluation of existing large water storage projects in the basin to determine their effect on limiting factors for anadromous fish production, including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reevaluate (from the 1966 study) the currently available spawning and rearing habitat located above Iron Gate Dam, where needed.</li> <li>b. Monitor water quality, including water temperatures, above, within, and below the Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, for a 5-year period to determine the effects of water storage and power plant operations on downstream habitat conditions.</li> <li>c. Evaluate the instream flow needs, using state-of-the-art</li> </ol>	

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

---

<b>fComment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
----------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

methods, of each salmon and steelhead run and life stage affected by flows released from Iron Gate Dam.

d. Examine the impact of Lake Shastina on Shasta River's water quality problems.

2.E.2. Identify and implement methods to rectify habitat problems identified in #1 above, including the following:

a. Access above Iron Gate and Copco Dams to the Upper Klamath Basin.

*Alternative Configuration:* The primary function of the Proposed Action is to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. For this reason, the Proposed Action deconstruction schedule was crafted with careful attention to the timing necessary to limit the impact of sediment release on aquatic resources and water quality. The timing in the Proposed Action is designed to limit the effects on water quality to one single large increase in suspended sediment and one single reduced dissolved oxygen event occurring within the winter and early spring of 2020. By limiting the duration of elevated suspended sediment and reduced dissolved oxygen, the Proposed Action avoids multiple years of effects to aquatic species and minimizes impacts to the sensitive juvenile rearing and smolt life stages of migratory fish. In addition to this built-in avoidance and minimization measure, the Proposed Action includes several required best management practices for the deconstruction activities including erosion and stormwater management, dust abatement, and hazardous spill prevention and response measures. To further address the alteration of rivers and streams and the effects of returning some of the natural processes to the Klamath River system, mitigation measures are being considered including AR 1: Protection of Mainstem Spawning, AR2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles, AR3: Fall Pulse Flows, AR-4: Hatchery Management, and AR-5 Pacific Lamprey Capture and Relocation. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136)

*Species of Concern Survival Rate:* For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). Habitat access depends in part on the species in question. Regarding habitat in the Project reach, while the exact miles of habitat for use by anadromous fish within is unknown, 58 miles is a reasonable estimate based on the

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>evidence contained in the record (Administrative Law Judge 2006). Additionally, the Klamath dams are also blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat for salmonids (Hamilton et al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for fall-run and spring-run Chinook salmon in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-100, 106). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3-112).</p>	
	<p><i>Undesirable Species Spread:</i> Under the Proposed Action, there would be potential for invasive plant species to quickly re-colonize exposed reservoir bottoms and other disturbed soil areas and out-complete native plants. In addition, invasive plant seeds could be transported to downstream areas following removal of the dams, particularly those plants that disperse by water (Nilsson et al 2010, Merritt &amp; Wohl 2002, Merritt et al. 2010, Merritt &amp; Wohl 2002). A Reservoir Area Management Plan (Reclamation 2011) would be implemented for restoration of native plants and habitat communities at the reservoirs. In addition, the Habitat Restoration Plan would be implemented for restoration of native habitats at upland areas disturbed by construction, including disposal sites, access and haul roads, and equipment staging areas. Other specific elements of construction include measures to prevent the introduction of invasive plant species. All construction vehicles and equipment would be cleaned with compressed water or air within a designated containment area to remove pathogens, invasive plant seeds, or plant parts and dispose of them in an appropriate disposal facility. Implementation of the Reservoir Area Management Plan and the Habitat Restoration Plan would include long-term maintenance and monitoring to control invasive species. See Mitigation Measure TER-1 in Section 3.5.4.4 (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-58).</p>	
	<p><i>Disease Contamination:</i> Facilitating the movement of anadromous fish presents a relatively low risk of introducing pathogens to resident fish above Iron Gate Dam (Administrative Law Judge 2006, EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-128).</p>	
	<p><i>Species Movement:</i> The primary function of the Proposed Action is to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. For this reason, the Proposed Action deconstruction schedule was crafted with careful attention to the timing necessary to limit the impact of sediment release on aquatic resources and water quality. The</p>	

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

---

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
---------------	------------------	----------------------

timing in the Proposed Action is designed to limit the effects on water quality to one single large increase in suspended sediment and one single reduced dissolved oxygen event occurring within the winter and early spring of 2020. By limiting the duration of elevated suspended sediment and reduced dissolved oxygen, the Proposed Action avoids multiple years of effects to aquatic species and minimizes impacts to the sensitive juvenile rearing and smolt life stages of migratory fish. In addition to this built-in avoidance and minimization measure, the Proposed Action includes several required best management practices for the deconstruction activities including erosion and stormwater management, dust abatement, and hazardous spill prevention and response measures. To further address the alteration of rivers and streams and the effects of returning some of the natural processes to the Klamath River system, mitigation measures are being considered including AR 1: Protection of Mainstem Spawning, AR2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles, AR3: Fall Pulse Flows, AR-4: Hatchery Management, and AR-5 Pacific Lamprey Capture and Relocation. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). There are no plans to provide temporary fish passage during drawdown.

Although there are short term impacts to mussels, dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-132-133).

Response15d:

Riparian habitat occurs along the river and reservoir shorelines in some areas and consists of deciduous, shrub, and grassland vegetation. Riparian habitat is considered separately from riverine, aquatic or wetland habitats. Riparian habitat occupies only 1.1 percent of the study area which includes included the Klamath River from the Link River Dam to the Shasta River and the area within 0.25 mile of all PacifiCorp facilities, reservoirs, and river reaches. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3.1, p. 3.5-5). Conditions in riparian habitats are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3, p. 3.5-13-24. Special status species that may use riparian habitats are identified in Table 3.5-4 (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.3, p. 3.5-23-36).

Effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on riparian habitats are described in Section 3.5.4.3. While there is potential for some riparian habitat loss during construction, there would be gains in riparian habitat at the reservoirs following dam removal

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>and restoration. In addition, localized disturbance of riparian habitat downstream due to sedimentation is expected to be short term, with colonization of riparian plant seedlings and subsequent re-vegetation of riparian areas within three years following implementation of the Proposed Action. Therefore, impacts on wildlife using riparian habitat would not be significant (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-53). Riparian habitat at reservoirs would increase with restoration following drawdown. PacifiCorp estimated that decommissioning and removal of the Four Facilities would add about 184 acres of riparian vegetation (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-55).</p> <p>Below Iron Gate Dam, if the sediment is allowed to move downstream naturally, it is likely that some sedimentation would occur in deep pools or channel margins downstream during low-flow periods and cover wetland/riparian with a veneer of fine material (Reclamation 2012d). This short term wetland/riparian habitat alteration would be localized and would not be substantial. Additionally, this sediment would be flushed out during subsequent high flow events (see Section 3.11 Geology, Soils and Geologic Hazards). Sedimentation has the potential to create new surfaces for riparian plants to colonize, and result in beneficial effects on riparian habitat (Shafroth et al. 2002). Effects on existing riparian habitat from sedimentation would be short term in nature, as riparian vegetation would quickly be re-established through colonization by seedlings of willows, cottonwoods, and other riparian species. This colonization occurs following disturbance during peak flows that creates substrate for seedlings, followed by declining spring and summer flows that occur during seed dispersal. Under this natural process, new riparian vegetation would become established within 3-5 years after disturbance (Riparian Habitat Joint Venture 2009). Based on this assessment, no permanent loss of riparian habitat is anticipated to occur in any river reaches (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.5.4.3, p. 3.5-56).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.</p> <p>For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration espoused in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136).</p> <p><i>Available Habitat:</i> Introduced resident fish that depend on reservoir habitat associated with the dams would be adversely affected by removal of the dams. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss</p>	

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

<b>fComment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>would not be considered significant from a biological perspective, and would benefit native species (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-130).</p>	
GP_EM_1102_371-16	<p>Modeling of future conditions did not include substantial changes in the No Action/No Project condition because the changes would be speculative. The Lead Agencies did consider climate change scenarios; however, an examination of climate change found that the potential changes are not certain. No one scenario seemed more likely, and scenarios predicted changes that were inconsistent. Therefore, they were not incorporated into the No Action/No Project Alternative hydrology but rather analyzed separately in the hydrology report (Reclamation 2012d).</p>	No
GP_EM_1102_371-17	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>For the Secretarial Determination process, detailed sediment transport modeling was conducted to analyze erosion in the reservoirs, the potential for headcuts, and downstream depositional patterns during and following dam removal. Results indicate that there will be incision through the reservoir deposits but the reservoirs are not expected to erode beyond pre-dam elevations. Thus, the upstream reach would not be destabilized. Minor amounts of deposition are expected in the lower Klamath River from Iron Gate Dam to approximately Cottonwood Creek. Additional details are available in Reclamation (2012d).</p> <p>It is typical for river beds to become armored downstream of dams, due to the cessation of sediment supply from the upper watershed once the dams are constructed. The Klamath River has responded in a similar fashion since construction of the Hydroelectric Project dams (FERC 2004). Based upon the sediment transport modeling performed for the Secretarial Determination process, the Klamath River has the capacity to convey the anticipated sediment flows following reservoir drawdown and dam removal (Reclamation 2012d).</p>	No
GP_EM_1102_371-18	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Overall, dam removal is anticipated to improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam. As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 2 and</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1102_371-19	<p>Section 3.2.5 Mitigation Measures (p. 3.2-147), the timing of reservoir drawdown under the Proposed Action was optimally developed to minimize short-term environmental effects (i.e., high suspended sediments, low dissolved oxygen) and balance anticipated impacts across multiple aquatic species. Short-term construction-related water quality impacts (i.e., increased suspended sediments and inorganic and organic contaminants from hazardous materials associated with construction equipment) will be reduced to less-than-significant levels through implementation of deconstruction and/or construction-related Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs are described in Appendix B of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal.</p> <p>Question #1: What positive impacts will dam removal have on water quality, including impacts on temperature, turbidity, alkalinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and nutrient loads?</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Question #2: What negative short-term and long-term impacts will dam removal have on water quality (e.g., turbidity, supersaturation)?</p> <p>Master Response WQ-51 Short-term and Long-Term Water Quality Impacts from Dam Removal.</p> <p>While alkalinity is an important aspect of water chemistry, particularly since it characterizes the buffering capacity of water against rapid pH changes, a full and independent analysis of the role of alkalinity in Klamath River water quality was not deemed necessary for the Draft EIS/EIR. Instead, alkalinity is indirectly incorporated into the water quality analyses through consideration of pH. As stated in Appendix Section C.5.2, p. C-47, "Because the Klamath River is a weakly buffered system (i.e., has typically low alkalinity</p> <p>Question #3: What measures could be taken to lessen the short-term or long-term negative impacts of dam removal on water quality?</p> <p>Overall, dam removal is anticipated to improve water quality in the Hydroelectric Reach and the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam. As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 2 and Section 3.2.5 Mitigation Measures (p. 3.2-147), the timing of</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

fComment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>reservoir drawdown under the Proposed Action was optimally developed to minimize short-term environmental effects (i.e., high suspended sediments, low dissolved oxygen) and balance anticipated impacts across multiple aquatic species. Short-term construction-related water quality impacts (i.e., increased suspended sediments and inorganic and organic contaminants from hazardous materials associated with construction equipment) will be reduced to less-than-significant levels through implementation of deconstruction and/or construction-related Best Management Practices (BMPs). These BMPs are described in Appendix B of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Question #4: What impacts will improved water quality have on any species of concern?</p> <p>Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.</p> <p>Sensitive aquatic species will benefit from improved water quality primarily due to improvements in water temperature. For example see:</p> <p>Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.</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> <p>Overall, dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate water quality improvements (WQST 2011) and TMDL water quality benefits to anadromous fish (Dunne et al. 2011).</p> <p>Master Response WQ-23 Dam Removal Water Quality Effects on Terrestrial Species.</p>	
GP_EM_1102_371-20	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-21	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-22	The improvements are addressed in the water quality and fisheries sections of the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-23	The analysis of Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 included hydrologic, water quality, and fisheries analyses that included the dams that would remain in place.	No
GP_EM_1102_371-24	Fishery habitat benefits and impacts are addressed in Section 3.3.	No

Dr. Richard Giernik

GP\_LT\_1128\_943

Duplicate of GP\_MC\_1020\_189

In response to the Executive study I find that the language throughout this document are based on junk science and words such as may, could should, possibly and a plethora of inconsistencies that dam removal will do anything of value for Salmon returns. It is a travesty of lies and junk science with only one outcome..... Dam removal.

*Denies, HHS, Expert Panel*

~~Dennis Lynch~~ has stated that "this is an experiment and we have to try to see if it works". I must say that when you consider the mandates of the Department of the Interior your involvement in the removal of Dams for the hopeful return of Coho Salmon is unlawful and should be terminated.

*The DOI*

*is in*

~~To John Hamilton~~ I must also state that the involvement of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, ~~under the Department of the Interior~~, is also in violation of your Congressional mandates as Coho Salmon are a saltwater species under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce.

As to Mark Stopher I find that the California ESA is in violation of the Federal ESA by listing Coho Salmon as endangered in the Klamath as there is not one single document alluding to Coho Salmon being native to the Klamath River. The recent expert panel report indicated that the Coho Salmon are from Cascadia, Oregon. In addition several de-listing petitions were filed with California Fish & Game and no response was ever received from them.

*NMFS - All back*

The first mention of Coho in the Klamath was when they were planted in 1895 from various sources. In 1913 W. H. Shebley, Superintendent of Hatcheries, writes "There was no run of either kind of Salmon in the River."

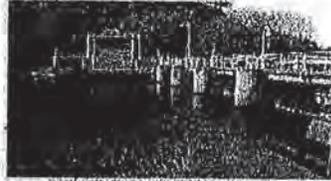
Based on historical evidence the listing of Coho Salmon is arbitrary, capricious and unlawful and should be removed as a listed species. This would cancel the removal of Klamath River Dams as the prime purpose for dam removal is the unlawful listing of Coho Salmon.

Comment 1 - Fish

~~Mark Hampton~~ ←

NMFS stated to The Karuk Tribal Council  
in 2001 they had absolute proof  
Coho were indigenous to the Klamath Basin.  
Their proof consisted of several fish  
biologists say 36 years after Coho planting &  
Peter Magle statement 81 years after planting.  
At The Karuk council meeting they  
stated Coho were never in the Klamath  
& they shouldn't try to bring them back.

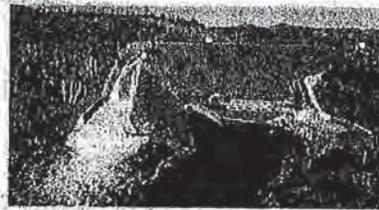
## Executive EIS/EIR Public Draft Resonse



Gopco 2 Dam



Copco 1 Dam



Iron Gate Dam

Prepared By  
Dr. Richard Gierak  
Oct 20, 2011

Dr. Richard A. Gierak  
Bachelors Degrees In Biology & Chemistry, Doctorate in the Healing Arts, Director of Interactive Citizens United, Director of New Frontiers Institute, Inc. Prior Member of FERC and FPAT (Fish passage advisory team report) and HET (Hatchery evaluation team) Prior Vice President of Greenhorn Action Grange, Prior California State Grange Spokesman for the Water Committee, Prior National Whip of the Property Rights Congress of America, Representative of the Grange States of California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho regarding EFH regulations. Presently science consultant to Siskiyou County Water Users Association.

5814 Highway 96

Yreka, CA, 96097

530 475-3212

October 20, 2012

**Response to Executive Study of the EIS/EIR Public Draft;**

Duplicate of  
GP\_EM\_1021\_107

**KHSA Dam Removal**

The entire proposal for removing four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River is to recover Coho Salmon populations. Reality, and historical documents clearly indicate that Coho were never native to the Klamath Basin and the present listing by California ESA and Federal NMPS are unlawful, arbitrary and capricious as there is no provision in the Federal ESA to list non-indigenous species. Secretary Ken Salazar is in violation of the Federal ESA as the Department of the Interior is responsible only for freshwater species of fish and it is the Department of Commerce that is responsible for saltwater species.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

**Water Quality Benefits**

Water Quality will not improve under alternatives 2 & 3 as historic evidence clearly delineates that reservoirs in place allow detritus to settle out and water quality is improved with each reservoir in place. Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno reservoir and California EPA Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out. Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of salmonids counted by California Fish & Game Commission was 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 60,000. This was possibly as a result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath. During the exploration phase of discovering the Klamath Basin the troops were faced with water that was not potable and even their pack animals refused to drink from the River. The native tribes named the river Klamath River which translated means Stinky River. No one wishes to return to this historical position. Late summer/fall water temperatures are improved by the deep reservoirs and reducing the impact of high summer temperatures.

Algae toxins were evaluated by the CDC in 2009 and were found to be non-toxic with exception to those who may be seriously breathing impaired. There has never been an incident of an individual becoming ill from swimming, diving, dredging, skiing or playing in any of the reservoirs on the Klamath River.

Comment 3 - Algae

← Comment 4 - Water Quality

**Water Quality Summation:**

I find that California F&G, EPA water Board, NMFS and USF&W service present unscientific evidence in their statements that dam removal will increase water quality based on their own historical reports.

**Quote from 2009 Water Quality Klamath TMDL scoping comment responses -**

"The Regional Water Board can not establish life cycle-based water quality objectives for the mainstem Klamath River because the DO concentrations associated with salmonid life cycle requirements **can not be met even under natural conditions-**

**Salmonid Benefits**

Only reservoirs provide slightly cooler water benefiting migration of both adult and juvenile salmonids.

Dam removal will release thousands of tons of toxic sediment that will destroy salmonid spawning beds for years to come.

Access to salmonid in the Upper Basin has historically been refuted as accounts indicate that any salmonids that reached the area of the present Copco 1 dam they were non-viable for spawning and were diseased and useless for human consumption. As to reaches above Copco there were reefs that exceeded the height that salmonids could successfully navigate.

According to California Fish & Game in a 2003 report it is clearly stated that the only way to control the water flow for salmon runs are the dams that are in place. Historically the Klamath River, in a dry year, would revert to marshes and swamps. This condition would destroy the Fall Run of Salmon without the reservoirs storage to supply the necessary water flow for the Salmonids to reach their spawning grounds.

**Salmonid Benefits Summation:**

To cite NMFS data in 1950 the total number of salmonids landed in the Pacific Northwest was 149,000 metric tons with 80% caught in Alaskan waters. Since the building of dams and hatcheries in 2007 the total number of salmonids landed in the Pacific Northwest was 403,000 metric tons with 97% caught in Alaskan waters due to the increased rise in temperature of the Pacific Ocean. **There is little doubt that dams and hatcheries have been a positive effect on commercial salmonid production in the Pacific Northwest.** In a 1993 Report by NMFS in their Oceanic report stated that the El Nino of 1983-1985 devastated the Coho Salmon population off the coast of California. Dr. John Palmisano was a Marine mammal biologist for NMFS in Juneau, Alaska, taught fisheries and biology at U of Washington. Also an environmental scientist for a consulting firm in Bellevue, WA. In 1997; he wrote, "Coastal waters from Mexico all the way to Alaska have gradually warmed since the climate shift of the 1970s and the subsequent, periodic affects of El Nino." "It is estimated that 40 - 80 percent of estuarine habitat along the Pacific Northwest has been diminished or destroyed". **"It is clearly not the perceived mismanagement of inland streams and rivers that has caused the recent degradation of the Salmonid population".**

There is no doubt that removal of dams on the Klamath River will force the river to revert to its original historical condition which will decimate any future runs of salmonids based on data from California Fish & Game, NMFS, NOAA, NASA and the Expert Panel analysis of 2010.

FINAL Report Coho Salmon-Steelhead Klamath Expert Panels 04 25 11

Comment 6 - Fish

← Comment 5 - Sediment Toxicity

Comment 7 - Hydropower

**Renewable Energy Power Supply;**

According to USGS "Hydropower is the most important and widely-used renewable source of energy." Not only does the above apply, but, to attempt to use coal or natural gasses will increase the production CO2 in our atmosphere. To attempt to utilize wind or solar the costs would increase from 300 to 400 percent. At this time these dams supply over 70,000 individuals in Southern Oregon and Northern California and removal will burden these individuals with increased costs for electricity.

**Regional Economic impacts;**

Loss of power generation will negatively affect disproportionately resource based economies in an already struggling economy.

**Sediment impacts;**

Significant and deleterious effects on the aquatic environment and the spawning beds of salmonids would occur with dam removal.

Comment 8 -  
Sediment Toxicity

**Historic Distribution in the upper Klamath Basin**

Access to salmonid in the Upper Basin has historically been refuted as accounts indicate that any salmonids that reached the area of the present Copco 1 dam they were non-viable for spawning and were diseased and useless for human consumption. As to reaches above Copco there were reefs that exceeded the height that salmonids could successfully navigate.

Comment 9 - Envr. Justice

**KBRA Effects;**

The KBRA will not produce adequate social and economic benefits from implementation of dam removal.

Comment 10 - General/Other

**Loss of Reservoir environment;**

Dam removal will not only affect property values but will increase wildfire as the reservoirs will not be available to fire helicopters for filling their water buckets in addition to removing the aesthetic and recreational value to the County which is significant.

**Flood Risk;**

In 1960 the California The State Water Rights Board has granted a water rights permit on the Klamath River to the California Oregon Power Company for its proposed Iron Gate Dam. "The move was hailed by local citizens as a boon to the county. The dam will serve for both power and flood control, thus lessening flood danger in the Klamath area".

Comment 11 - Hydrology

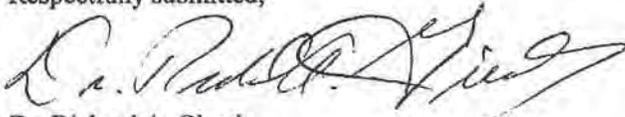
**SUMMATION;**

Based on scientific data and historical evidence the proposed removal of four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River will result in the following effects:

1. Loss of property values
2. Increased forest fire danger
3. Devastation to Agriculture and jobs
4. Increased inundating floods to residents downriver.
5. Loss of revenue to the County by loss of recreational attributes of dams.
6. Loss of Fall Run of Salmon in the Klamath Basin.
7. Loss of salmonid spawning grounds due to released toxic sediments.

- 8. Pandering to eco-terrorists without any scientific data to support their position.**
- 9. Loss of the planets most renewable energy source to 70,000 residents.**
- 10. Increased pollution of our atmosphere by oil based power production.**
- 11. Violation of the Federal Endangered Species Act by California ESA, NMFS and the Department of the Interior.**
- 12. Government open disrespect to the WILL OF THE VOTERS of Siskiyou County wherein at the November 2010 election the voters clearly voted 79% to retain the dams for all of the above reasons cited.**

Respectfully submitted;

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Richard A. Gierak". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dr. Richard A. Gierak

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_EM\_1021\_107 & GP\_MC\_1120\_189. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_EM\_1021\_107 & GP\_MC\_1120\_189. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1021\_107 & GP\_MC\_1120\_189 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_943-1	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>'Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council, the comment as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Counter to the claim made by the author of this comment, the native language of the Karuk people includes a name for hookbill or coho salmon, <b>achvuun</b>. Adult male coho salmon develop a large hooked kype as they become sexually mature on their spawning migration upriver, hence the reference to hookbill salmon. There is also a well known legend about a raven and hookbill that has been told for generations among the Karuk people. The title of the legend is "How Buzzard Became Bald." Additional information is available at the University of California, Berkeley at: <a href="http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&amp;ge=coho&amp;sd=fish&amp;lxGroup-id=126&amp;audio=&amp;index-position=">http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&amp;ge=coho&amp;sd=fish&amp;lxGroup-id=126&amp;audio=&amp;index-position=</a></p>	No
GP_LT_1128_943-2	<p>Concern #1: "Water Quality will not improve under alternatives 2 and 3 as historic evidence clearly delineates that reservoirs in place allow detritus to settle out and water quality is improved with each reservoir in place. Least desirable water originates at the shallow Klamath lakes and Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna and California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Board confirms that water quality continues to improve as it flows downstream when reservoirs allow detritus to settle out."</p> <p>Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Along with KBRA and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) implementation, dam removal will improve water quality in the Klamath River and support numerous designated beneficial uses.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Master Response WQ-27 Nutrient retention with dams, nutrient release without dams, and periphyton.</p> <p>Concern #2: "Historically in 1913, before dams, the total number of salmonids counted by California Fish &amp; Game Commission was 38,000. Five years after the dam was in place that number rose to over 60,000. This was possibly the result of the reservoir allowing detritus to settle out and water quality was improved enticing more salmonids to spawn in the Klamath."</p> <p>As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Species, and on p. 3.3-4, Table 3.3-1, historical Chinook salmon runs were considerably greater than 30,000 to 45,000 historically and are now nearly all in decline. Snyder (1931), in California Division of Fish &amp; Game Fish Bulletin #34, notes that Chinook and coho salmon were already in serious decline in the 1920's. This decline was the cause of the closure of the Klamath River commercial fishery in 1933. The decline was not attributed to water quality concerns. Under natural conditions and prior to extensive human disturbance, salmonids had access to many more miles of river and numerous large, high quality tributaries which provided habitat and water quality conditions necessary to make the Klamath the second largest salmonid producing river in the State.</p> <p>Huntington (Huntington 2006) reasoned that spring-run Chinook likely accounted for the majority of the upper basin's actual salmon production under pristine conditions, but were apparently in substantial decline by the early 1900s. The cause of the decline of the Klamath River spring-run Chinook salmon prior to Copco 1 Dam has been attributed to dams, overfishing, irrigation, and largely to commercial hydraulic mining operations (Coots 1962; Snyder 1931). These large scale mining operations occurred primarily in the late 1800's, and along with overfishing, left spring Chinook little chance to recover prior to dam construction in early 1900's (p. 3.3-7).</p> <p>Dam construction eliminated much of the historical spring-run spawning and rearing habitat and was partly responsible for the extirpation of at least seven spring-run populations from the Klamath-Trinity River system (Myers et al. 1997). The construction of Dwinnell Dam on the Shasta River in 1926 was soon followed by the disappearance of the spring Chinook salmon run in that tributary (Moyle et al. 1995 in National Research Council 2004) (p. 3.3-7).</p> <p>Concern #3: "During the exploration phase of discovering the Klamath Basin the troops were faced with water that was not potable and even their pack animals refused to drink from the</p>	

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>River. The native tribes named the river Klamath River which translated means Stinky River. No one wishes to return to this historical position.”</p> <p>Concern #4: “Late summer/fall water temperatures are improved by the deep reservoirs and reducing the impact of high summer temperatures.”</p> <p>Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.</p>	
GP_LT_1128_943-3	<p>The comment appears to be referring to a 2008 study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)/CA DPH at Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs (Backer et al. 2009). The CDC study supports inhalation as a possible pathway of exposure for health risks associated with microcystin. The study confirms that inhalation is a route of exposure to cyanotoxins during recreation at water bodies with cyanobacterial blooms and such exposure may pose a public health concern. Recreation at water bodies may include swimming, diving, skiing, or playing; inhalation during dredging activities was not addressed however, effects from inhalation during some kinds of dredging (i.e., individual suction dredging projects that occur during intense bloom periods) may also have the potential to occur. The issue of actual exposure and effects was not addressed by the Backer et al. (2009) study and remains an area for future investigation. The California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) has documented impairment due to blue-green algae (<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> and microcystin) in the Klamath River; see Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.2.3 (p. 3.2-13 to 3.2-14).</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_943-4	<p>The comment does not provide specific references to historical agency reports, so we cannot address this portion of the comment.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KBRA/KHBA Improvements.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_943-5	<p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
GP_LT_1128_943-6	<p>The occurrence of steelhead as well as spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon above Keno Reef is documented in the Final EIS 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>• Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> </ul> <p>The comment provides no evidence to support the argument that the Keno Reef was a barrier to the passage of anadromous fish, or that anadromous fish did not use the Upper Klamath Basin. This statement is factually incorrect.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_943-7	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_943-8	<p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Gierak, Dr. Richard A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1128_943-9	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Section 3.15 evaluates social and economic effects, including positive effects, of dam removal. Sections 3.12, Tribal Trust, and 3.16, Environmental Justice, also evaluate social benefits of dam removal relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.</p> <p>Appendix P to the Draft EIS/EIR also evaluated the regional economic impacts of KBRA in detail.</p> <p>NEPA requires disclosure of environmental impacts and does not require effects to be judged for significance relative to a criterion; therefore, the “adequacy” of benefits is not evaluated. The Secretarial Determination Overview Report includes a benefit cost analysis that compares the benefits of dam removal with the costs of dam removal, mitigation, and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_943-10	<p>Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the alternatives’ effects on aesthetic values in Section 3.19 and effects on recreation in Section 3.20.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_943-11	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_752

-----  
 From: [camelg@aol.com](mailto:camelg@aol.com)[SMTP:CAMELG@AOL.COM]  
 Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 5:01:52 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
 Subject: Klamath dam removal  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule  
 Bureau of Reclamation, Gordon Leppig,

Comment 1 -Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

I want to formally say I am 100% against the removal of the 4 Pacificorp dams on the Klamath River. This entire movement is a patronization of the environmentalists' desire to decivilize our human race from adherence to electricity generation by dams, to patronize the politically powerful Indian caucus both in Sacramento and Washington DC, to unconditionally destroy the water rights used for food cultivation and recreational purposes, and to ultimately destroy the entire ecosystem of the Klamath River downstream due to the excess sedimental movement and the lack of any stored water flow for the summertime.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

This dedaming will be terminal in all environmental aspects-immediately eliminating electricity for more than 100,000 homes and causing the price per kilowatt to escalate and impact the consumer.

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

To permanently change the private water rights to the State and Federal government ownership (ie. a major cluster mess from then on), to ensure the loss of farm land production and land ownership due to foreclosures, and to finally transition the land and supply of water to an "idealist's" idea of make it may have been like it 150 years ago before man developed the land.

I again state I am 100% against any decommissioning of the 4 Klamath River dams. Stop immediately!

Sincerely, Dean Glaser  
 Land owner- Klamath River Country Estates  
 Hornbrook, Cal.

**Comment Author** Glaser, Dean  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_752-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1117_752-2	The Lead Agencies are uncertain as to the data source the comment author relied on regarding the potential for eliminating electricity to more than 100,000 homes. As noted in Master Responses GHG-2, GHG-3, and HYDP-2, adequate power supplies are available within the region and will continue to be available to supply these households.  Master Responses GHG-2 Rate Increase.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.  Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No
GP_EM_1117_752-3	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.  The Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes changes to land use in Section 3.14 and concludes that the Proposed Action (as well as the connected actions) would not have any potentially significant effects on land use. The impacts were found to be beneficial, less than significant, or no change from existing conditions.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_377

-----  
From: glenn2@pacbell.net [SMTP: GLENN2@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 7:42:31 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Glenn  
Organization: none

Subject: Klamath Dams Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: I write to urge you not to remove the Klamath Dams. We need the watershed to combat forest fires and to protect downstream flooding of food producing farms and ranches.

**Comment Author** Glenn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_377-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  The assessment of the alternatives' effects on Fire Suppression is presented in Section 3.18.  Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_223

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

MS. LOUISE GLIATTO: L-o-u-i-s-e, last name G-l-i-a-t-t-o.

All the people that are still left in the

Comment 1 - NEPA

audience and the folks from the government know that this meeting is a process that is required so that the government can say that we had an opportunity to have our voices heard.

I have no illusions that anything that would be presented here tonight by the citizens against dam removal will change the decision which has already been made a long time ago to remove the dams. This is clearly evidenced by the public statement of Secretary Salazar and other government officials, environment groups and three Indian tribes.

We all know that is so, so let's at least be honest with each other. I am just going to say what we are all thinking, the King has no clothes and we all know it.

So with that being said, I will use the rest of my time to take up your time so you will have to sit and listen to us. At least I have the satisfaction that I have bored you and contributed to you having to sit there listening to hours of public comment.

I would encourage everyone in the audience who  
is still left to please sign a speakers card so we can  
keep the government here as long as possible.

Do not mistake this comment as an acceptance of  
defeat. We are going to fight this in every possible way  
we possibly can. It has been stated by Wim Kimmerer, an  
environmentalist research professor from San Francisco  
State, that this entire process amounts to a huge experiment.

Comment 2 - KHSA



Thank you.

**Comment Author** Gliatto, Louise  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_223-1	Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment. Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1020_223-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

-----  
From: wezgliatto wezgliatto[SMTP:WEZGLIATTO@NCTV.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 2:06:38 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Cc: Diane Feinstein  
Subject: Klamath Basin Restoration EIR/EIS proposal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
November 14, 2022

Office of Environmental Affairs

**Bureau of Reclamation**

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825

To Whom It May Concern:

This email is in response to the EIR/EIS on KBRA/Dam Removal proposal.

Comment 1 - NEPA

Firstly, 60 days is not enough time for an ordinary citizen and our County Government to read and to make comments on this lengthily complicated document.

Siskiyou County had requested additional time for the comment period. This request has not been honored as of this writing.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Secondly, I know and you know that the decision to remove the dams were made along time ago when the secret meetings where first held. This is all is an exercise in futility.

I am submitting comments in the hopes that someone in the agencies and Government still has a conscious and integrity.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

I also know that this agreement is not about saving the Coho but about money, greed and control.

If it were really about the fish then alternative to dam removal #11 (Fish By Pass Tunnel) would have been seriously studied and explored. It will work, not harm the fish or the environment and will cost 1/6 of the amount to remove dams and replace the lost clean renewable energy for 70,000 homes.

It has been argued that the dams are old and crumbling. They are old but in excellent condition. It has also been argued by dam removal proponents that it will cost the rate payers

more to keep the dams in. One of the reasons it will cost more is because of the law suits by the environmentalist not because of their age.

Comment 4 - Sediment Transport

You do not appear to be concerned about the damage that 20 million cubic yards of sediment will do to the river, the environment and the habitat. It is reported in the EIR/EIS that the following will occur:

- Recreational facilities currently located on the banks of the existing reservoirs would be removed which consist of camping and boating access for recreational users of the reservoirs.
- Removal of reservoirs could result in impact on wildlife from permanent loss of aquatic habitat. The loss of habitat at reservoirs would reduce habitat for western pond turtles.
- There are at least five known bald eagle nests near Copco and J.C. Boyle Reservoirs. Since bald eagles primarily use the Lower Klamath NWR for preying on waterfowl, there would be some anticipated effects on bald eagles from loss of this reservoir habitat.
- Dam removal could result in long-term impacts on riparian habitat from sedimentation in downstream reaches.
- The Proposed Action would result in long-term impacts on bats from loss of roosting habitat. Impacts on bats would occur from the loss of dam structures and associated facilities used as roosting habitat.
- Dam removal could result in long-term impacts on amphibians from habitat degradation due to sedimentation in downstream reaches of the Klamath River.
- Under the Proposed Action the drawdown and conversion of reservoirs to riverine habitat may adversely affect a great blue heron colony documented at the Copco Reservoir.

This kind of destruction to our environment and habit would not be tolerated if it were caused by farmers or ranchers while Government and their agencies are given license to do whatever they want. They place them self above the law.

Comment 5 - Fish

Will the Department of Fish and Game require the government to have an" incidental take permit"? Will they be fined for every Coho that are killed with the 2 million cubic yards of sediment? Will the environmentalist be there to take pictures of all the dead endangered Coho?

Lastly, the Klamath Basin Compact which was ratified in 1957 to "facilitate and promote the orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, use, conservation and control of water resources in the Klamath Basin provides for equitable distribution of water among the two states and the federal government, and for **preferential** rights to the use of water after the effective date of the compact for **domestic and irrigation purposes** in the Upper Klamath Basin." The compact does not say preferential rights for fish!

Comment 6 - Other/General

The Klamath basin consists of 9 counties. Only two counties out of the nine signed the KBRA settlement agreement. Siskiyou County which is the largest county voted 79% to retain the dams. Dam removal is a sham!

Comment 7 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Sincerely, Louise Gliatto 1003 Limestone Circle Yreka, CA Siskiyou County

**Comment Author** Gliatto, Louise  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1114_634-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-2	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.  Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-3	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-4	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1114_634-7	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\_057

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)

Name: Mark Godbey

Organization: Self (Klamath Riverkeeper)

Title:

Address: 1505 Madison #26 Klamath Falls, OR

Email: mr\_godbey@yahoo.com

Comments:  Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

the KBRA and HDSA. Every citizen will

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

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1116\_712

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

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

Dear Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar,

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

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

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

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

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

Comment 1 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Hydropower

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

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Steve Goeller

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

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

GP\_LT\_1122\_887 *all*

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

Steve Goeller  
6631 Willet Way  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

*Klamath Dam Removal*

Dear Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar,

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Alternatives

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

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

Comment 2 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

Comment 4 - Economics

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

12/13/11
11/23/11
11/22/11

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Steve Goeller

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

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

GP\_EM\_1104\_358

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

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

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Save the Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



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

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

Thank you,

Janette Golding  
San Mateo, CA

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1204\_962

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

Name: Stephen Golub  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Dams

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

Comment 2 - Water Quality

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

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

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

Comment 3 - Fish

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

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

GP\_EM\_1118\_800

---

From: Mike [[SMTP:HOLESHOT413@LIVE.COM](mailto:SMTP:HOLESHOT413@LIVE.COM)]

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

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Do not destroy the dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

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

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

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

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

**Be sure to request that the dams not be removed.**

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

rights of our fellow citizens.

Thank you in advance for you help.

Matt Grocott

Please see below for detailed information.

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

Write to both:

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

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

**WATER QUALITY**

Comment 1 - Water Quality

**Challenge:**

**How will taking out dams improve water quality?**

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

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

**POLLUTING SEDIMENTS from BREACH**

**Challenge:**

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

- \* Years of built up, toxic sediment will be released**
- \* Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers**
- \* Toxicity of river and aquifers may last 100 years or more**

Comment 3 - Hydropower

**GREEN and AFFORDABLE ENERGY**

**Challenge:**

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

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

Comment 4 - KHSA

**STAKEHOLDERS**

**Challenge:**

**How were “stakeholders” determined?**

- \* 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings**
- \* Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached**

Comment 5 - Cultural Resources

**PROTECTING NON-NATIVE FISH**

Comment 6 - Fish

**Challenge:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

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

---

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

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1117\_738

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

November 16, 2011

STOP DESTROYING DAMS!

Comment 2 - Envr. Justice

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1108\_401

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

Name: Dennis Grayson  
Organization: Raindancer Coffee

Subject: Support Full Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal



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

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1018\_038

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

Name: Olivia Green  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Remove the dams to save the Klamath Basin

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

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1018\_040

-----  
From: Linda Gresdel[SMTP:LILDITTER@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 3:34:27 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
No removal of the dams!!!! Maybe a fish passage after further  
study.  
Jeanne Gresdel

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1102\_1118

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

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



Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1108\_402

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

Name: Christine Griffin  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

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

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1122\_874

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

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

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

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

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

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

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

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

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

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

There is nothing acceptable about the current plan.

Consider a vote on this plan.

The American way of life is under attack.

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

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

**Comment Author** Gunn Phillips, Bea  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1118\_800 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1122_874-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1208\_989

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

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

Dear Mr. Leppig,

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

Please accept this letter of inquiry into the removal of four dams on the Upper Klamath River.  
This will wipe out clean affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation. The river will become a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring and toxic.  
How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams be mitigated?  
How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four hydroelectric dams be replaced?  
This plan should be rethought and discussed with the communities to be destroyed. This is still America, is it not?

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

Comment 1 - Envr. Justice

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

Comment 2 - Fish

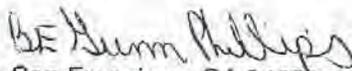
Consider a vote on this plan.  
The American way of life is under attack.

Comment 3 - KHSA

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

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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



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

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1118\_800 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_989-1	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes potential impacts to Land Use (Section 3.14), Economics (Section 3.15), Environmental Justice (Section 3.16), Population and Housing (Section 3.17), and Public Health and Safety (Section 3.18). These resources generally analyze issues that could be considered part of people's "way of life."	No
GP_LT_1208_989-2	<p>Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho salmon. Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on fish and aquatic habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.</p> <p>The National Research Council (NRC) also recommended a systematic evaluation of all dams and diversions in the Klamath Basin for their effects on anadromous fishes; those with strong adverse effects should be investigated further for modification or removal (NRC, 2004, p. 302). The Draft EIS/EIR considers the impacts of, and alternatives for removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath as recommended by the NRC.</p> <p>In order to further understand the likely effects of dam removal, extensive surveys and reviews have been conducted as recommended by the NRC on salmon and steelhead in the Klamath Basin. Two expert panels were convened specifically to address these issues.</p> <p>The Chinook Salmon Expert Panel (Goodman et al. 2011) assessment was that the Proposed Action [dam removal] appears to be a major step forward in conserving target fish populations compared with decades of vigorous disagreements, obvious fish passage barriers, and continued ecological degradation.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Included as Part of the Record.</p>	No

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1214\_1038

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

Name: Freddy Gutierrez  
Organization:

Subject: Dams on Klamath Falls

Body: Dear Mr. Interior,

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

Thanks.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1127\_900

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

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

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: dam

Auto forwarded by a Rule

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

Comment 1- Disapproves of Dam Removal



Sincerely,

--

**Carol Hadzicki**

[chadzic1@gmail.com](mailto:chadzic1@gmail.com)

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1012\_028

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

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

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Subject: KR dam removals

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

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

---

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

GP\_LT\_1017\_033

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

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

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

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1205\_969

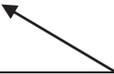
-----  
From: [yardcard@usamedia.tv](mailto:yardcard@usamedia.tv) [SMTP: YARDCARD@USAMEDIA.TV]  
Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 11:49:05 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William Hall  
Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



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

---

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

GP\_MC\_1020\_237

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

MR. KEVIN HAMMONS: Kevin Hammons,

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

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

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

How are you going to get jobs out of Klamath

River? I'm  
sorry.

Comment 1 - KBRA



The KHSA, it began with the railroading of

PacifiCorp by unelected, unaccountable government

bureaucrats who latched onto each and every proposal for,

um, the relicensing issue.

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

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

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

dams.

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

railroading more people, driving down our property values,

threatening the water that we have, and driving out our

jobs; all of this for the superstitions of select tribes

and warm and fuzzy feelings of stakeholders who aren't

even from this area.

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

the radio, where they are -- they were releasing

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

up the river prematurely for some Karuk shindig, and these

guys were threatening the very salmon that this is all

supposed to be about.

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

MR. KEVIN HAMMONS: All right.

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

---

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

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

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

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

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

the second child in China, who get their babies ripped

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

child.

Have you ever met the bureaucracy? I believe

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

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

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

I know as a child I was singing as the people

marching out there were saying dams are genesis and all

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

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

believe in the state of America.

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

right there.

One of them said well, you white people. I

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

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

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

THE FACILITATOR: Can you hold it down?

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

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

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

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

My children were born here in this county, and

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

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

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

the power bill.

We love nature. My dad also by the way has

property on the Klamath River going into Klamath Lake,

Copco right there.

I appeal to your humanity. I know there are

some people, excuse me, the Obama administration,

abortion, not into people. And I know that the

environmentalists are before.

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

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

very much.

I am very much an activist and an

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

later term abortions --

THE FACILITATOR: Your time is up.

MS. HOLLY HANSARD: Thank you.

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_0925\_005

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

Name: John L. Hanson  
Organization:

Subject: I support the Klamath restoration

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

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

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

---

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

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

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

Comment 1 - Other/General

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

AUDIENCE MEMBER: It was in the '60s.

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

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

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

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

MS. JONES: Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

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

---

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

GP\_MC\_1018\_128

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

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

Comment 1 - General/Other

The dams were put in for three reasons: Flood

Comment 2 - Fish

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

Comment 3 - Hydrology

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

Sometimes, you dam removal people, you have to

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

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

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

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

You know, without water, all the food stores in

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

Thank you.

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

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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_128-3	<p>clipped) are legally allowed to be harvested by sport anglers in order to allow unmarked, naturally produced fish to continue to spawn.</p> <p>Finally, the number of adult Chinook and coho salmon returning to spawn in areas outside the hatchery (e.g., Shasta River, Scott River, Bogus Creek, etc), is also determined. This information is combined with counting information from the hatchery and used to monitor the strength of fish populations, for fish management and for coho salmon recovery.</p> <p>The main water bodies that store water for agricultural in the Klamath Basin are Upper Klamath Lake, a natural lake now controlled by Link River Dam; the Lost River; and the Klamath River from the Keno Impoundment. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage (Greimann 2011). Neither Link River nor Keno Dams are being considered for removal.</p> <p>Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and 2 percent of the active storage on the Klamath River. However, these dams were designed for power generation purposes and are most often operated as run-of-the-river facilities.</p> <p>The two reservoirs that have the most active storage would remain after removal of the Four Facilities. Flows would not substantially change in dry years under the Proposed Action, as shown in Figure 3.8-3.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_128-4	<p>Under the No Action/No Project the Four Facilities do not store water for dry water year conditions; neither irrigation water storage nor municipal water storage are purposes of PacifiCorp's Klamath Hydroelectric Project. Additionally these are run of river facilities meaning that residence time is less than 48 hours for water entering the reservoir and no water can be retained during a wet year for future dry years. Under all four action alternatives including those alternatives that retain dams no water is retained for dry year conditions in the Four Facilities.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_128-5	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1122\_881

## CONCERNS OF DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Hydropower

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

Comment 2 - Economics

Comment 3 - Other/General

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

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

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

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

Comment 4 cont.

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

Respectfully submitted, Dean Harris  
Weed, Calif.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

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

# LOCAL

Sunday, October 16, 2011

## Water rates raise eyebrows in Grants Pass

By JEFF DUEWEL  
Grants Pass Daily Courier

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

see WATER, Page 3B

## Water

from Page 1B

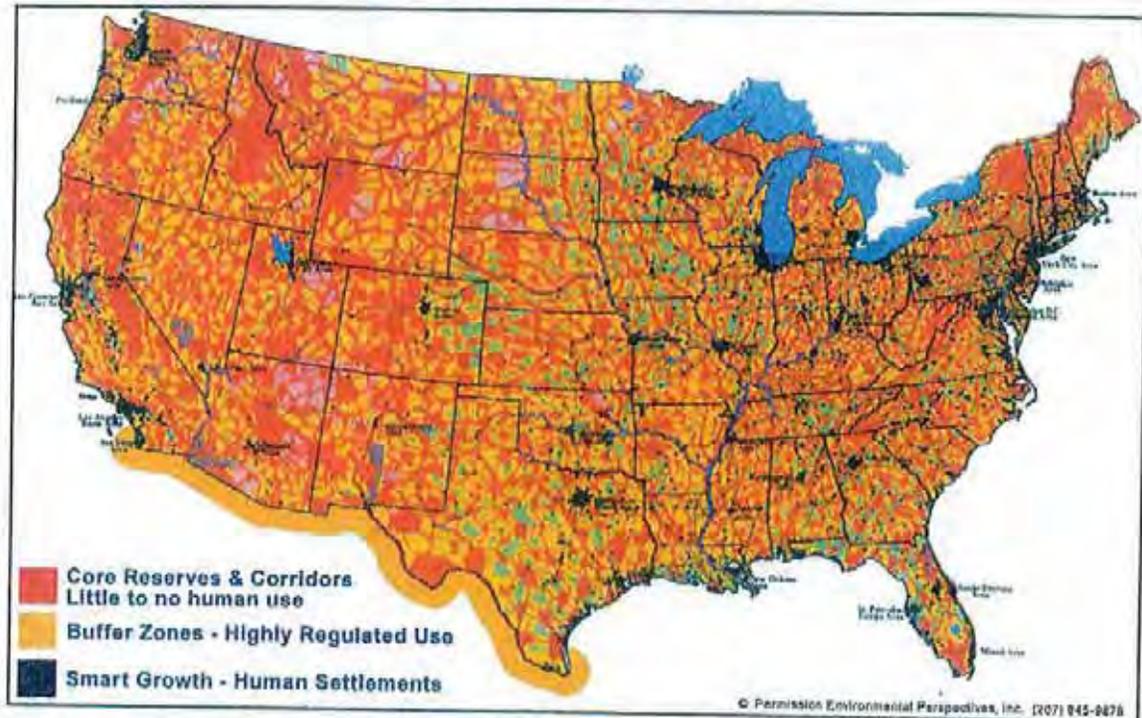
Extensive restoration work has already been done downstream on Jones Creek.

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

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

Grants Pass Daily Courier reporter Jeff Duewel can be reached at t 541-474-3720 or [jduewel@thedailycourier.com](mailto:jduewel@thedailycourier.com).

# Understanding Sustainable Development – AGENDA 21 –



## For the People and their Public Officials

Prepared by

**FREEDOM ADVOCATES**  
*Recognize Unalienable Rights*

[www.FreedomAdvocates.org](http://www.FreedomAdvocates.org)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Hydropower

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

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

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

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

I would like to point out the signing of this

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

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

---

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

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1018\_347

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

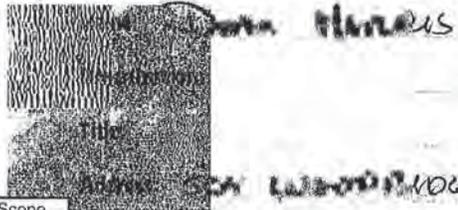
**Website:**

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

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

(Please print legibly)



Comment 1 - Out of Scope

**Email:** twined61@att.net

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

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

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

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

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

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

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

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

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

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

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

---

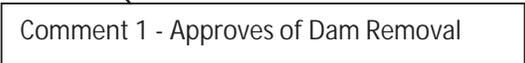
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1018_347-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_MF_1018_347-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1018_347-3	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release. Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.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

GP\_WI\_1110\_487

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

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

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



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1118\_774

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

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

Subject: Remove Dams from the Klamath River Now!

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

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

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

---

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

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

Dear Sirs:

Comment 1 -Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

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

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

**2. ES.7.3 Environmentally Preferable Superior Alternative**

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

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

3.

**3.11 -Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Route**

Comment 2 - Alternatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely Yours,

*Susan Hart*  
*Resident of Menlo Park,*  
*San Mateo County*

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1118\_786

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

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

Leave the dams alone!

Jo Hatcher

Fresno County

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

---

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

GP\_MC\_1025\_291

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

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

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

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

So, I would ask that you guys consider that.

And thank you very much for being here.

MR. LYNCH: thank you.

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1118\_775

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

Attention: Elizabeth Vasquez

RE: Klamath Facilities Removal EIS

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA Process



Dear Elizabeth,

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

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

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

*Ray A. Haupt*

## Freedom of Information Act Request

**Date of Request:** November 18, 2011

**Subject of Request:** Klamath Facilities Removal Draft EIS

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

**Email:** klamathsd@usbr.gov

**Document Request:**

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

**Dear Elizabeth,**

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

USDI Bureau of Reclamation

Elizabeth Vasquez

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento CA 95825

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

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

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

**Agency Obligation Reminder:**

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*/s/ Ray A. Haupt*

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

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

---

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

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_074

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth 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: Natanya Hayden

Organization: personal comment

Title: Water Quality Technician

Address: 338 Old Fort Rd. Klamath Falls OR

Email: natanyahayden@yahoo.com 97601

**Comments:**

Comment 1 - Approves of  
Dam Removal

I'm in support of alternatives

2 and 3. Due to improved

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

In addition, I believe it is extremely  
important to increase water availability to  
wildlife preserves, reduce algal bloom formations  
due to lack of natural flows, and

increase long term water quality including  
increased dissolved oxygen and lower  
water temperatures.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

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

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1117\_756

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

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

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

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

Comment 3 - Hydropower

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

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

Brenda Haynes  
 Redding, California  
[haynes034@att.net](mailto:haynes034@att.net)

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_756-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_EM_1117_756-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.  Master Response AQU-11B NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No
GP_EM_1117_756-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No

GP\_WI\_1229\_1184

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

Name: Julia Head  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: removal of the klamath river dams!

Body: please remaove the for our salmon

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

---

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

**GP\_EM\_1120\_810**

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

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



Sir,

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

Paul & Starr Heinemann

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

---

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

GP\_MC\_1018\_155

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

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

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

mean.

Comment 1 - Other/General

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

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

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

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

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

doesn't make property owners happy.

Comment 2 - NEPA

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

science, agenda science, manipulated droughts, the Trinity

River going south instead of down the Klamath. There are

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

Comment 3 - Alternatives

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

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

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

consensus, yet.

Comment 4 - KHSA

Now, when this came up in January two years

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

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

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

Siskiyou with a no-vote in the county?

Comment 5 - Water Rights/Supply

Now, why are broke states of California and

Oregon, why their governors wish to give their water

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

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

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

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

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

**Klamath Settlement**  
EIS/EIR PROCESS

## Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) WILMA HEINEY

Representing the owner of my private property

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

48

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

Comment 1 - KBRA

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_100-1	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_379

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

Name: P. Henry  
Organization:

Subject: Another Alternative

Comment 1 - Alternatives



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

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

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

P. Henry

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_379-1	<p>Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).</p> <p>The comment author suggests an alternative that would remove Iron Gate Dam first, and then use data collected from dam removal to determine if and how the other facilities should be removed. This alternative is similar to Alternative 7 - Sequenced Removal of Four Dams (analyzed in Appendix A). Under this alternative, sequencing dam removal over three to five years would lengthen the amount of time that high concentrations of suspended sediment would be in the Klamath River. Under the Proposed Action, the sediment release could result in adverse effects to salmonids, but the salmonids are predicted to have a strong recovery because they would not have an entire year-class exposed to multiple months of high suspended sediments. Extending the sediment release over multiple years would impact both adults, as they migrate upstream, and their progeny, when they migrate downstream in the subsequent year(s). Impacts to focal fish species would be greater because the sediment would affect multiple life-stages of fish over multiple years (Stillwater Sciences 2011).</p> <p>Alternative 7 was not be carried forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not avoid or lessen the significant environmental effects of the Proposed Action and may increase effects to fish associated with sediment release from the reservoirs over multiple years.</p> <p>The primary function of the Proposed Action is to improve fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. For this reason, the Proposed Action deconstruction schedule was crafted with careful attention to the timing necessary to limit the impact of sediment release on aquatic resources and water quality. The timing in the Proposed Action is designed to limit the effects on water quality to one single large increase in suspended sediment and one single reduced dissolved oxygen event occurring within the winter and early spring of 2020. By limiting the duration of elevated suspended sediment and reduced dissolved oxygen, the Proposed Action avoids multiple years of effects to aquatic species and minimizes impacts to the sensitive juvenile rearing and smolt life stages of</p>	No

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>migratory fish. In addition to this built-in avoidance and minimization measure, the Proposed Action includes several required best management practices for the deconstruction activities including erosion and stormwater management, dust abatement, and hazardous spill prevention and response measures. To further address the alteration of rivers and streams and the effects of returning some of the natural processes to the Klamath River system, mitigation measures are being considered including AR 1: Protection of Mainstem Spawning, AR2: Protection of Outmigrating Juveniles, AR3: Fall Pulse Flows, AR-4: Hatchery Management, and AR-5 Pacific Lamprey Capture and Relocation. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136)</p>	

GP\_WI\_1111\_560

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

Name: William R. Henry  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Alt 2

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

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1118\_763

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

*To Whom It May Concern:*

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

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

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

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

GP\_WI\_0926\_006

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

Name: Kathy Herrera  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Terrestrial Wildlife

Subject: Wildlife

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

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1102\_310

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

Name: brian hilden  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath restoration

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

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1108\_406

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

Name: Darcy R. Hill  
 Organization:

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

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

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

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

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

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you,

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

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

---

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

GP\_MC\_1018\_162

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Water Supply/Rights

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

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

are not going to have that choice.

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

Thank you very much.

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1114\_653

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

Name: Raymond Thilliard  
Organization: California Trout

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River



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

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

---

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

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

been overlooked in the draft that dam removal can improve

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

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

removing them will restore the natural process of our

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

think all dams should come out.

Comment 2 - Economics

Um, I also believe that it will restore health

in the lower Klamath but also help people on the upper

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

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

and environmental ways.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

And on the matter of property value, I think

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

river and the water are too toxic to live on.

Thank you.

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

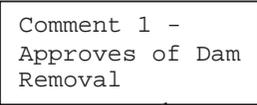
---

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

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

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

Comment 1 -  
Approves of Dam  
Removal



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

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

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

MR. STOPHER: Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

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

---

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

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

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

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment 2 - Water  
Quality

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

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

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

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

Comment 3 - FERC

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

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

good job. Thanks.

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

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

GP\_WI\_1109\_407

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

Name: Bonnie Hilton  
Organization:

Subject: Alternative 2

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



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

---

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

GP\_WI\_1110\_488

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

Name: Tom Hinz  
Organization:

Subject: Removal of dams on the Klamath River

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

Comment 2 - KBRA

Comment 3 - Hydrology

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

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

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

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

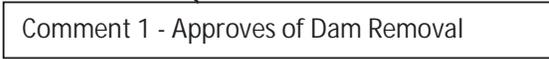
GP\_WI\_1110\_476

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

Name: William Hirsch  
Organization:

Subject: Undam the Klamath

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



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1120\_823

-----  
From: [tholle9523@aol.com](mailto:tholle9523@aol.com)[SMTP:THOLLE9523@AOL.COM]

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

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Challenge to the DEIR and DEIS

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

Comment 2 - KHSA

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

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

Respectfully,

Suzy Hollenbach

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_823-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11B NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>Master Response RE-6 Disposition of Parcel B Lands.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_EM_1120_823-2	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Disapprove of Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1031\_263

Hello;

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

Comment 1 - Costs

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

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

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

Comment 2 - ITAs

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

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

Thanks for your time

Eric Hol trop, MD

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

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

GP\_EM\_1103\_363

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

Dear Sir,

Comment 1 - Alternatives

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

John Holtrop  
1336 W Burns  
Ridgecrest, CA 93555

760 375 2076

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

---

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

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

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

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

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

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

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

may have very widely divergent opinions, um, forums like

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

so thank you.

My organization doesn't have a position on dam

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

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

solutions, where people work together in place and come up

with solutions for natural resource management; those are

things we can support.

So my comments -- and we will provide more

detailed comments in written fashion -- um, stem from

there, and they are threefold.

Comment 1 - Cost

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

some of the summary documentation around the DEIS, but I

appreciated finding that after considerable study, that it

did appear that broadly, widely, these were safe

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

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

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

Comment 2 - Alternatives

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

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

Comment 3 - Economics

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

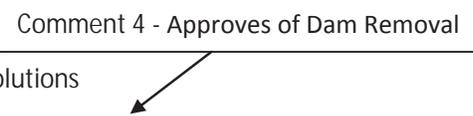
If you have been in coastal fishing

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

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

Thank you.

Comment 4 - Approves of Dam Removal



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

---

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

GP\_EM\_1117\_1083

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

>>> Dana Hope <[danahope66@hotmail.com](mailto:danahope66@hotmail.com)> 11/17/2011 10:21 AM >>>

← Duplicate of GP WI 1110 480

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

← Comment 1 - Out of Scope

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

Thank you!

**Comment Author** Hope, Dana  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_WI\_1110\_480. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP\_WI\_1110\_480. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_WI\_1110\_480 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_1083-1	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_1139

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

>>> GARY HORNE <[lgretired@dishmail.net](mailto:lgretired@dishmail.net)> 11/17/2011 8:17 PM >>>

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

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

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

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

Gary Horne

Comment 2 - Alternatives

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

---

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

**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1026\_340

Please mail your comments to:

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

OR

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

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**

Comment 1 - Approves of  
Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Sediment  
Transport

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

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** Kyle Horvath

**Organization:** DoI, National Park Service / Humboldt State Student

**Title:** Aquatic Restoration: Biological Technician

**Address:** 185 G St, Arcata Ca 95521

**Email:** kmh91@humboldt.edu

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

While in favor of Alternatives 2 or 3,

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

GP\_LT\_1019\_080

### Genesis 1:26

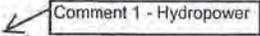
Let man have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air. Our government is no longer, "of the people, by the people & for the people."

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

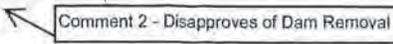
Then the sucker fish, which was here before dirt and will be here after you are gone. Again, the majority of residence have never seen a sucker fish. Because of the sucker fish hundreds of farmers were without water to grow your food. And many of them lost their farms and ranches. Unemployment

Now the Restoration Agreement -1 billion dollars to implement.

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

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

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

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 cont. - Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

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

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

Comment 3 - Alternatives

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

Modern Marvels/Water

Water is the worlds most treasured resource.

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

Harvey W. Houston

Klamath Falls,

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

---

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

GP\_MC\_1018\_143

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

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

I'm here to represent the people of Klamath

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

County. Genesis 1:26 says: Let man have dominion

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

Our government is no longer "of the people, by the

people and for the people."

Our government was no longer of the people,

by the people and for the people when they voted for

the Endangered Species Act.

That places the spotted owl on the endangered

species. Very few people have ever seen the spotted

owl. But it caused hundreds of lumber mills to go

out of business, thousands of good paying jobs were

no longer. That was the only unemployment.

Comment 2 - Fish

Then the sucker fish, which was here before

dirt, will be here after we are gone. Again, the

majority of the residents have never seen a sucker

fish.

Because of the sucker fish, hundreds of

farmers were without water to grow your food. Many

of them lost their farms and their homes. Now the

restoration agreement, one billion dollars to  
implement.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

President Abe Lincoln said you can fool all

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

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

Our Senator, Doug Whitsett, our

Comment 4- Disapproves of Dam Removal

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

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

Comment 5 - Out of Scope

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

to be dredged. That was very expensive.

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

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

Comment 6 - Alternatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

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

GP\_LT\_1230\_1216

Dec. 28, 2011

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

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

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

Dear Ms. Vasquez and Mr. Leppig:

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

**An Engineers Review and Analysis  
of the**

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

**By**

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

**28 December 2011**

**Conclusion**

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA



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

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

Comment 1 cont.

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

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

Comment 2 - Fish

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

Comment 3 - Fish

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

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

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

Comment 4 - Fish

#### Summary:

Comment 5 - NEPA/CEQA

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

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

← Comment 5 cont.

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

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

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

← Comment 6 - General/  
Other

← Comment 6 cont.

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

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

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

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

**Respectfully submitted,**

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

**Werner F  
Hoyt, PE**

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

## Analysis

### Funds to Accomplish the Kamath River Facilities Removal.

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

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

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

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

2 – What are the Impacts of the alternatives?

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

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

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

**1a – Pinniped impact on fish populations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Environmental Quality Trends Regarding West Coast Watersheds

Establishment of the Clean Water Act has resulted in -

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

Remaining Milling activity in Siskiyou Count of significant size

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

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

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

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

Annual Cattle production – not accomplished

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

Annual estimate salmon catch as far back as records go

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

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

**What has changed. – not presented.**

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

**Economic Impact of the Change - not presented**

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

Current Residential Billed Rate - May 2010 at Lake Shastina

KWH	Cost	unit price
1152	135	0.117188

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

**Alternative Clean Power** – Suitability and Cost were not presented.

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

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

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

Total annual Klamath river power generation =

Peak Power Output = 160 MW

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

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

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

Customer cost @ \$0.07/KWH

**Electric Generation from fossil fuel creates the following CO2 emissions.**

955 g/kWh CO2 Coal

893 g/kWh CO2 Oil

599 g/kWh CO2 Natural gas

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

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

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

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

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

The bulk of this revenue will be exported overseas

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

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

At \$100/barrel over

\$180 million/yr

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

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

2010 Population Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

$1.8 \text{ billion} - 0.49 \text{ billion} = 1.31 \text{ billion} \Rightarrow \text{Cost}/\#\text{households} = 1.31 \text{ billion}/113,000 =$   
an increased cost of 12,000/household. ~ 1,000/household/year not indexed for inflation or likely energy cost increases for fossil fuels.

**Existing Hyrdoelectric Power Plants Provide**

1 – Clean Power

2 – Renewable resource

3 – Provides a power source locally

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

Available based on demand by households and business.

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

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

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

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

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

Vs

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

Loss of the jobs currently provided.

8 – Provides an economical source of energy for local residents

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

Vs cost of power incorporating fish ladders

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

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

Power security that is local not subject to

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

10 – Not subject to international events.

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

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

13 – Flood protection

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

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

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

Define the damage estimate of an uncontrolled flood event.

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

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

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

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

### Recommendation –

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

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

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

3) Restores salmon access to the upper Klamath basin.

4) Prevents the creation of

700,000 tons/year of CO<sub>2</sub>,

7 million tons/next 10 years

70 million tons/next 100 years

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

62 million gallons/year

620 million gallons/next 10 years

6.2 billion gallons/next 100 years

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Security analysis

Energy analysis

Cost of alternatives

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

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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1216-1	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_LT_1230_1216-2	<p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for removal of the J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams (Four Facilities) is the first step in implementation of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs). The KHSAs is an agreement to study the potential removal of four dams on the Klamath River and, should a decision be made to remove these dams, the agreement provides a path forward on undertaking this removal. The potential removal of dams can be one of, or a part of, other long-term solutions to basin challenges. The KHSAs was developed by representatives of 45 organizations including Federal agencies, the States of California and Oregon, PacifiCorp, Indian Tribes, counties, irrigators, and conservation and fishing groups in order to end one of the most economically, environmentally, and culturally devastating water disputes in the western United States. The terms of the KHSAs acknowledge, however, that there are many unknown consequences regarding the potential removal of these facilities and thus the agreement requires that the Secretary of the Interior undertake a series of scientific studies to determine whether dam removal would be in the public interest and would advance restoration of the salmon fishery. If the Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and other Federal agencies as appropriate, determines that dam removal fulfills these criteria, the States of Oregon and California will consider whether to concur in that determination. If the governors concur, dam removal will proceed in accordance with the KHSAs (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES 1-2).</p> <p>The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) seeks to resolve long-running water disputes in the Klamath Basin and restore Klamath Basin water quantity and quality necessary for salmonids. The KBRA would only be implemented under an Affirmative Determination to remove the Four Facilities and with Federal authorizing legislation (Draft EIS/EIR p. ES 18).</p> <p>The historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. The occurrence of steelhead as well as spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon above Keno Reef is documented in the Final EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources, in Section 3.3.3.2, Physical Habitat Descriptions and in Attachment B of the Final Alternatives Report in Appendix A. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and genetic information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) show conclusively that Chinook salmon spawned in the tributaries upstream of Keno Reef</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>in the Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers. The question of whether or not anadromous fish utilized available habitat above Keno Reef was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined that: • Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers as well as Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-4, p.12). • Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-5, p. 12). The comment provides no evidence to support the argument that salmon did not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect. Regarding the lack of suitable habitat above these locations, the Administrative Law Judge found that expansive bottomland areas with abundant low-gradient channels, which are preferred salmon habitat, are more common in the Upper Klamath Basin than in the remainder of the Klamath system. Such areas are particularly extensive above Keno Dam and Upper Klamath Lake, where spring-fed streams include the Williamson and Wood Rivers, smaller springbrooks flowing into these two rivers, Sprague River, and various streams (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 6.9, pg 33). The comment as written provides no evidence to support the argument that significant salmon habitat does not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1216-3	<p>Master Response AQU-3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1216-4	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1216-5	<p>1) The comment author does not provide an example of the basic items that are missing from the EIS/EIR; therefore it is not possible to provide a response;</p> <p>2) It is unclear what “the comment author means by “contributing factors”, and why they must be quantified;</p>	No

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>3) Chapter 6 of the Draft EIS/EIR outlines the applicable laws and regulations that are applicable to Reclamation's Klamath Project;</p>	
	<p>3) a) Section 3.10 presents the analysis for Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change. Section 3.10.2 describes the applicable regulatory requirements;</p>	
	<p>3) b) It is not clear what the comment author means by this comment. See response 3) d) &amp; e) for information on replacement power;</p>	
	<p>3) c) The comment author does not make it clear how Reclamation's Klamath Project could affect energy security at a national, State, regional, or local level. See response 3) d) &amp; e) for information on replacement power;</p>	
	<p>3) d)&amp; e) Master Response N/CP-25;</p>	
	<p>4) EIS/EIRs are not required to identify sources of funding for a proposed project;</p>	
	<p>5) Analysis of funding for a project is outside the scope of an EIS/EIR;</p>	
	<p>6) EIS/EIRs are not required to identify sources of funding for a proposed project (California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines 15002 and 15003). Chapter 3.15 identifies general types of jobs that would be created under the alternatives. Appendix O includes more detail on types of jobs the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would create, including government jobs;</p>	
	<p>7) a) The Draft EIS/EIR describes existing conditions at the time of the release of the Notice of Preparation (NOP), according to CEQA requirements (CEQA Guidelines Section 15125(a)). Neither CEQA nor the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require a description of historical conditions. The Water Quality (Chapter 3.2) section of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the water quality conditions that would occur if Alternative 2 – Full Facilities Removal of Four Dams was implemented;</p>	
	<p>7) b) Fish have moved north because ocean conditions are warm and counts are actually high. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 ct seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially</p>	

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

reproductively isolated from other nonspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC) Coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC Coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1216-6	<p>restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin. The comment as submitted provides no evidence that control of predators would result in the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin;</p> <p>7) d) A response to this comment is not required under CEQA or NEPA because the comment does not raise a significant environmental issue (CEQA Guidelines Section 15088; NEPA Regulations 40 CFR §1503.4). Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA/CEQA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decisionmakers prior to a final decision on the proposed Reclamation Klamath Project. The Lead Agencies have complied with NEPA and CEQA at all stages of the process, and gave the public the opportunity to provide input.</p>	No



### Speaker Card

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

Name (please print) Svend Hoyr-Nilsen

Representing Self / Retired

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

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

Comment 1 - KBRA

GP MF 1019 095

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

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1019_095-1	<p>Appendix P and Section 3.15 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) quantify the regional economic effects of implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The Draft EIS/EIR does not conduct a financial analysis and therefore does not calculate net profit or a return on investment. The Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report (September 2011) includes a benefit cost analysis, which is further supported by additional Economic Studies and Information available on <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>. <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/">http://klamathrestoration.gov/</a>.</p> <p>The intent and expected beneficiaries of the KBRA are described in Section 1.3.2 of the EIS/EIR as follows: "As a result of the Klamath Basin issues surrounding the limited availability of water to support agricultural, tribal, environmental, and fishery needs in many years, the United States<sup>12</sup>; the States of California and Oregon; the Klamath, Karuk, and Yurok Tribes; Klamath Project Water Users; and other Klamath Basin stakeholders (collectively the Parties) negotiated the KBRA to resolve the water conflicts among the many users, restore stressed fisheries, and identify reliable power supplies. The KBRA is intended to result in effective and durable solutions. The goals of the KBRA are to (1) restore and sustain natural fish production and provide for full participation in ocean and river harvest opportunities of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin; (2) establish more reliable water and power supplies which sustain agricultural uses, communities, and NWRs; and (3) contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of all Klamath Basin communities."</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1101\_282

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

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

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Ms. Sommer,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Remove the dams please, and RESTORE the Klamath River.

Sincerely,  
 William A. Huber

recovering meeting participant

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

---

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

GP\_LT\_1123\_930

November 20, 2011

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

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

Dear Sirs /Madams,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

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

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

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

SCANNED	PROJECT	PK 115 C
	AGENCY	
	DATE	11/25/11
	BY	

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

---

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

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. KARIN HUGHES: Karin Hughes, K-a-r-i-n H-u-g-h-e-s.

I'm a mom of two who wants to see the basin

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

improve and be a great success so my kids will have the  
best opportunities possible.

We should not stay our course and do the status  
quo any longer. Tonight we are talking about dam removal.

Removing a few dams, of course, will not solve our huge  
problems we are facing today but it would be a good first  
step towards economic stability. We must diversify our

Comment 2 - Economics

economy to weather economic storms.

The Klamath Basin has seen a timber bubble, a  
water bubble, and now a housing bubble burst just within  
my lifetime. How many more times do we, as a community,  
want to weather this? We need sustainable farming,  
sustainable ranching, we need quality fisheries, we need  
more eco-tourism, we need our public sector, like OIT,  
Fish and Wildlife, and the Forest Service. All of these  
things, together, diversify our job market, provide  
economic stability, and increase our tax base, and  
together, provide hope for a better future for all of us.

According to the papers this morning and in one

of your slides tonight, um, there will be a net job gain in agriculture and temporary construction jobs and would greatly improve the fisheries. It kind of looks like the fish might be the biggest winner of the dam removal, but dam removal is our first step towards quality fisheries and sustainable agriculture.

Dam removal is the next best step for our community and our first big step to recovery and stability.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Hughes, Karin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_148-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_148-2	<p>Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.</p> <p>Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created by dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_214

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. DONALD HUGO: My name is Donald Hugo, D-o-n-a-l-d H-u-g-o.

I am strongly opposed to the removal of the

Comment 1 - Disapproves Dam Removal

dams. Basically, my main concern is the toxicity that's

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

been talked about in the sediment behind the dams and this

is allowed to run downriver, it's absurd, ruining the

spawning beds that we have, much less probably

contaminating a lot of other areas of the river.

Uh, I just heard a report, not too long ago,

about the city of Grants Pass, where the dams were taken

out of the -- on the Rogue River and the sediment plugged

the input, intake filter to the city of Grants Pass. They

brought in a company to suck the muck out and it was

pumped right back into the river. I find this act totally

reprehensible. I mean, we have laws to keep untreated

sewage water from going into our streams.

Why are we considering taking a dam out and

letting this polluted sediment go downstream without first

figuring out a plan to deal with making it safe before it

does go down, although it probably will ruin spawning beds

even if it didn't have the toxins in it.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The second thing, we are always hearing talk

about becoming less dependent on foreign oil. The last  
thing we should be considering doing is taking out a  
hydroelectric plant, even though by, you know, the big  
picture, it's probably minuscule, but it's still providing  
70,000 homes with clean power.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

And then the last thing I'd like to make a  
comment on, this county had a vote in the last election,  
and 80 percent of the people voted not to have the dams  
out. I have been told that your agency listens to  
environmentalists; I submit to you that these voters, most  
of them, are environmentalists of the highest calibre: In  
this county, we call them farmers, ranchers, loggers,  
fishermen, and gold miners.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Hugo, Donald  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_214-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_214-2	<p>Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1B Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>In this study and a prior 2004-05 study by Shannon and Wilson, Inc. (2006), metals were analyzed in reservoir sediments and did not exceed guidelines that would prevent their release downstream during and after dam removal. It is available at: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>. The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments contain no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_214-3	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1020_214-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

## A Comment on the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report

[from EIS/EIR ABSTRACT] "This Klamath Facilities Removal Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) evaluates the potential impacts of the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHTSA). The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), as well as the transfer of Keno Dam, will be treated and analyzed as a connected action." . . . "Specifically, the KHTSA established a process for a Secretarial Determination. This process includes studies, environmental review, and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior regarding whether removal of J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams (1) will advance restoration of salmonid (salmon, steelhead, and trout) fisheries of the Klamath Basin, and (2) is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to, consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and Tribes." [Underlining added.]

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Here now I vote for and support implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #5, that provides for retaining and improving with fishways, both J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, so that for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, fish passage is safely possible at and past J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam at all times, and that provides for removing both Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam, so that both Copco I Dam reservoir and Irongate Dam reservoir cease to exist, and natural Klamath River channel fish passage, is again possible safely for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, at all times where Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are removed at.

Comment 2 - General/Other

Here now I vote against the KHTSA section 6.4.1(A) decommissioning and removal of the Link River East and West side hydropowered electricity generation facilities.

Comment 3 - KBRA

Here now I vote that the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS "assumption" that " . . . in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented." is erroneous and wrong. The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case where some less than all of the dams are destroyed, per the following **KBRA page 30** quotation: "7.3. Severability This Agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire Agreement. However, if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a Regulatory Agency or a court of competent jurisdiction: (i) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (ii) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision (instead of the provision held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable) that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the Parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this Agreement." [from **KBRA page 30**, Underlining added.]

[from EIS/EIR page ES-3] "For purposes of this analysis, the KBRA is viewed as a whole program even though some of its component parts are currently being implemented (those without a federal nexus or not subject to environmental review) or could be implemented on an individual basis without dam removal. One of the reasons the KBRA is treated as a whole for purposes of this analysis under NEPA is that the individual activities under the KBRA will be implemented, through adaptive management and in close coordination with committees comprised of stakeholders, in a manner that seeks to attain synergy and optimize benefits through a coordinated, holistic approach to restoration and water management. Implementing those KBRA activities that are not connected to facilities removal on an individual basis without the benefit of adaptive management and stakeholder input will likely not provide the same level of optimization." [Underlining added. The paragraph that immediately follows the previous paragraph is on EIS page ES-3 so:] "Consequently, for purposes of NEPA, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. This is not a judgment about whether any particular measure in the KBRA will be implemented in the absence of dam removal. Rather, it is an assumption that in the absence of dam removal, the KBRA will not include all of the components present in their current form. This means that this document does not make decisions about implementing any specific program, plan, commitment, or activity under the KBRA if dams are not removed. Federal decisions on specific measures in the KBRA, including any necessary additional environmental review, will be made in a separate process. This document will be used to inform a decision related only to dam removal. In doing so, NEPA requires that we properly scope the EIS to include a discussion of connected actions. Further NEPA Section 40 CFR 1508.25 recognizes the interrelationship of scope to other statements and encourages to tier EISs, focusing on issues as they are ripe for decision." [Underlining added.]

related only to dam removal. In doing so, NEPA requires that we properly scope the EIS to include a discussion of connected actions. Further NEPA Section 40 CFR 1508.25 recognizes the interrelationship of scope to other statements and encourages to tier EISs, focusing on issues as they are ripe for decision.”[Underlining added.] [from EIS/EIR page 2-84] “A Hydropower Licensee would implement this alternative and would be responsible for its long term operation and maintenance. The Hydropower Licensee would need to re-enter the FERC process to implement this alternative. Implementation of the KBRA is not included in the Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative. The Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative would not satisfy the KHSA; consequently, the KBRA would not be implemented (although ongoing restoration activities in the No Action/No Project Alternative may continue). For the purposes of this analysis, alternatives that would not result in full implementation of the KHSA do not include the KBRA as a connected action to the alternative. Additionally, the transfer Keno Dam to DOI would not move forward as a connected action.”[Underlining added.]

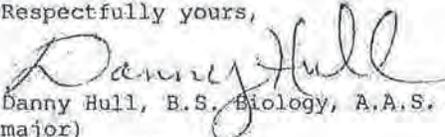
[from EIS/EIR page 2-86] **“2.5 Preferred Alternative**

The DOI has not identified a Preferred Alternative. After receiving public comment on this Draft EIS/EIR and further consultation with cooperating agencies and other stakeholders, the DOI will either adopt one of the existing alternatives (potentially modified) or a new alternative as its Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative or new alternative may be a combination of existing alternatives or an alternative within the spectrum of alternatives already analyzed.”

[from EIS/EIR page 2-36] **“2.4.3.8 East Side/West Side Facility Decommissioning – Programmatic Measure** In the event of an affirmative Secretarial Determination, under a plan outlined in the KHSA, PacifiCorp would apply to FERC for a partial surrender of its license of the East and West Side facilities in order to decommission the generating facilities (KHSA section 6.4.1(A)). PacifiCorp would be responsible for the decommissioning and for recovering its costs through “standard ratemaking procedures” (KHSA 6.4.1(B)). Once the decommissioning was completed, the lands associated with the East and West Side facilities would be transferred to DOI. The two facilities were proposed for decommissioning in PacifiCorp’s 2004 relicensing application. Removing the two facilities would result in the loss of 3.8 megawatts (MW) of generating capacity and the removal of the generating infrastructure. The dams and associated infrastructure were built in 1921, and would require upgrading and maintenance to remain in compliance with DOI and FERC standards. The Link River Dam, which is the point of diversion for the two generating facilities, is already owned by Reclamation.”

[from EIS/EIR page 1-6] “Shortnose and Lost River suckers went from a dominant species in Upper Klamath Lake, and a food source for tribal members, to an endangered species in 1988, a closed fishery, and a fish population that continues to decline.” I estimate that a post 2008 Chiloquin Dam removal, shortnose and Lost River sucker recolonization of the Sprague River drainage, likely has redistributed the 2008 Upper Klamath Lake shortnose and Lost River sucker population, and likely temporarily reduced the Upper Klamath Lake shortnose and Lost River sucker population density. Per eyewitness accounts, it was estimated that a Williamson River area sucker fish die off in the immediately previous 30 years or so, possibly was due to a volume of recreational drug manufacturing chemicals having been dumped into the Spring Creek tributary of the Williamson River; as eyewitnesses observed an unusual foam-like residue floating on the Williamson River, near the same time that numerous sucker fish commenced dying in the Williamson River.

Respectfully yours,



Danny Hull, B.S. Biology, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major)

2029 Sargent Avenue

Klamath Falls, OR 97601

epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

October 19, 2011

Comment 4 - Fish

**Comment Author** Hull, Danny  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1019_066-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-3	There are some components of the KBRA that would occur without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal. These elements are described and analyzed in the EIS/EIR under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Furthermore, while it is technically possible that other elements of the KBRA could be implemented without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal, implementation of many of those actions would not occur because many of their provisions, in particular those related to diversion limitations and associated flows in the lower Klamath and lake levels in Upper Klamath lake, are predicated on the ecological benefits of removing Klamath dams. The KBRA components that would occur without an Affirmative Determination on dam removal are described in Chapter 2 of the EIS/EIR under the No Action/No Project Alternative.	No
GP_LT_1019_066-4	<p>It is true that in the past 30 years there have been several large sucker die-offs; the last large one being in 1998. In fact, eutrophic conditions in Upper Klamath Lake have caused fish die-offs since the late 1800s and these have become more frequent and severe in recent years, with chubs and suckers being perhaps the hardest hit species (Perkins et al.2000, Buchanan et al. 2011a, as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011; Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.3-70). Foam on freshwater can be entirely natural in origin and is often caused by the mixing of air in water that contains organic molecules called fatty acids that decrease surface tension, just like detergents. In the Williamson River, fatty acids likely originate in wetlands like the Klamath Marsh, and from the decomposition of vegetation. The decomposition products, called "humics," give the river a tea color and are potentially beneficial because they can reduce the growth of algae (Ron Larson, USFWS, Fishery Biologist, Klamath Falls Office, personal communication email, dated Nov 1, 2011).</p> <p>The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that a volume of recreational drug manufacturing chemicals dumped into the Spring Creek caused a die-off of suckers.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_133

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DANNY HULL: My name is Danny Hull, H-u-I-I.

Well, three minutes is not a lot, and I want to

read from what I composed here.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Um, here now, I vote for and support

implementation of Klamath facilities removal, public Draft

EIS/EIR Alternative Number 5.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Here now, I vote against the KHSA section

6.4.1(a), decommissioning and removal of the Link River

east and west side hydropowered electricity generation

facilities.

Comment 3 - KBRA

Here now, I vote that the Klamath facilities

removal, public Draft EIS/EIR, quote, assumption that,

quote, in the EIS, for alternatives where dams are not

removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties,

would not be implemented, is erroneous and wrong. The

assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case with some,

less than all, of the dams are destroyed, per the

following KBRA page-30 quotation.

Quote: 7.3 severability, this agreement was

made on the understanding that each provision is a

necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any

provision of this agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, one, the validity, legality, and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and two, the parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision, instead of the provision held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this agreement.

I have read much of the KBRA and much of the DIS, and the KBRA, I just, you know, read the specific disclaimer to that type of situation, much that the KBRA has implemented already, and, um, let's see, it goes -- The DIS, for purposes of this analysis, the KBRA is viewed as a whole program, even though some of its parts are currently being implemented, (those without a federal nexus or not subject to environmental review) and procedures could implemented on an individual basis without dam removal. Okay?

And so, um --

THE FACILITATOR: If you would wrap up, and if you do have more to say than you have time for, please feel free to leave your comments in the box and it will go

on the record.

MR. DANNY HULL: Do I have a little bit more time?

THE FACILITATOR: No, you are actually out of time.

MR. DANNY HULL: Over time? Okay, well, thank you very much.

**Comment Author** Hull, Danny  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_133-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_133-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_133-3	If the dams are not removed, the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as currently established would not be implemented. Per Section 7.3 of the KBRA, alternative agreements could be negotiated. However, actions or agreements might be negotiated should the current agreement not be implemented are unknown at this time and alternative futures would be speculative and beyond the scope of this analysis.	No

GP\_MC\_1019\_177

Partial Duplicate of GP\_MC\_1019\_066

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---o0o---

CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

MR. DANNY HULL: Good evening. My name is Danny

Hull, H-u-l-l. I would like to read what I have composed

first, and then I would like to talk, talk, talk.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Okay, let's see. Here now I vote for and support

implementation of either Klamath Facilities Removal Public

Draft EIS, slash bar, EIR, Alternative No. 5 for an --

implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft

EIS, slash bar, EIR, Alternative No. 4 with the

stipulation that per Alternative No. 4 a new salmonid

hatchery for salmonids be installed to assist, increase

and supplement annual Klamath River salmonid population

presence and migration.

Note: Comment Duplicate of one stated by Mr. Hull in Comment No. GP\_LT\_1019\_066-3

Here now I vote against the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS assumption that, quote, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA as currently signed by the parties would not be implemented, is erroneous and wrong. The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case where some less than all of the dams are destroyed per the following KBRA, page 30 quotation, quote: 7.3

Severability -- quote from the KBRA -- This agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any provision of this agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, (1) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (2) the parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision, parenthesis, instead of the provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable -- valid, legal and enforceable and carries out the parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this agreement.

And then KBRA is fine with this one exception.

Where it says: However, if any provision of this agreement shall be invalid. And then it goes to the remaining provisions of this agreement are not effective.

Well, that should be any provision that remains.

Really, it should have "any" rather than "the" because the government in this case appears to say all KBRA is invalid as in the case where you retain a dam. It is all invalid. That gives you folks that worked on your KBRA, which I don't totally agree with, but you put a lot of work in on this and nothing if we retain it, as I read

this.

And I don't agree with that, because government can say no KBRA, you know, and therefore this clause that I just read to you, you know, would not have any remaining provisions of this agreement, are not affected or impaired in any way, you know.

It says -- the agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire agreement. However, if any provision of this agreement is held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable by a regulatory agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, et cetera.

As I read it, the validity, legality and enforceability remaining of the provision of this agreement are not affected and/or impaired in any way.

The remaining -- 7.3 KBRA page 30 quotation, I think that should be any of the remaining or any remaining, rather than, excuse me, any remaining provisions of the agreement are not affected or impaired in any way rather than just the remaining, because I say if the government challenges this with no KBRA, it's all not up to it, you don't have much of a disclaimer about the remaining, rather than any remaining.

Because you can say: Look, we have got provisions

in here what for, if some of the dams are retained? But the government's claim in this EIS -- look it up, please, on the Internet -- that for the purpose of EIS, if a dam is retained, the KBRA, as it is written by the parties -- and I've got that here -- is not implemented and invalid. Okay, so I can read that to you if you have enough time. In EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. That is a quote from the current EIS, public ground. Okay, so I got that across.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Hull, your time is up.

You're welcome to leave that sheet and it will be part of the record.

Comment 2- Alternatives

MR. DANNY HULL: Well, one quick thing. On Copco 2 today, if you build a fishway that is shaped like a right triangle, up the center there on the downstream side which support the dam and work as a spillway. If you look at the proposal I have, it is not that. I think Copco 2 is only 30 foot tall. You can support that dam, send the fish down the middle and also, you know, excess flow and back up the same way. It looks like my work.

Thanks.

**Comment Author** Hull, Danny  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_LT\_1019\_066. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP\_LT\_1019\_066. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_LT\_1019\_066 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1019_177-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1019_177-2	Alternative 4 locates the fish ladder on the river-right side because there is more room on that side. Alternative 4 also includes a screen on the water intake on the river-left side, which does not leave adequate space for a functional fish ladder. Constructing a ladder down the center would not provide a good opportunity to regulate the amount of water down the fish ladder and would likely not meet criteria for attraction flows. Therefore, the best location for a fish ladder at Copco 2 is on the river-right side, as described in the Draft EIS/EIR for Alternative 4.	No

GP\_LT\_1120\_844

2029 Sargent Avenue  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601  
Phone: [new 11/29/2011] (541)205-6079, [old] (541)884-1747  
epost: [branchfork@voterspetitions.com](mailto:branchfork@voterspetitions.com)

November 20, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way,  
Sacramento CA 95825  
Phone: (916)978-5040 Email: [klamathsd@usbr.gov](mailto:klamathsd@usbr.gov)

Dear Elizabeth Vasquez:

Comment 1a - FERC

Herewith now I vote against the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) Section 6.4.1(A) decommissioning and removal of the Link River East and West side hydropowered electricity generation facilities. [also mentioned in: **Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report**, page 2-36, **2.4.3.8 East Side/West Side Facility Decommissioning - Programmatic Measure.**]

Destruction of Oregon's Link River hydroelectric generation facilities, and Klamath River's J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, would not adequately benefit either the United States of America's public welfare and public survival public interest, or the best and/or necessary Klamath River anadromous fish migration restoration and enhancement public interest. PacifiCorp owns and operates the J.C. Boyle Dam, Copco II Dam, and U.S.A. Bureau of Reclamation-regulated Link River hydroelectric generation power plants, however as demonstrated per the 10/26/2011 destruction of Washington state's White Salmon River Condit hydroelectric dam, PacifiCorp is sometimes a poor steward of the expensive to construct/expensive to substitute 24/7 clean renewable energy-powered electricity production facilities for, hydroelectric facilities that PacifiCorp owns and/or operates.

Link River regulating Dam is owned by the U.S.A. Department of the Interior (DOI), and the DOI and/or PacifiCorp rate payers should install adequate fish screens at the east and west ends of Link River Dam, so that downstream migrating fish—including juvenile salmonids—do not enter the canals that, from Link River Dam, divert water to the Link River hydroelectric generation power plants. The Link River hydroelectric generation power plants have amply paid for themselves, they produce 3.8MW maximum of power together, and they are the third generation of Link River hydroelectric generation, that was established by the immigrant pioneer founding fathers of Klamath Falls near the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Klamath Falls was only first settled of European-ancestry immigrants in 1876.

Link River is less than 1 1/4 miles long, and is listed as being the second shortest river that is within any U.S.A. city's city limits. Klamath Falls has a very fine electrical and mechanical engineering school--i.e. Oregon Institute of Technology, or OIT--that is allowed much practical engineering demonstration from the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities. OIT is mostly supplied of electricity from OIT's on-campus geothermal powered electricity generation facilities, that are an electrical rarity.

Being a water quality biologist who has lived in the Link River area for 45 years, I tour Link River frequently, and I have never observed any fish kill that was due to the Link River hydroelectric generation power plant turbines. I have observed an approximately 40' x 6' canal spillway stranding of tui chub minnows, at the Link River west side south canal spillway that is approximately 35' from the Link River hydroelectric generation facility west side penstock.

Historically each year for several or many years now, from mid-April until mid-October, the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities have often been operated intermittently, per available water supply and Bureau of Reclamation specifications, so as to constantly provide adequate irrigation water in the Klamath Project "A" Canal, and adequate wildlife aqueous habitat in the mainstem Link River, at the expense of optional hydroelectric electricity generation; and that priority of operation should remain in practice. The east side Link River hydroelectric generation facilities have operated automatically for many years now.

The Link River hydroelectric generation facilities are a fully functional, self supporting historical Oregon clean energy production development, that is much approved and beloved of many Klamath County citizens and Oregon technophiles. I estimate that many Klamath County citizens haven't read the KHSA Section 6.4.1(A) specification for removal of the Link River hydroelectric generation facilities.

← Comment 1b - FERC

PacifiCorp should upgrade J.C. Boyle and Copco II dams with adequate anadromous fish migration fish passage fishways, or transfer ownership of those dams to the United States of America federal Government, so that the Government will both improve the dams with adequate anadromous fish migration fish passage fishways, and will operate the dams beneficially--including releasing water for fish passage enhancement if necessary--for all. PacifiCorp has indicated that if Klamath River hydroelectric dams are not sufficiently approved to be removed, then per funding that PacifiCorp has collected for dam removal from PacifiCorp ratepayers, PacifiCorp is willing to install fish passageways in the Klamath River hydroelectric dams that are not removed.

Since per a 1150 cubic feet/second moderate river-flow rate, J.C. Boyle Dam's (98 megawatts, elev. 3781 feet) 68 foot maximum dam height, 3 mile long reservoir of 3,495 acre-feet water storage, completely changes its water every 1.54 days, and Copco II Dam's (18 megawatts, elev. 2493 feet) 33 foot maximum dam height, 0.75 mile long reservoir of 73 acre-feet water storage, changes its water every hour; both reservoirs likely may be kept sufficiently cool per fish-adequate river flow; and since Copco II and J.C. Boyle dams are strong enough, and a dam center fish ladder could strengthen Copco II Dam, I now prefer retaining J.C Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam more than I prefer retaining Irongate Dam and Copco I Dam.

← Comment 1c - FERC

Herewith now I vote for and support implementation of either Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #5, that provides for retaining and improving with fishways, both J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam, so that for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, fish passage is safely possible at and past J.C. Boyle Dam and Copco II Dam at all times, and that provides for removing both Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam, so that both Copco I Dam reservoir and Irongate Dam reservoir cease to exist, and natural Klamath River channel fish passage is again possible safely, for all native Klamath River fish that migrate in Klamath River above Klamath River mile 180, at all times where Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are removed at; or implementation of Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Alternative #4, with the stipulation that per Alternative #4, a new salmonid hatchery for salmonids be installed in the Upper Klamath River basin watershed, to assist, increase, and supplement annual Klamath River salmonid population presence and migration.

Duplicate of GP LT 1019 066

Herewith now I vote that the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR "assumption" that ". . . in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented." is erroneous and wrong. From EIS page ES-3 the EIS/EIR "assumption" is stated so: "Consequently, for purposes of NEPA, in the EIS for alternatives where dams are not removed, the KBRA, as currently signed by the parties, would not be implemented. This is not a judgment about whether any particular measure in the KBRA will be implemented in the absence of dam removal. Rather, it is an assumption that in the absence of dam removal, the KBRA will not include all of the components present in their current form. This means that this document does not make decisions about implementing any specific program, plan, commitment, or activity under the KBRA if dams are not removed. Federal decisions on specific measures in the KBRA, including any necessary additional environmental review, will be made in a separate process. This document will be used to inform a decision related only to dam removal." [underlining added]

The assumption is demonstrably wrong in the case where some less than all of the dams are destroyed, per the following **KBRA page 30** quotation: "**7.3. Severability This Agreement is made on the understanding that each provision is a necessary part of the entire Agreement. However, if any provision of this Agreement is held to be invalid, illegal, or unenforceable by a Regulatory Agency or a court of competent jurisdiction: (I) the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement are not affected or impaired in any way; and (ii) the Parties shall negotiate in good faith in an attempt to agree to another provision (instead of the provision held to be invalid,**

← Duplicate cont.

**illegal, or unenforceable) that is valid, legal, and enforceable and carries out the Parties' intention to the greatest lawful extent under this Agreement.**" [from **KBRA page 30**, underlining added] Thus destruction of fewer Klamath River hydroelectric dams than all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, allows much of the KBRA as "currently signed by the parties", to be implemented, because much of the KBRA structure is then yet viable and not then invalidated, including for example the following KBRA statements from KBRA pages 1, 2-3, 5, 17, 28, 29, 32, 34, and 172 respectively:

## **"1.1. Parties**

### **1.1.1. Non-Federal Parties**

This "Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement for the Sustainability of Public and Trust Resources and Affected Communities," referred to throughout this document as the "Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement" or the "Agreement" is made and entered into by and among the following Non-Federal Parties who sign this Agreement within 60 days of the Effective Date."

### **"1.1.2. Federal Agencies as Parties**

Prior to the enactment of Authorizing Legislation, neither the United States nor any of its agencies, officers, or employees shall be a Party to this Agreement, or shall be required to implement any obligation under this Agreement. The Non-Federal Parties execute the Agreement having received separate letters from the Department of the Interior, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Department of Agriculture, expressing their intent to take actions consistent with this Agreement to the extent such actions are consistent with the agency's existing legal authorities and appropriations are available for such purposes. Upon enactment of Authorizing Legislation that authorizes and directs federal agencies to become parties to this Agreement, the following agencies of the United States ("Federal Agency Parties") shall become Parties to this Agreement: National Marine Fisheries Service; United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; and United States Department of the Interior, including Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

Prior to any Federal agency becoming a Party to this Agreement as described above, whenever this Agreement attributes an action to a Federal agency, that attribution states an expectation of the Non-Federal Parties, rather than an obligation of the Federal agency under this Agreement."

## **"1.5. Effectiveness**

### **1.5.1. Effective Date**

This Agreement shall take effect on February 18, 2010 (Effective Date). As provided in Sections 8.2.1 and 37, each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently.

### **1.5.2. Performance**

When this Agreement has been so executed, the Parties shall perform obligations which are performable under their existing authorities. Until Authorizing Legislation is enacted, the Parties shall not perform, or be expected to perform, any obligations which require authorizations or appropriations arising from the Authorizing Legislation.

## **1.6. Term of the Agreement**

Except as otherwise expressly provided, the term of the Agreement as to Contractual Obligations shall be 50 years from the Effective Date."

## **"3.1. Obligation to Support**

### **3.1.1. Authorizing Legislation**

#### **A. Additional Authorities**

The Parties acknowledge that implementation of certain obligations under this Agreement will require additional authorizations and appropriations by the United States Congress, the California Legislature, and the Oregon Legislature. Obligations that require such additional authorization or appropriations shall become effective upon enactment of that legislation. The Non-Federal Parties intend and anticipate that such legislation will provide the federal authorizations necessary for Federal Agencies to become Parties hereto as provided in Section 1.1.2, and for the Federal Agency Parties to fully implement the federal obligations under this Agreement."

## **"7.2. Amendment of the Agreement**

### **7.2.1. General**

The Parties may amend this Agreement only by Consensus and in written form and only in the circumstances

specified in (A) through (E) below.”

**“C. Severability**

After any provision is severed as provided in Section 7.3, the Parties who have not withdrawn pursuant to Section 7.5 determine that an alternative to such severed provision will preserve the bargained-for benefits of the Agreement.”

**“7.6.1. Termination**

This Agreement shall terminate before the date provided in Section 1.6 if either of the following events occur and a cure for that event is not achieved pursuant to Section 7.6.2:

**A.** By December 31, 2012, federal Authorizing Legislation has not been enacted; or

**B.** At any time, the Parties agree by Consensus to terminate the Agreement.

**7.6.2. Cure for Potential Termination Event**

A Party who believes that the event described in Section 7.6.1.A has occurred, or for that or other reasons this Agreement should be terminated, shall provide a Dispute Initiation Notice under Section 6.5.1. The Parties shall use the Dispute Resolution Procedures specified in Section 6.5 to determine whether to deem the event to conform to this Agreement, or adopt a mutually agreeable amendment to the Agreement, including an amendment to the applicable deadline in Section 7.6.1.A. Such amendment shall require Consensus of the Parties. These procedures shall conclude within 90 days of the Dispute Initiation Notice.”

**“8.2. Relationship between Restoration Agreement and Hydroelectric Settlement**

**8.2.1. Concurrent Execution**

As provided in Sections 1.5.1 and 37, each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently.”

**“37. Concurrent Execution**

Each Non-Federal Party shall execute this Agreement and the Hydroelectric Settlement concurrently.”

Some reasons why currently saving and fishways-improving some of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams is opposed, are: (a) PacifiCorp doesn't want to manage some of the dams equitably for all, including improving the dams with fishways, and temporarily ceasing any Klamath River hydroelectric production so as to improve fish habitat or provide water irrigation from Klamath River, partly because PacifiCorp anticipates defending itself against lawsuits that are against the dams' operation and/or reservoirs of the dams; (b) PacifiCorp doesn't want the dams sold and providing electricity generation sales competition against PacifiCorp; (c) fossil fuel suppliers want to substitute fossil fuel combustion-produced electricity generation—such as natural gas from Wyoming—for clean, renewable Klamath hydropower electricity generation; (d) the large warm water predator gamefish populations of Copco I Dam and Irongate Dam are very likely to consume many downriver migrating juvenile salmonids that may be produced from upper Klamath River Basin salmonid spawnings; (e) a bargaining strategy of “ask for too much so as to compromise on enough”, with a goal of at least providing adequate anadromous fish passage throughout the Klamath River to and from the Pacific ocean; (f) subversion and discrediting of the Endangered Species Act; (g) reducing the Copco I and Irongate dams' warm water habitat that supports toxic blue-green *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Anabaena* algae, and that supports a warm water worm type that is both a host for two salmon parasites, and is found in Klamath River areas other than only Klamath River reservoirs; (h) financially transacting both Klamath River dams removal and electricity generation system substitution for those removed dams; (i) disagreement on what seasonal and climate-influenced Klamath River flow rates should be as pertains to fish habitat, agriculture, electricity production, wildlife habitat, and fire control.

← Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Also, industrial mercury amalgamation of gold, shouldn't be legally allowed to contaminate United States of America nonindustrial waters.

Thank you for your help with this voting of mine!

Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull, B.S. Biology, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major)

**Comment Author** Hull, Danny  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_LT\_1019\_066. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP\_LT\_1019\_066. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_LT\_1019\_066 are listed below.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1120_844-1	<p>PacifiCorp's East and West Side facilities were proposed for decommissioning in PacifiCorp's 2004 relicensing application; their decommissioning through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) process is described in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) (KHSAs 6.4.1(B)). The Link River Dam, which is the point of diversion for the two generating facilities, is already owned by Reclamation. As noted above, the East and West Side facilities decommissioning is not dependent on an Affirmative Determination and will be carried out through application to the FERC. This application will require future environmental compliance analysis and a FERC determination (EIS/EIR, Section 1.3.1.4 p. 1-22).</p> <p>The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal, and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. There are a range of reasonable alternatives presented in the Draft EIS/EIR; 18 alternatives are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, 5 of which are examined in detail using the best available science. There are positive and negative aspects for each of these alternatives. The potential effect of each alternative is discussed in the EIS/EIR and will be fully considered by the Secretary, along with public input and peer reviewed science before making a final determination.</p> <p>As an alternative to relicensing, numerous parties, including PacifiCorp, signed the KHSAs, which looks at the possibility of decommissioning and removal of certain of the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Klamath Project dams. Alternatives 2 or 3 of this Draft EIS/EIR examine the possibility of dam removal occurring under the aegis of the Secretarial Determination and the KHSAs (EIS/EIR Section 1.3.1.1., p. 1-19). By providing an unimpeded migration corridor associated with Alternatives 2 or 3, the Proposed Action would provide the greatest possible benefit related to fish passage; hence, the highest survival (Buchanan et al. 2011a) and reproductive success for anadromous species, including the referenced coho salmon.</p> <p>The comments in support of Alternatives 4 or 5 are noted and will be included as part of the record and made available to decisionmakers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.</p>	No
GP_LT_1120_844-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_LT\_1020\_283

Oct. 20, 2011

Comments for EIR/EIS regarding removal of four hydro-electric dams on the Klamath River.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am opposed to removal of the dams.

Comment 2 - Costs

The cost of dam removal will be extremely expensive. Since rate payers will be paying for this cost, this will cause a large cost increase on electricity to rate payers, including homeowners and elderly. I am very concerned about how the rate payers and tax payers are going to afford this increase in electricity costs. The actual cost of dam removal is largely believed to be in excess of \$3 billion and we will be the ones to pay the price. This is unacceptable and outrageous!

*Andrew Hurlimann*  
*Andrew Hurlimann*

**Comment Author** Hurlimann, Andrew  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1020_283-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1020_283-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate. Master Response COST-3 Cost of Power Surcharge.	No

GP\_WI\_1113\_646

-----  
From: [tahoetrouts@yahoo.com](mailto:tahoetrouts@yahoo.com)[SMTP: TAHOETROUTS@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 6:05:40 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Bring them down...  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Vic Hutchison  
Organization: The Human Race

Subject: Bring them down...

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: These dams are not needed....

**Comment Author** Hutchison, Vic  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 13, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1113_646-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_132

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. BECKY HYDE: Thank you for having us here tonight. My name is Becky Hyde, H-y-d-e, and my family celebrated a hundred years of ranching in this basin this summer.

We believe settlement, not litigation and the status quo, will create another hundred years. I want my children to have the opportunity to ranch in this basin in the future. Ranching is what we love to do.

"No solution" means crisis. As we start thinking of people running for office in this basin, looking towards our future, there needs to be some very tough questions asked about where the solutions are, and if there are no solutions, we need to point that out, because it's nice to pretend like things will be okay if we just leave the dams in, but I think we all know that that's not what has been going on.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

So anyway, no solution means crisis, and I think we have had enough of that.

So our family supports these agreements and the hard work that's been put in by everybody throughout the basin to try to come up with solutions, and we look

forward to more solutions.

**Comment Author** Hyde, Becky  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_132-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---o0o---  
CHILOQUIN, OREGON  
OCTOBER 19, 2011  
---o0o---

MS. BECKY HYDE: Hi, I'm speaking to you guys

again. Becky Hyde, H-y-d-e, rancher, Beatty, Oregon,

Republican.

Comment 1 - General/Other

I just want the Secretary of Interior to know that

as a Republican from a ranching family in this Basin, I am

ashamed. I am ashamed of the behavior of some of the way

people act in this community.

I think it's unacceptable. I think we haven't

shown a big light on it. I think there are times when

it's been worse, and I think it is not okay.

Former Chairman Allen Foreman, who just spoke, will

remember well the meeting that we had about five years ago

in Beatty at the Klamath Tribal Community Center to try to

talk to people about these very kind of issues in our

community, that we need to resolve and move on.

And folks that opposed settlement at that time came

and brought a stinking billy goat and tied it to the

Klamath Tribal Community Center.

I was ashamed to be there that night.

I have nothing else to say.

**Comment Author** Hyde, Becky  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1019_181-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1005\_020

-----  
From: [jarredjackman@gmail.com](mailto:jarredjackman@gmail.com)[SMTP:JARREDJACKMAN@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 05, 2011 8:35:27 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River access points Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jarred Jackman  
Organization: individual

Subject: Klamath River access points

Comment 1 - Recreation

Body: Hello, I'm a whitewater paddler and avid outdoors person. I am a good steward of the land and practice no trace ethics whenever outdoors. Hearing about the new opportunities on the Klamath River got me very excited to visit that area again and paddle the river. I would like to advocate for good quality access to the river at the following locations in order to offer safe ways to get on and off the river for paddlers of all ability levels: Keno Dam, Highway 66 Bridge, JC Boyle Dam Site, Frain Ranch, Above Wards Canyon, Below Wards Canyon, Irongate Dam Site. I think it's important that the access sites be safe, but they needn't be over-built. Expensive bathrooms and paved lots aren't really necessary in most cases. Normally, depending on user numbers, pit toilets and gravel are just fine. Over building access points just wastes government money and brings about issues of user fees. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Jackman, Jarred  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1005_020-1	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	Yes

GP\_WI\_1128\_916

-----  
From: [typistjan@netzero.net](mailto:typistjan@netzero.net) [SMTP: TYPISTJAN@NETZERO.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 11:29:24 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams in CA/OR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jan  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Subject: Dams in CA/OR

Body: It is not only wrong, it is evil to remove these dams and destroy farms and the power generated to 70,000 homes all for a tiny fish? This does not make sense.

**Comment Author** Jan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1128_916-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place. No conversion of farmland from agricultural use will occur, as described in Section 3.14.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p> <p>Many fish in the river exceed 10 pounds in body weight.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_553

-----  
From: [jhjaq@aol.com](mailto:jhjaq@aol.com)[SMTP: JHJAO@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:49:52 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Jaques  
Organization: Klamathon Lodge

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dams

Body: We own a home on the Klamath rive approx 3.5 miles below Iron Gate Dam. We very much support taking out the 4 dams, despite being immediately down stream. The science and studies to date appear sound. Water stored in Copco and Iron Gate resovoirs serve no purpose other than power generation from antiquated facilities, whose upgrades (and fish spawn mitigation) will cost more than removing the dams. At some point, we must begin to let nature repair itself, taking out near useless dams is a good place to start. The stronger fish runs and many more miles of natural flowing river will greatly increase the recreation usage and recreation dollars spent in the local area.

**Comment Author** Jaques, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** Klamath Lodge  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_553-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Dennis Jefcoat  
Representing Candidate Klamath County Commissioner  
Notes: AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

*\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card*

35

GP\_MF\_1019\_102

**Comment Author** Jefcoat, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_102-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DENNIS JEFCOAT: Dennis Jefcoat, that's

J-e-f-c-o-a-t, Chiloquin resident and candidate for

Klamath County Commissioner Number One. Comment 1 - KHSA

The reason I'm running for public office is to

represent the taxpayer, who should have been the 24th

party at the table of 23, that was sadly neglected and

left out.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am opposed to the removal of the Klamath dams

Comment 3 - Economics

and the KBRA, as well. The long-term financial impact to

the county of Klamath will be disastrous. The county will

lose millions of tax dollars from the loss of the J. C.

Boyle Dam, plus the devaluation of surrounding and

affected parties. Nowhere is this addressed in the KBRA

or in any of your reports that you will destroy the tax

base of Klamath County.

J. C. Boyle Dam, alone, produces \$500,000 a

year in yearly tax revenue. There is no provision in the

DEIS to adequately compensate the county of Klamath for

this tax loss.

Our schools would go underfunded, our law

enforcement would go to bare bones, our local government

would be decimated with the loss of tax revenues generated  
not just from the dams but from all the affected  
properties.

Comment 4 - Economics

As to that alleged 4700 jobs that some speakers  
have referred to, they are short-term, at best. The  
existing executive order of President Obama requires that  
all government contract jobs must be filled by union  
workers. This means the vast majority of our local county  
citizens will get nothing out of this deal but higher  
taxes, higher utility rates, and worse, continued  
devaluation of their property.

Comment 5 - KHSA

I sincerely ask Secretary Salazar to reject dam  
removal and stop spending our money, our tax dollars, on  
pork barrel projects such as the one that you are giving  
us now. They only benefit, at best, a few citizens, a few  
small groups of people, at the expense of every taxpayer  
out here in this county.

As I said, the 24th party to the agreement was  
 never represented, and for that, any citizen of any  
 consciousness must reject this, and we ask you to reject  
 this.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Jefcoat, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_149-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-3	Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to Klamath County under the Proposed Action. Oregon law (State Wildlife Fund Section 496.340) requires the state to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. The State Department of Revenue can review and revise assessed values if it is determined substantially incorrect. If Klamath County receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. As discussed on Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.15-20 and in the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (BRI 2011), there are no private properties with views of J.C. Boyle Reservoir; therefore, private property land values at J.C. Boyle Reservoir would not be affected by the Proposed Action and alternatives. Thus, there would be no changes to property tax revenues to Klamath County from changing property values.	No
GP_MC_1018_149-4	<p>The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long term after the dams are removed. The length of time for jobs created by the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would vary by activity and occur throughout the 15 year time period of the program. Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR summarizes the expected implementation time of each KBRA activity.</p> <p>Executive Order – Use of Project Labor Agreements for Federal Construction Projects, signed by President Obama on February 6, 2009, encourages Federal agencies to “consider requiring the use of project labor agreements in connection with large-scale construction projects in order to promote economy and efficiency in Federal procurement.” Section 5 of the order states that “This order does not require an executive agency to use a project labor</p>	No

**Comment Author** Jefcoat, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>agreement on any construction project, nor does it preclude the use of a project labor agreement in circumstances not covered by this order, including leasehold arrangements and projects receiving Federal financial assistance. This order also does not require contractors or subcontractors to enter into a project labor agreement with any particular labor organization.”  <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/ExecutiveOrderUseofProjectLaborAgreementsforFederalConstructionProjects/">(http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/ExecutiveOrderUseofProjectLaborAgreementsforFederalConstructionProjects/)</a>. It cannot be determined at this time how many construction jobs would be hired through unions. The Proposed Action would also create many additional jobs not in the construction sector, such as in the fishing, recreation, and agricultural industries and through the KBRA.</p>	
	<p>Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, evaluates potential effects to utility rates of PacifiCorp customers, specifically on p. 3.15-48 for the No Action/No Project Alternative, 3.15-63 for the Proposed Action, 3.15-81 for the Partial Facilities Removal Alternative, 3.15-84 to 3.15-85 for the Fish Passage at Four Dams Alternative, and 3.15-87 for Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Iron Gate and Copco 1 Alternative. PacifiCorp considers many factors in setting customer rates which in turn are subject to Oregon Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and California PUC approval; therefore, it is difficult to assess the size of potential rate effects or even the extent to which rates might increase at all under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Utility rates under the dam removal alternatives are not expected to increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of dam removal costs. For the fish passage alternatives, customer rates would likely increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of construction, operations and maintenance costs for fish passage facilities. The degree to which the cost could be passed to the ratepayers is not known and would be subject to Oregon and California PUCs.</p>	
	<p>Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.15, and the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (BRI 2011), evaluates the potential effects on property values. While certain scenic, recreational, and accessibility changes following dam removal would likely decrease the value of privately owned parcels around Iron Gate and Copco 1 Reservoirs in the near term, studies of dam removal have also found that water quality and aquatic resource improvements resulting from dam removal lead to long-term increases in property values. Indeed, dam removal would have the potential to increase the value of property near and adjacent to the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam due to more robust runs of anadromous fish. The net value of the changes, and the time over which such changes might be observed in market prices, is uncertain. A literature review was conducted of studies of the</p>	

**Comment Author** Jefcoat, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

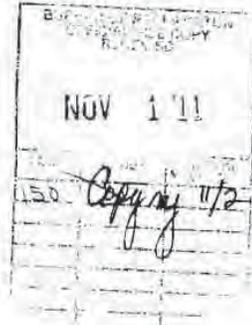
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	impacts of previous dam removal on property values. The literature shows that property values are dictated by local circumstances and ongoing background economic trends, and predicting or measuring the direct impacts of dam removal on property values does not yield conclusive findings.	
GP_MC_1018_149-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	No

GP\_LT\_1101\_307

October 26, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez  
 MP150, Bureau of Reclamation  
 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

Dennis Jefcoat  
 Candidate for Klamath County Commissioner  
 PO Box 65  
 Chiloquin, Or 97624      Email: dnj245@yahoo.com



RE: Klamath Secretarial Determination Process Draft EIS/EIR Klamath Dam Removal  
 (1) Public comments at the Chiloquin meeting held October 19, 2011  
 (2) Comment on the correctness of the EIS/EIR Process

Copies to: Don Gentry, Vice Chairman Klamath Tribes  
 Congressman Greg Walden  
 Senator Jeff Merkley  
 Ron Wyden

← Comment 1 - Opposed to Dam Removal

On October 19, 2011, I attended the EIS/EIR hearing in the City of Chiloquin, Klamath County Community Center at 6PM. I was one of about 13 speakers to address the Klamath Dam removal issue. My remarks included the following statements.

- a. As a Republican candidate for county commissioner, I am opposed to dam removal.
- b. All republican candidates for County Commissioners have publicly expressed opposition to Dam Removal.
- c. The Klamath County Board of County Commissioner incumbents, Commissioner Hukill and Switzer are opposed to Dam Removal along with Commissioner Linthicum who spoke in opposition to dam removal in the October 18th Meeting in Klamath Falls.
- d. The proposed local and State Republican Party platform is opposed to Dam Removal.

After I spoke, some tribal supporters/members immediately stated for the record in their individual remarks that I was a liar and that the incumbent County Commissioners approved Dam removal. In the October 25, 2011 regularly scheduled meeting of the Klamath County Board of Commissioners, Commissioners Hukill and Switzer affirmed publicly that they are opposed to Dam removal and for the KBRA. A voice copy of this meeting is attached as evidence of misrepresented facts.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
 CONFIDENTIAL  
 CONFIDENTIAL

SCANNED

Classification	PEJ 12.00
Project	12
Control No	11082033
Folder I.D.	1153134
Date Input & initials	11/1/2011 LW

Why is this important?

Comment 2 - NEPA

Protecting my good name from slander by individual tribal supporters and members is not as important as the understanding that the entire KBRA, EIS EIR process is flawed for one simple reason.

**NO ONE HAS BEEN REQUIRED IN THIS ENTIRE DECADE LONG PROCESS TO GIVE TESTIMONY UNDER OATH TO A DUELY CONSTITUTED FEDERAL BODY WITH A FEDERAL PENALTY OF PERJURY ATTACHED FOR INTENTIONAL FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS.**

Comment 3 - KHSA

The public and I suspect that avoiding truth and consequences for misrepresentation was the primary reason the KBRA/EIS/EIR agreement was conceived in secret nonpublic meetings before it was set for public hearings.

The Secretary of the Interior and congress is being asked to approve a project that may cost billions of dollars, and has the possibility of destroying the life of a major river eco system for years to come. This project may destroy the economic life of hundreds of Klamath County citizens. The conclusions for going forward cannot be based on self-serving perjured statements by people on all sides of this issue to include federal and state employees. If wrong, the damage cannot be undone for decades.

Comment 4 - NEPA

The determination process is an outrageous abuse of government power and bureaucratic process. There is no accountability for false and misleading statements by private citizens and or public employees. Without accountability, there is no truth; there is only hearsay and unfounded unreliable private opinion.

If Congress is to go forth on this proposal, I will demand as a private citizen and I will demand as a County Commissioner if elected into office that before this proposal is approved, congress itself should obtain testimony of its truthfulness and hold anyone found giving false testimony in contempt of congress.

Comment 5 - KBRA

The Klamath basin needs a negotiated KBRA agreement that works for all citizens that is based on peer reviewed science and open political negotiations between all parties. This cannot happen if false misleading information of any type for any purpose is used for the basis of conclusions for dam removal or KBRA implementation.

Sincerely



**Comment Author** Jefcoat, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 01, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1101_307-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-3	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.  Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.  The negotiations are now over and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) are being evaluated through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process. Both laws require meaningful public participation and disclosure of possible impacts of a range of alternatives before the Federal and State governments can implement those actions described in the KBRA and KHSA.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1101_307-5	The KBRA does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with NEPA, CEQA, ESA, or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). As plans and programs are developed under the KBRA, they will be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations, including opportunities for public review and comment and requirements for the use of best available science.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---o0o---

CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

MR. DENNIS JEFcoat: Dennis Jefcoat, J-e-f-c-o-a-t.

Chiloquin.

Last night at Klamath fairgrounds you heard on the Republican side voices, three commissioners, who are apparently sitting, and all of the Republican candidates for commissioner, all say we are opposed to dam removal.

On the Democrat side, we have no Democrats sitting in office. I can't speak for them other than Kirk Oakes, who frequently runs for office, and they don't seem to make it into office. This is an important point, politically speaking.

Comment 1 - KHSA

There is 32,000 plus registered voters in this county, over 60,000 residents, 70,000, something like that, depending on how you want to count.

The dam removal affects less than ten percent of that population, probably five to ten percent are landowners, tribal members. They all have enormous stakes.

What was left out of the equation -- and I have to commend you, by the way, for the excellent work that you did, but I've read all these 2700 pages, I have tried to,

tremendous work.

Comment 1 cont. - KHSA

But what was left out of the equation here was those other 60,000 that have to pay for this one way or another. The county taxpayer, the state taxpayer and the American taxpayer.

You cannot meet in private, exclude us.

You cannot demand -- and I say us, the American taxpayer, because I'm representing that person, me, the taxpayer -- and tell us that we have no concerns in these matters because you're telling us, the biologists, the geologists, the tribes, that everybody else is going to have to pay for this project and we say no. We are not going to pay for it.

That is why this community, that is why the Republican Party, that is why the Republican Party Central Committee in this community in written documents is firmly against it. We say no because we did not have the 24th seat at the process while you were conducting this. You had 23 other places but not the 24th representing the taxpayer.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Now, when it comes to affordable power, my group would say hydroelectric power is cheap and clean. But there is good argument in here that what is being produced is not otherwise.

What I say to PacifiCorp, if this dam is so unprofitable why not deed it over to the county of Klamath and let us run it. If it were that unprofitable they would have unloaded it a long time ago. Obviously it isn't.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

I think that we can redo the dams, have the fish ladders, have other means of mitigating these issues that affect their tribes. This is their heritage. It has to be looked after. There has got to be ways of doing it, and it has to be done economically.

Comment 4 - NEPA

The last point is some certainty. There is nothing in your 2700 pages of documents that creates some certainty to the taxpayer and the ratepayer, even to the tribes. It's all if this happens, if that happens, it may. There is a lot of "mays" in there, but there is no "shalls" and "wills".

Comment 5 - Proposed Project/Action

And there is no guarantee that if you tear down the dams and if all that silt goes down and wipes out the salmon for the next five or ten years, which is a possibility, maybe even a probability in this thing, what are you, the federal government, and the state government, going to do to correct the issue?

There is always -- and every time there is an action, there is a reaction. Every time we try something

in society, then it did work or they don't work. If they don't work there is nothing in your plan that says the state and the governor is going to step in and kick in two or three hundred million. Are the feds going to kick in four or five hundred million to undue unforeseeable damage?

And so you have created uncertainty. And we can have more damage from dam removal than leaving them there.

I think there are other alternatives.

Comment 6 - Other

I summarize by saying that somewhere in here the taxpayer has to be considered. We don't want to pay billions of dollars or millions of dollars for something that is not sum certain in its costs and its results.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Jefcoat, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_178-1	<p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and from the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Act (KBRA). Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 of the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for the KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>The KHSA includes a public interest component with specific consideration of impacts on local communities that the Secretary of the Interior will consider as a part of his determination. The views related to impacts on Klamath County are one of many criteria that will be evaluated by the Secretary of the Interior when making a decision.</p>	No
GP_MC_1019_178-2	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_MC_1019_178-3	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes an alternative that provides fish ladders at each dam in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.</p>	No
GP_MC_1019_178-4	<p>Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" or "Could."</p> <p>Writing an environmental document such as the EIS/EIR involves some degree of forecasting. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can in the EIS/EIR.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Jefcoat, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1019_178-5	<p>Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section is primarily based on multiple economic studies posted at <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a> under Economic Studies and Information. Economic effects were evaluated relative to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dam decommissioning, O&amp;M, mitigation</li> <li>• Commercial fishing</li> <li>• Reservoir recreation</li> <li>• Ocean sport fishing</li> <li>• In-river sport fishing</li> <li>• Whitewater recreation</li> <li>• Tribal economies</li> <li>• KBRA Fisheries, Water Resources and Tribal Programs</li> <li>• Irrigated agriculture related to KBRA actions</li> <li>• Refuge recreation related to KBRA actions</li> <li>• Local government revenues, including property and sales taxes</li> <li>• Property values</li> <li>• Utility rates</li> </ul> <p>As noted in Section 15144 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations, writing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) necessarily involves some degree of forecasting. While foreseeing the unforeseeable is not possible, the Lead Agencies must use their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can. The Lead Agencies have made their best efforts to ensure the professional integrity, including scientific integrity, of the discussions and analyses in the Draft EIS/EIR. They have identified the methodologies used and have made explicit references to the scientific and other sources relied upon for conclusions in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Section 3.3 in the Draft EIS/EIR provides an analysis of the effects of each of the alternatives to Aquatic Resources. For all species analyzed, when the short-term deleterious effects occurring during reservoir drawdown in 2020 are weighed against the long-term benefits to the Klamath River, the systemic restoration considered in the Proposed Action improves biological productivity and the quality of waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-136). Habitat access depends in part on the species in question. Regarding habitat in the Project reach, while the exact miles of habitat for use by anadromous fish within is unknown, 58 miles is a reasonable estimate based on the evidence contained in the record (Administrative Law Judge 2006). Additionally, the Klamath dams are also blocking at least</p>	No

**Comment Author** Jefcoat, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>420 miles of potential river habitat for salmonids (Hamilton et al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for fall-run and spring-run Chinook salmon in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-100, 106). Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3-112).</p> <p>The EIS/EIR also includes several other mitigation measures to reduce impacts to aquatic species in Section 3.3.4.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-27 Disease.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p>	
GP_MC_1019_178-6	<p>Natural systems often lack definitive data about the potential risks and benefits of any particular action (or inaction), requiring decision makers to act based on their best professional judgment and interpretation of incomplete and imperfect data</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_526

-----  
From: [jerrypcfc@sbcglobal.net](mailto:jerrypcfc@sbcglobal.net) [SMTP: JERRYPCFC@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:56:34 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath river  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath river

Body: [Klamath draft eis/eir I support alternative 2](#)

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_526-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_480

-----  
From: [jessen@redwoodtree.net](mailto:jessen@redwoodtree.net)[SMTP:JESSEN@REDWOODTREE.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 9:02:45 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen Jessen  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body:

1. I support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries.

2. I also support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake.

3. The restoration activities must also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.

Comment 2 - KBRA

4. In addition, I demand that an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has required a minimum flow at Iron Gate pursuant to biological opinions to comply with the Endangered Species Act, and therefore the Secretary should include a minimum flow for fish.

5. Lastly, the Secretary of Interior should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River.

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

**Comment Author** Jessen, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1110_480-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1110_480-2	The fisheries programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) apply to the Shasta and Scott Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. Please see <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA. The Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities throughout the basin programmatically.	No
GP_WI_1110_480-3	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.  The BO does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.	No
GP_WI_1110_480-4	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_503

-----  
From: [johnjacobjewett@yahoo.com](mailto:johnjacobjewett@yahoo.com)[SMTP: JOHNJACOBJEWETT@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:13:39 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Jewett  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: I support Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal (full removal of the Iron Gate, Copco1, Copco2, and J.C. Boyle dams).

These dams are decimating what used to be the west coast's third most productive steelhead and salmon fisheries, and strangling the area's economy

Alternative 2 will help restore salmon runs (dramatically increasing steelhead populations), and ensure predictable water deliveries to irrigators

The dams don't make economic sense: if upgraded to modern standards they'll actually operate at a \$20 million annual loss

Even the owner (PacifiCorp) wants these privately owned dams taken out

I support healthy fisheries and a healthy local economy (dam removal brings many jobs to the area) -- and I support Alternative 2.

**Comment Author** Jewett, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_503-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1018\_036

-----  
From: jevs@endeavourcapital.com[SMTP:JEVS@ENDEAVOURCAPITAL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 11:02:00 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: KBRA  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - KBRA

Name: John  
Organization: Sevenmile Creek Ranch

Subject: KBRA

Body: As a local ranch owner in Klamath County, I believe on balance KBRA is good for the region, a net job creator, good for fish and wildlife and a positive. While not perfect, it appears all sides have made concessions and the result is good for a vast majority of the parties in the Klamath Basin.

**Comment Author** John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1018_036-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_501

-----  
From: [arajhnsn@gmail.com](mailto:arajhnsn@gmail.com)[SMTP: ARAJHNSN@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 10:44:14 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Protect the Salmon!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ara Johnson  
Organization:

Subject: Protect the Salmon!

Body: Bring down the dams on the Klamath River.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Johnson, Ara  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_501-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_749

-----  
From: [dalejson@aol.com](mailto:dalejson@aol.com) [SMTP: DALEJSON@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 3:03:13 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Irongate Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dale Johnson  
Organization:

Subject: Irongate Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Economics



Body: I do not understand why we are forcing this on a community that does not want the dams removed. It will cost the community members jobs.

The feds readily admit this is a "done deal" but they have to go through the motions.

Comment 2 - Fish



There is no evidence that the fishing conditions will improve once the dams are removed but there is plenty of evidence the quality of fishing will diminish.

**Comment Author** Johnson, Dale  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1117_749-1	<p>Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.</p> <p>Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created of dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimates were derived using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.</p>	No
GP_EM_1117_749-2	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Johnson, Dale  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.  The comment as presented provides no evidence that the quality of fishing will diminish under any of the Alternatives considered.	

GP\_WI\_1116\_691

-----  
From: [djohnson46@msn.com](mailto:djohnson46@msn.com)[SMTP: [DJOHNSON46@MSN.COM](mailto:DJOHNSON46@MSN.COM)]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 8:29:51 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dennis L. Johnson  
Organization:

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - Other/General

Body: The Salmon population needs to be restored

**Comment Author** Johnson, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_691-1	Both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Purpose and Need and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Project Objectives include “advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin.” All action alternatives were identified to further this need. See Chapter 2 and Appendix A of the EIS/EIR for more information.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_692

-----  
From: Mark Johnson[SMTP:EGGS@MYEXCEL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 8:24:01 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath dam comment:  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Mark Johnson

721 NE Memorial Drive

Grants Pass, OR 97526

**"Friend of the Court"**

We had dam removals forced down our throats up here on the Rogue River. People are still madder than hornets at the government and the environmental folks.

I won't go into the scientific rhetoric. The Klamath dams are old. So what? If fish passage is the issue, improve that. In the case of Savage Rapids dam here in Grants Pass... a gravity feed irrigation dam, our self reliant pumping system was replaced with electric pumps. Now, we have a couple hundred thousand dollar electric bill to pay every year. The grid goes down, I've got no irrigation water at the house. So much for self sufficient.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

If the dams need upgrades or replacement with better systems, that is one thing. Going backwards by total removal, that is insanity. Where is the replacement energy production to the grid? A coal plant in Utah?

Comment 2 - Hydropower

The Klamath river runs opposite most other Pacific rivers. It starts off warmer and dirtier. As the water heads down the canyon, it gets cleaner and cooler. The dams inventory water... let it cool..... and control the water flow and temp, for not only wildlife, but human use. There tends to be accumulation of silts behind the dams that often contain toxins.

Our Gold Rey dam was removed in a rush. The Army Corps never dredged out the silt behind the dam. This is the same with Savage Rapids.

The fact is: this silt has cemented the bottom of our best spawning holes in the Rogue River!!

Historic spawning gravels and deep cold water holes...such as the one at Pierce Riffle...are now half the depth, and the bottom of the river looks like some body poured concrete down there.

**The government has ruined the spawning holes on the Rogue.**

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

If you want to save coho, well... better take back some of the water getting pumped out of the Trinity, and stop the Russian and Korean trawlers from mugging the fish off shore in the gulf of Alaska. You could produce more coho at the hatchery, maybe reduce the king production slightly. That is an option.

Comment 4 - Alternatives



The tribes take is basically non monitored. It's their right to a portion of the fisheries. It's not their right to decimate the fishery. It's not their right to take the water rights from the white eyes, just for spite.

The govt plays one group against another. The govt encourages one group with subsidies to harvest even more fish, yet attempts to attack innocent water users up stream if they so much as harm one fingerling.

The government's behavior on this issue is bipolar - manic depressive.

**Comment Author** Johnson, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_692-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-3	The causes of fish population decline are described in Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The section states that "The major activities identified as responsible for the decline of Coho salmon in Oregon and California and/or degradation of their habitat included logging, road building, grazing, mining, urbanization, stream channelization, dams, wetland loss, beaver trapping, artificial propagation, overfishing, water withdrawals, and unscreened diversions for irrigation (NOAA Fisheries Service 1997)."	No
GP_EM_1116_692-4	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No
GP_EM_1116_692-5	<p>State Management of Ocean Fisheries</p> <p>While the Federal Government has regulatory jurisdiction over salmon fishing regulations from three miles to two hundred miles off the coast, the jurisdiction over the area from the shore to three miles out falls with the States. Thus, the States of Oregon, Washington and California have primary jurisdiction for regulations concerning near shore ocean commercial and recreational fisheries, but generally manage based on harvest levels stipulated by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC). The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) confirms their annual ocean commercial fishing regulations in April of each year subsequent to recommendations from the PFMC. The California Fish and Game Commission also meets in April to establish proposed ocean recreational fishing regulations for the season.</p> <p>River Fisheries</p> <p>From 1934 until 1977 the State had prohibited all Indian gill net fishing on the lower 20 miles of the River. State regulation of the Indian fisheries ended in 1977 after two court cases, <i>Mattz v. Arnett</i> and <i>Arnett v. 5 Gill Nets</i>. These two cases determined: first, that the old Klamath Indian Reservation had not been abandoned and that it was still "Indian Country", and as a consequence, that the State of California did not have the jurisdiction to regulate Indian fishing on the Klamath.</p> <p>Regulation of Indian fisheries on the Hoopa Valley Reservation, which at that time included what is now the Yurok Reservation, was taken over by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1977. Through a</p>	Yes

**Comment Author** Johnson, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>1978 Memorandum of Understanding between the Assistant Secretaries of Indian Affairs and Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided yearly evaluations of the salmon runs into the River and monitored the Indian net harvest. Hoopa Valley Tribe took over monitoring programs for their Tribal fisheries on the Trinity River portion of the Reservation in 1983. On the lower 43 miles of the Klamath River the USFWS continued monitoring the Yurok fishery until 1994 when the newly authorized Yurok Tribal Council, through their Fisheries Program, took over management of their fisheries on the Yurok Reservation.</p> <p>Cooperative Management</p> <p>Due to an unprecedented closure of ocean fisheries in 1986, a Klamath River Salmon Management Group (KRSMG) was formed under the PFMC to discuss Klamath River Fall Chinook issues. This Group set its own precedent by bringing together, for the first time, Federal, State, Tribal, and commercial and recreational fishing representatives for the negotiation of management and allocation issues. After arduous negotiations they arrived at consensus recommendations to the PFMC for a new method of managing harvest to meet the River's spawning escapement goal, and an Agreement on how to divide the predicted harvestable salmon in 1986. It was this group which initiated Harvest Rate Management for the Klamath River fall Chinook, and the first formal allocation of a portion of the harvest to Tribal fisheries. Congress adopted the Klamath Basin Restoration Act (PL 99-662), in October, 1986. The Act created a new 11 member Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) to supersede the original Management Group. The KFMC's advisory function is to make harvest management recommendations to the various management agencies including the PFMC. All recommendations passed forward to agencies or to the PFMC must be with the consensus of all members.</p> <p>Both the Yurok and Hoopa Valley Tribes now have full management authority over regulation of their fisheries. Harvest levels are set according to run predictions and allocation limits and regulations for quotas, closures, and gear are developed annually by the Tribes.</p> <p>The State of California, through the California Fish and Game Commission, retains full regulatory authority over the Klamath River recreational fishery. The Commission now convenes in early March of each year for a policy decision on the upcoming season's in-river recreational allocation. The expected harvest allocation is then forwarded to the KFMC and the PFMC for their consideration in setting ocean seasons.</p>	

**Comment Author** Johnson, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

Monitoring Harvest and Escapement

Between 10 to 20 percent of the juvenile fish reared in hatcheries have microscopic size "Coded Wire Tags" (CWT) implanted in their snout prior to being released. They also have the small fatty adipose fin from their back clipped off, denoting them as CWT fish. When these marked fish are harvested, or return to the hatcheries as adults, the CWT's are extracted and decoded. The tags provide information on where they were reared and released, when they were released, what size they were, and how many were in the release group. Based on calculated ratios between the number of marked hatchery fish and unmarked and natural fish, biologists can then determine the contribution of a stock of fish to the total harvest and estimate overall harvest impacts on specific stocks. During the fishing season the States of California and Oregon monitor the harvest of salmon. Port samplers examine a portion of all ocean landed commercial and recreational fish and recover coded wire tags, and record length weight ratios of a portion of the catch and harvest time and area information. This data is then applied to the total sales receipts of the commercial catch and the total harvest estimates of the recreational fisheries. Post-season estimates of the total number of Klamath fall chinook harvested in the mixed-stock ocean fisheries can then be calculated.

In the River, the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Tribal fisheries' staff monitors Tribal harvests. Total harvests are calculated based on estimates or counts of total nets and average catch per net for each area, time period, and net type. During past commercial fisheries on the Yurok Reservation the total commercial harvest was counted and sampled at a single on-Reservation buying station. All harvest is sampled to collect CWT and biological information. California Department of Fish and Game monitors recreational fisheries in-river. Samplers are stationed to conduct a "creel census" at access points along the lower six miles of the River. Scale samples and CWT's are collected, and total lower-river harvest is estimated. In the upper reaches of the Klamath, monitoring of the widely dispersed and remote angler effort is cost prohibitive. Harvest estimates are based on a ratio with down-river catches based on past data.

The Trinity River harvest is monitored through creel census and mark and recapture data. Scale samples are also taken from all in-river harvests and spawned carcasses to assist in estimating the age composition of the in-river run. This analysis provides for the calculation of how many three, four, and five-year-old fish escaped ocean fisheries. One of the unfortunate aspects of salmon management is that you don't know how you're doing until it's all over. Each year ocean fisheries start in the spring or early

**Comment Author** Johnson, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>summer, the in-river fisheries reach maximum effort during late summer and fall, and the final runs of the fish to their natal streams and to the hatcheries are not complete until late November or December. Finally, at that point in time, an estimate of what the total population of adult fish was for that year can be computed and compared to what was predicted. Based on hatchery returns, spawning ground surveys, and harvest data, the total distribution of the population to the harvest sectors, and natural and hatchery spawning components can be enumerated. The California Department of Fish and Game summarizes all information in a "Mega-Table" in January of each year.</p> <p>Information Sharing and Negotiation</p> <p>In February of each year the California Department of Fish and Game holds a Salmon Informational Meeting to inform the public of the past year's management results, and the upcoming season's estimated populations and management concerns. The KFMC also usually meets during this time frame to begin developing recommendations for harvest allocation and regulations for the PFMC. The Department of the Interior, through the Tribes, confirms at the KFMC and PFMC level, that they will be putting in place regulations and quotas for Tribal fisheries that will target 50 percent of the available harvest while protecting the escapement. The California Fish and Game Commission informs the PFMC by early March what the targeted in-river recreational fishery harvest will be based on a percentage of the overall non-tribal allocation.</p> <p>Source: (Klamath Salmon: Understanding Allocation Ronnie M. Pierce February 1998 Funding Provided by the Klamath River Basin Fisheries Task Force United States Fish and Wildlife Service) (Cooperative Agreement # I4-48-II333-98-G002)</p>	

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:52:57 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Klamath dams:  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Mark Johnson <eggs@myexcel.com> 11/16/2011 7:29 AM >>>  
Mark Johnson  
721 NE Memorial Drive  
Grants Pass, OR 97526

"Friend of the Court"

Comment 1 - FERC

We had dam removals forced down our throats up here on the Rogue River. People are still madder than hornets at the government and the environmental folks.

I won't go into the scientific rhetoric. The Klamath dams are old. So what? If fish passage is the issue, improve that. In the case of Savage Rapids dam here in Grants Pass... a gravity feed irrigation dam, our self reliant pumping system was replaced with electric pumps. Now, we have a couple hundred thousand dollar electric bill to pay every year. The grid goes down, I've got no irrigation water at the house. So much for self sufficient.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

If the dams need upgrades or replacement with better systems, that is one thing. Going backwards by total removal, that is insanity. Where is the replacement energy production to the grid? A coal plant in Utah?

Comment 3 - Hydropower

The Klamath river runs opposite most other Pacific rivers. It starts off warmer and dirtier. As the water heads down the canyon, it gets cleaner and cooler. The dams inventory water... let it cool..... and control the water flow and temp, for not only wildlife, but human use.

Comment 4 - Sediment Toxicity

There tends to be accumulation of silts behind the dams that often contain toxins. Our Gold Rey dam was removed in a rush.

Comment 5 - Sediment Transport

The Army Corps never dredged out the silt behind the dam. This is the same with Savage Rapids. The fact is: this silt has cemented the bottom of our best spawning holes in the Rogue River!! Historic spawning gravels and deep cold water holes... such as the one at Pierce Riffle... are now half the depth, and the bottom of the river looks like some body poured concrete down there.

The goverment has ruined the spawning holes on the Rogue.

Comment 6 - Fish

If you want to save coho, well... better take back some of the water getting pumped out of the Trinity, and stop the Russian and Korean trawlers from mugging the fish off shore in the gulf of Alaska. You could produce more coho at the hatchery, maybe reduce the king production slightly. That is an option.



Comment 7 - ITAs

The tribes take is basically non monitored. It's their right to a portion of the fisheries. It's not their right to decimate the fishery. It's not their right to take the water rights from the white eyes, just for spite.

The govt plays one group against another. The govt encourages one group with subsidies to harvest even more fish, yet attempts to attack innocent water users up stream if they so much as harm one fingerling.

The government's behavior on this issue is bipolar - manic depressive.

**Comment Author** Johnson, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1212_1021-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p> <p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5).</p>	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-3	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-4	<p>Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p>	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-5	<p>Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p>	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-6	<p>Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.</p> <p>Master Response Gen-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_EM_1212_1021-7	<p>The tribal fishery is regulated by tribal, state and federal regulations. Additional information on regulation of fish harvest can be found in Section 3.12 and Pierce 1998.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR strives to provide a thorough, science-based review of implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and restoration of salmon populations in the Klamath Basin. Section 11 of the KBRA describes the process for development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A Fisheries Reintroduction Plan is part of Alternatives 2 and 3 under the KBRA (EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.9, p. 2-44). While the</p>	Yes

**Comment Author** Johnson, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>Proposed Action and Alternatives affect commercial and recreational fishing, management of fishing regulations is beyond the scope of this document.</p> <p>Your comment will be included as part of the record and made available to the Secretary of the Interior prior to a final decision on the proposed project.</p>	

GP\_EM\_1118\_784

-----  
From: Richard A. Johnson[SMTP:RICKADDRESS@COX.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 1:43:22 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; Gordon Leppig  
Subject: Kalamoth Damn removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

I first finished the Kalamoth Damn 1964. Each year I spend some vacation time northeast of California and south Oregon. As a fisherman I've seen the decline of our environment, specifically the Pacific Salmon and Stealhead population. It is an invaluable resource as food and commercial and recreational reserves. The reclamation of the Kalamoth water makes environmental and economic sense. I strongly favor damn removal!!

Sincerely,

Richard Johnson

**Comment Author** Johnson, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1118_784-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Other Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_491

-----  
From: [heartwood1@msn.com](mailto:heartwood1@msn.com)[SMTP: HEARTWOOD1@MSN.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 6:58:56 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert W Johnson  
Organization:

Subject: Removal of Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: Please remove the Klamath Dams. And help restore the Wild Salmon runs that use to be there.

**Comment Author** Johnson, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1110_491-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1020\_256

Bureau of Reclamation  
Elizabeth Vasquez  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

October 20, 2011

Subject: Comments on Draft EIS/EIR Dam Removal on the Klamath River

The following specific comments are provided on the document:

Comment 1 - NEPA

1. The cumulative effects analysis is woefully lacking. The Trinity River flows provided the cool and clear water flows to the lower Klamath River down stream from where the two rivers join. These flows were, and still are, essential for the salmon and steelhead as they enter the Klamath River from the ocean. The removal of up to 50% of the Trinity flows from the Klamath system and transferring them by way of a tunnel to the Sacramento River system had and continues to have a profound affect on the ability to restore fish species, provide clean and cool water, and maintain essential flows. The cumulative effects analysis must contain a full analysis of the effects of this water transfer. As written, this is currently a fatal flaw in the Draft EIS/EIR. It is not possible to make up for these flows with water from the upper Klamath River.

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

2. The statements regarding sediment loads after dam removal are not accurate and do not reflect the actual studies. I have taken the time to read the studies. Your statement, "Sediment would be washed down the river when dams are removed, impacting water quality down stream for two to three months, potentially killing some coho salmon smolts and steelhead in the river.", is misleading. The reports noted that in year one after removal flows would carve a channel through the sediment with a minimum two to three month affect. However, the reports also noted that as flows increase in future years due to the fact that precipitation varies year to year, that the channels will widen or shift around in the remaining sediment bed. In fact sediment transport down stream after dam removal could have serious effects for up to 20 years. As each successive dam is removed, a new wave of sediment will move down river. The statements in the Draft EIS/EIR do not adequately reflect the reports. There needs to be a full analysis with a display of the "worst case" scenario so that people can clearly see the potential for long term loss of salmon and steelhead smolts in the river and the effects of sediment deposits covering spawning grounds. One study actually stated that the results being forecasted were "dubious at best".

3. There is already a working fish ladder on the John C. Boyle dam located in Oregon. This ladder is actively used by redband rainbow trout moving up river to spawn in both Spencer Creek and the canyon area beyond the reservoir. It clearly shows that fish ladders are a very viable option on the two small dams.

Comment 3 - FERC

SCANNED

11/20/11  
11/20/11  
11/20/11  
Date 11/20/11

Comment 4 - Alternatives

The following is added as a suggestion:

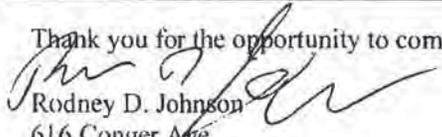
Develop an alternative that looks at the removal of one dam, Iron Gate, only. Once the dam is removed, a multi-year study would be put into place to monitor the actual effects of such dam removal. Based on the results, any further dam removal consideration would be based on actual facts, not speculation. Removing the entire series of dams based on speculation and highly varied opinions is not a sound decision.

Summary:

Comment 5 - NEPA

I am not for or opposed to dam removal. The analysis presented in the Draft EIS/EIR is not sufficient for anyone to make a sound decision. In reading through the document and supporting studies, I found a lot of speculation on effects, along with a lot of disagreement on the potential effects.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.



Rodney D. Johnson  
616 Conger Ave.  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

**Comment Author** Johnson, Rodney  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_256-1	The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) does not propose to divert any additional water from the Trinity River to the Sacramento River system and therefore it does not analyze the direct, indirect, or cumulative effects of such a diversion. It is assumed that the comment author is referring to the Trinity River Diversion, which was authorized by an act of Congress in 1955 and completed in 1964 by Reclamation. The Trinity River Diversion is an approved and ongoing activity; therefore it is analyzed in the EIS/EIR as part of baseline or existing conditions for the Lower Klamath River.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-3	The comment states that fish ladders are a viable option for resident trout on smaller dams, and thus infers that fish ladders on the smaller dams would be a viable option for Chinook salmon and steelhead that may access the upper river. While we agree that effective fish ladders can provide safe, timely, and effective fish passage, and that J.C. Boyle Dam has an existing fishway for migration of rainbow/redband trout, the current fish screen and ladder at the dam do not meet current State and Federal fish passage criteria and impair upstream migration, and their effectiveness has greatly declined in the years since installation in 1959 (Administrative Law Judge at p. 27, FOF 3-9 and 3-10). Consequently, the Services prescribed fishways at the Bureau of Reclamation's (Reclamation) Klamath Project facilities designed to meet current criteria and ensure safe, timely, and effective passage for anadromous species, as well as resident trout.	No
GP_LT_1020_256-4	Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information).  The comment author suggests an alternative that would remove Iron Gate Dam first, then use data collected from dam removal to determine if and how to remove other facilities. This alternative is similar to Alternative 7 - Sequenced Removal of Four Dams (analyzed in Appendix A). Under this alternative, sequencing dam removal over three to five years would lengthen the amount of time that high concentrations of suspended sediment would be in the Klamath River. Under the Proposed Action, the sediment	No

**Comment Author** Johnson, Rodney  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_256-5	<p>release could result in adverse effects to salmonids, but the salmonids are predicted to have a strong recovery because they would not have an entire year-class exposed to multiple months of high suspended sediments. Extending the sediment release over multiple years would impact both adults, as they migrate upstream, and their progeny, when they migrate downstream in the subsequent year(s). Impacts to focal fish species would be greater because the sediment would affect multiple life-stages of fish over multiple years (Stillwater Sciences 2011).</p> <p>Alternative 7 was not be carried forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not avoid or lessen the significant environmental effects of the Proposed Action and may increase effects to fish associated with sediment release from the reservoirs over multiple years.</p> <p>Writing an environmental document such as the EIS/EIR involves some degree of forecasting. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to find out and disclose all that they reasonably can in the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_670

-----  
From: [littleredshrub@gmail.com](mailto:littleredshrub@gmail.com)[SMTP:LITTLEREDSHRUB@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 6:27:42 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Un-dam ASAP  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Holly Johnston  
Organization:

Subject: Un-dam ASAP

Comment 1 - Alternatives



Body: The dams on the Klamath need to be removed as soon as possible. If they are not, the salmon may not last long enough for the river to be un-dammed. I urge this organization to call for an earlier year of dam removal than 2020. As it is, the salmon may not last that long.

**Comment Author** Johnston, Holly  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_670-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_719

-----  
From: Rosslyn Jones[SMTP:ROSSLYNWJONES@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:53:57 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Comment against dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Real Estate

To abrogate private property rights for the sake of Non-Native fish species is criminal. More-over it stinks of Agenda21!

**Comment Author** Jones, Rosslyn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_719-1	<p>The fish species that would benefit from removal of the Four Facilities (as analyzed in Section 3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR) include native anadromous species. The reservoirs currently provide habitat for non-native species (also listed and analyzed in Section 3.3), which would be lost if the dams are removed. During Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing of the Four Facilities, the Department of Commerce (DOC) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) issued mandatory fishways and passage for native fish at each of the Four Facilities. All parties to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (including PacifiCorp) concluded that agreement under the KHSA and dam removal, as envisioned under the KHSA, was the more cost-effective solution for ratepayers compared to relicensing the Four Facilities and complying with the DOC and DOI mandatory terms and conditions and prescriptions. More about this is described in Chapter 1 of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and in the Secretarial Overview Determination Report.</p> <p>Master Response RE-4 Takings.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1229\_1197

-----  
From: [mrpepe001@hotmail.com](mailto:mrpepe001@hotmail.com)[SMTP: MRPEPE001@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 11:09:37 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jose  
Organization: not corporate America

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Everyone off the Klamath rivers should be able to enjoy the healthy protein rich Salmon again. Plus there is greener n cleaner ways to produce energy nowadays. Stop being selfish n greedy old private land owning Americans that took over every thing with the US military. Dnt deny it.

**Comment Author** Jose  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1229_1197-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1108\_403

-----  
From: marla\_joy@suddenlink.net [SMTP: MARLA\_JOY@SUDDENLINK.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 5:18:59 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marla Joy  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam removal

Body: I support Alternative 2, full removal of the dams. Thank you for your attention to this matter, Sincerely, Marla Joy

**Comment Author** Joy, Marla  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1108_403-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1026\_323

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 26, 2011  
PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. KALT: Hello. My name is Jennifer Kalt, and  
I live in McKinleyville.

MS. JONES: Could you spell your name?

MS. KALT: K-a-l-t.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I'm here to express strong support for dam  
removal for all four dams, whether it's full facilities  
or partial facilities removal. I believe that removal of  
the dams will make huge strides towards addressing the  
water quality impacts from toxic algae, nutrients,  
temperature, and all the other problems that are  
affecting the fish.

I do have some concerns that there may not be  
enough water for fish in the driest years, especially  
Coho. And I will be submitting written comments, which I  
will get into more detail about all that.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Kalt, Jennifer  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_323-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MF\_1025\_241



# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (release print) Jennifer Katt

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal

Notes:

Dam Removal is critical if we are going to restore water quality to the point where fish populations can be recovered along with tribal, commercial, & recreational fishing.

19

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card.

**Comment Author** Kalt, Jennifer  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1025_241-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Settlement**  
  
EIS/EIR PROCESS

## Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Steve Kandra

Representing Self

Notes: Pro-Settlements

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card 55

GP\_ME\_1019\_105

**Comment Author** Knadra, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_105-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. STEVE KANDRA: My name is Steve Kandra,

K-a-n-d-r-a. I'm a project farmer from Merrill, Tule  
Lake, Siskiyou County.

I would like to thank everybody for the opportunity  
to comment on the Klamath Hydro Project Environmental  
Impact Statement and Report.

I'm a Klamath Irrigation Project farmer. The  
Kandra family is now celebrating its 100 years of farming  
in the Klamath Basin. On the family farm there are rows  
of implements, vehicles and tractors built in the 1940's,  
'50s, and '60s. Many of those machines are serviceable,  
but the cost of maintaining them is prohibitive. The  
machines are energy inefficient and in many cases are more  
hazardous to the operator and observers than more recent  
technologies. The old machines are reminders of glorious  
times past. To succeed we have adapted and innovated.

The debate this evening is about PacifiCorp's hydro  
project on the Klamath River. I would prefer the  
discussion be about how to provide irrigators water supply  
certainty, affordable energy to pump with, and protection  
from regulations caused by fisheries in distress.

Comment 1 - Economics

The hydro project does not store water for irrigation; operate for flood control; provide agriculture with affordable power rates or provide any environment protection to farmers and ranchers.

For PacifiCorp's hydro project there is no key things just as they are options. There will be change, and that change will be paid for by the ratepayers.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

PacifiCorp has stated very publicly that it is in the best interest of its customers and the company to consider decommissioning the hydro project.

In a manual for living that is found in most homes, a very great man gave us two commandments: Respect God and his creation; treat your neighbor as you would like to be treated yourself.

I pray that concrete and iron dams are not ideological icons to be revered above the creations of God. Our neighborhood is made up of more than just folks that look and think like me. Our neighbors are made up of many cultures and heritages, none more important than the other in the Lord's eyes.

This is not a fish versus people conflict. It is an opportunity for farmers, ranchers, property owners and fishermen to work together for a common solution.

**Comment Author** Kandra, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_343-1	<p>Master Response N/CP-22 How KBRA Was Analyzed.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.</p> <p>Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector. The analysis includes, based on implementation of the KBRA are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. Some KBRA actions would change agricultural water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in Reclamation's Klamath Project area, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Reclamation 2011 and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report (Reclamation 2011b). Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR is a detailed analysis of the estimated regional economic effects of the KBRA.</p> <p>Agricultural impacts are a function of hydrology modeling estimates. Future hydrologic conditions, including agricultural water supply, are discussed in the technical report entitled "Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," which can be found on <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_157-2	<p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1026\_342

October 26, 2011

To Whome it may concern,

Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

← Comment 1 - Approves of  
Dam Removal

I am a resident of Humboldt County California. The health of the Klamath River and species of fish that depend on it are in a critical state. It is apparent that the removal of the 4 dams on this river is needed immediately, and the wetlands marshes and tributaries of the Klamath River need to be restored. An approach to whole system management needs to be considered to restore health to the entire system. Commercial farming and the dams have poisoned the water and are killing threatened and endangered species and destroying communities and native peoples way of life and food source. The farming and irrigation of the National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) is a crime and needs to be phased out. All other farming needs to use organic methods and stop the use of pesticides and chemicals entering the watershed.

Pacificorp is responsible for these crimes of poisoning our water, destroying habitat, diving communities, and degrading cultural heritages. They need to pay for the complete removal of the dams, restoration of the wetlands, marshes and NWR, and pay the irrigators and farmers for their relocation process. It is a crime for the taxpayers to pay for Pacificorps destruction. Please insure for the immediate and complete removal of the 4 dams, restoration of the wetlands and National Wildlife Refuges. Adequate water flows for our Coho, Steelhead, Chinook, Shortnose, and Lost River Suker fishes are a floor of 1,000-1,3000 cubic feet per second during the dry season. These fish are expected to be extinct in the next few years. The expected dam removal of 2020 may be too late. Please enact the Clean Water Act, Tribal Indian Treaty Rights, The Endangered and Threatened Species Act, and remove the dams as soon as humanly possible to restore the Klamath River.

Sincerely,

Kelly Karaba  
Arcata, Ca 95521

**Comment Author** Karaba, Kelly  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1026_342-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1118\_773

-----  
 From: [kellykaraba@hotmail.com](mailto:kellykaraba@hotmail.com)[SMTP: KELLYKARABA@HOTMAIL.COM]

Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 1:37:14 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)

Subject: Web Inquiry: Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: kelly karaba

Organization:

Subject: Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

Body: To Whome it may concern,

Comment 1a - Approves of Dam Removal

Re: Removal of Klamath River Dams, Salmon and wetland restoration

I am a resident of Humboldt County California. The health of the Klamath River and species of fish that depend on it are in a critical state. It is apparent that the removal of the 4 dams on this river is needed immediately, and the wetlands marshes and tributaries of the Klamath River need to be restored. An approach to whole system management needs to be considered to restore health to the entire system.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Commercial farming and the dams have poisoned the water and are killing threatened and endangered species and destroying communities and native peoples way of life and food source. The farming and irrigation of the National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) is a crime and needs to be phased out. All other farming needs to use organic methods and stop the use of pesticides and chemicals entering the watershed.

Comment 3 - General/Other

Pacificorp is responsible for these crimes of poisoning our water, destroying habitat, diving communities, and degrading cultural heritages. They need to pay for the complete removal of the dams, restoration of the wetlands, marshes and NWR, and pay the irrigators and farmers for their relocation process. It is a crime for the taxpayers to pay for Pacificorps destruction.

Comment 1b - Approves of Dam Removal

Please insure for the immediate and complete removal of the 4 dams, restoration of the wetlands and National Wildlife Refuges.

Comment 4 - Hydrology

Adequate water flows for our Coho, Steelhead, Chinook, Shortnose, and Lost River Suker fishes are a floor of 1,000-1,3000 cubic feet per second during the dry season. These fish are expected to be extinct in the next few years. The expected dam removal of 2020 may be too late.

Please enact the Clean Water Act, Tribal Indian Treaty Rights, The Endangered and Threatened Species Act, and remove the dams as soon as humanly possible to restore the Klamath River.

Comment 1c - Approves of Dam Removal

Please also account the following comments:

Duplicate of GP\_WI\_1110\_480

1. I support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries.
2. I also support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake.
3. The restoration activities must also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.
4. In addition, I demand that an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has required a minimum flow at Iron Gate pursuant to biological opinions to comply with the Endangered Species Act, and therefore the Secretary should include a minimum flow for fish.
5. Lastly, the Secretary of Interior should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River.

Sincerely,

Kelly Karaba  
Arcata, Ca 95521

**Comment Author** Karaba, Kelly  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

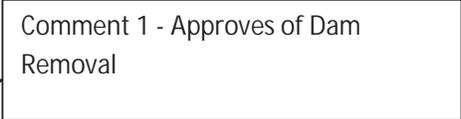
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_773-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1118_773-4	<p>Removing the dams sooner than 2020 is similar to Alternative 13 – Federal Takeover of the Project, which is discussed in Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR). Under this alternative, the Federal government would take control of the dams under the authority of the Federal Power Act. The intent of the Federal Takeover Alternative would be to fast track the removal of the Four Facilities (similar to the intent of the comment author). However, analysis of this alternative found that the Federal requirements for action (including environmental compliance, Congressional approval and funding, California approval and funding, Oregon approval, development of dam removal plans consistent with the Federal Principles and Guidelines on Water Resources on Water and Land Related Resources Implementation Studies, hiring and indemnifying a Dam Removal Entity (DRE) and their contractors, completion of Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act compliance including the necessary biological assessments, 401 and 404 permits, transfer of dam ownership under normal processes, and development of mitigation) would take a long time and not substantially expedite the timeframe included in the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Other ongoing dam decommissioning projects in the region including the Elwha River Restoration Project and the Condit Dam Removal Project, both of which are smaller in total scope than removal of the four Klamath Hydroelectric Facility Dams, have required similar time frames from initial agreement to remove the dam to actual decommissioning. In the case of the Elwha River Restoration Project, the Federal government purchased the dams from the owner Fort James Corporation in 2000 and dam removal was not initiated until 2011 (American Rivers 2011). In the case of the Condit Dam Removal Project, agreement between the owner PacifiCorp and 22 other parties on dam removal was reached in 1999 with the commencement of dam removal, following 12 years of studies, permit filings and stakeholder negotiations, beginning in 2011 (PacifiCorp 2011). As demonstrated by these smaller dam decommissioning projects, including the Elwha River Restoration Project where the Federal government took ownership of the dams, the expedited removal of the dams would not likely be possible and therefore was not included in the alternatives analyzed in more detail in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1118\_789

-----  
From: [kmgillick@hotmail.com](mailto:kmgillick@hotmail.com)[SMTP: KMGILLICK@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 8:28:47 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karina  
Organization:

Subject: Remove the dams



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Body: I strongly support the full removal of all four Pacific Corp dams on the Klamath River.

**Comment Author** Karina  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_789-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**GP\_WI\_1120\_809**

-----  
From: [bailebear@comcast.net](mailto:bailebear@comcast.net)[SMTP: BAI LEBEAR@COMCAST. NET]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 1: 13: 25 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; [werner@wrinkl edog. com](mailto:werner@wrinkl edog. com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Carol Kato  
Organization:  
Subject: Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Body: Protect the watersheds and remove the dams.

**Comment Author** Kato, Carol  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1120_809-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_862

-----  
From: Michael[SMTP:MKEISACKER@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 7:48:04 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: World Peace and saving the Enviroment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please do Not destroy the dams, there was a reason why they built them, and you have more reason not to change the environment again. Thank You for your consideration.

Respectively, Michael R Keisacker

Sent from my Phone



Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author** Keisacker, Michael  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_862-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1111\_504

-----  
From: Leslie Kemp[SMTP:LESLIEKEMP@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:13:30 PM  
To: [ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov); BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 -KHSa

The low water flow of the Klamath river and its tributaries is cause for concern for the survival of the Salmon. We need immediate relief which can be obtained by the removal of the dams. I support immediate removal instead of postponement until 2020 as currently proposed.

Along with this project we need to see restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin and Klamath Lake, to include the lower Klamath Lake and Tule Lake.

Comment 2 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

The restoration activities must also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.

Comment 3 - KBRA

We also need to see an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season. The National Marine Fisheries Service has required a minimum flow at Iron Gate pursuant to biological opinions to comply with the Endangered Species Act, and therefore the Secretary should include a minimum flow for fish.

Comment 4 - Hydrology

The Secretary of Interior should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season are available to assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River.

Comment 5 - Out of Scope

Sincerely,  
Leslie Kemp

**Comment Author** Kemp, Leslie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1111_504-1	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Survey.	No
GP_EM_1111_504-2	<p>As described in Section 3.5, implementation of programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would increase the amount of water in the Klamath River and maintain the elevation of Upper Klamath Lake. Water allocations and delivery obligations would also be established for the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Tule Lake NWR. Increased certainty of water deliveries and lake elevations would benefit wetland restoration in the NWRs. In addition, under KBRA, lease land farming would continue at Lower Klamath and Tule Lake, and 20 percent of the net lease revenues would be available for habitat enhancement.</p> <p>The KBRA also includes several projects on Upper Klamath Lake that could potentially restore wetlands (see KBRA Section 18.2). The Fisheries Restoration Plan (KBRA Section 10) is intended to include a program of habitat restoration projects that could include wetland restoration as appropriate. See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA.</p>	No
GP_EM_1111_504-3	The fisheries programs under the KBRA apply to the Shasta and Scott Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. Please see <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities throughout the basin programmatically.	No
GP_EM_1111_504-4	<p>Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>The comment as presented provides no evidence that minimum flow of 1,300 cfs is necessary for protection of fishery resources in dry years.</p>	No
GP_EM_1111_504-5	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_381

-----  
From: shellyskennedy@yahoo.com[SMTP: SHELLYSKENNEDY@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 1:56:44 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River hydroelectric dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Shelly Kennedy  
Organization: Klamath Property Owners

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River hydroelectric dams

Body: Please keep these dams. They are needed for energy. The river and recreation will be ruined if these dams are destroyed. Look at the blight on the White Salmon River - millions of tons of silt, along with millions of cubic yards of water, scoured out the river bed, destroyed wildlife in and along the river, and made it unusable for recreational kayakers. Taking out these dams, which supply clean, renewable energy to several states, will raise energy costs for everyone. Taking out these dams has much less discernible value than keeping them in and on line. The dam operators should be allowed permit exceptions to continue operating.

**Comment Author** Kennedy, Shelly  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1107_381-1	<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 GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p> <p>Master Response FERC-1 FERC Process Status.</p>	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY: My name is William D. Kennedy, K-e-n-n-e-d-y.

I ranch here in Klamath Falls. I belong to

several local, state and national organizations.

Today I do not represent those organizations, and

today those organizations do not represent me.

Comment 1 - NEPA

I'm here to have a couple of comments about

the draft EIS. Number one, it is a draft. It must

be edited. Number two, it is illegitimate. It's

based on purchased science with predetermined

conclusions, political science. What it amounts to

is a pretty big biological experiment.

Comment 2 - Economics

In the draft, the economic concerns don't

Comment 3 - NEPA

seem to have any basis to them. I think it is quite

large. I have a -- I don't have two binders -- it

would be nice if it was, time to comment on them was

extended.

Comment 4 - General/Other

So it is basically a biological experiment.

I'm more concerned about the social experiment. The

social experiment that is going on should be alarming

and disturbing to everyone here in this room.

The social engineering of this direction that

uses smoking mirrors of consensus and designated quorums has been deliberate while deceptive. This is what's frightening. Deception, coercion, threats to our liberty and civil rights.

This certainly has fractured our communities.

In conclusion, I point out the status quo does not exist in natural resources. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Kennedy, William  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_140-1	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is a draft document; it will be revised based on public comments and any changes to the Draft EIS/EIR, as well as responses to public comments, will be presented in the Final EIS/EIR.  Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_140-2	Section 3.15 discusses potential economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The economic effects are related to physical effects to environmental resources discussed in other sections of the Draft EIS/EIR, including Section 3.2 Water Quality, Section 3.3 Aquatic Resources, Section 3.8 Water Supply Water Rights, and Section 3.14 Recreation. Each section in Chapter 3 of the Draft EIS/EIR includes references that support the analyses and conclusions.	No
GP_MC_1018_140-3	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_140-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_185

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. BART KENT: Thank you, my name is Bart Kent, B-a-r-t K-e-n-t.

Um, I have had property up at Copco Lake for about 20 years, and I am also a recently retired real estate appraiser in the state of California and an expert witness for 21 years.

Comment 1 - Real Estate

I have been going over the real estate evaluation report that is in the EIS report and I have got some serious, serious concerns with it which I'll have to touch on very lightly.

The effective date for this report is April of 2008. Up at Copco, we began experiencing severe decline in our property values about the time it was announced that the dams would not be relicensed. That is February of 2006, so the effective date is way off on it.

The second problem, most importantly, in this report, it does not estimate the loss of value for the improvements on the property. It's a gross oversight in the report, um, and frankly, I think you need another appraisal report.

There are other problems with it, but with the time restraints, I'll stick to those two.

Comment 2 - Costs

Finally, I want to move to the cost involved  
for this proposed dam removal. The cost has been stated  
at about three hundred million for the removal of the four  
dams. It's important to note that the removal of the four  
dams is tied to the Klamath's Restoration Agreement. That  
cost is 1.4 billion dollars, as we speak right now. It  
does not include litigation, does not include any  
reimbursement to the property owners who have been  
suffering so badly, for instance, at Copco.  
So, um, one of the purposes of these meetings  
is to discuss if this dam removal is in the best interests  
of the public. I would like you to take the message back  
to Salazar that the dam removal at 1.4 billion dollars  
during this economic time that we are in, the taxpayers  
and the ratepayers having to pick up the cost of that,  
with also our national debt included, and an EIS report  
which, in itself, says that the results are not guaranteed  
if these dams are pulled out, please take the message back  
to him that this is not in the best interests of the  
public, and to please seriously consider a more  
common-sense approach, such as the fish passages.  
Thank you very much.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

**Comment Author** Kent, Bart  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_185-1	Master Response RE-1C and E Real Estate Evaluation Report.  Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_185-2	Cost will be considered by the Secretary of the Interior when making the determination on whether or not to remove the four Klamath Facilities on the Klamath River. More detailed information on the costs of implementing the proposed project are presented in the Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior, An Assessment of Science and Technical Information, available to the public at the following website: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/">http://klamathrestoration.gov/</a> .  Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MC_1020_185-3	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes fish passage at the Four Facilities in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No

**Comment Author** Kent, Bart  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1020_284-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1020_284-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MF_1020_284-3	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" or "Could." Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_MF_1020_284-4	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No

GP\_WI\_1006\_021

-----  
From: [kentappraisal@charter.net](mailto:kentappraisal@charter.net)[SMTP:KENTAPPRAISAL@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, October 06, 2011 10:31:30 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR comments  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bart Kent  
Organization: private citizen

Subject: EIS/EIR comments

Body: Enclosed are my comments regarding the draft EIS/EIR:

Comment 1 - Cost Estimate

The estimate of cost for dam removal is misleading. The total cost for this project is estimated to be 1.4 billion. Not the 400+/- million which is quoted in the report.

I am a recently retired California Real Estate Appraiser. I believe the appraisal used to determine property value loss due to dam removal has some serious flaws and oversights.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

The effective date of this appraisal should be February 2006. This is when the license for the dams expired. As a property owner on Copco Lake, this is when we began to experience the decline of values due to dam removal. There was much press on the dam removal at this time and the market began to penalize the homes on Copco Lake at this time.

The appraisal does not include site on the parcels affected by dam removal. It only estimates loss of value for vacant land. As an appraiser I believe this is a serious mistake in this appraisal.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

The loss of value for Copco properties was based on the hypothetical condition that the river had been completely restored. No one knows how long this may take and if it will happen. This could take years!! Values should be estimated as of the day after the dams are removed.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1020\_284

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**

Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**

California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Web:**

Comment 1 - Opposes Dam  
Removal

**Fax:**

(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.  
(Please print legibly)

**Name:**

BART KENT

**Organization:**

**Title:**

**Address:**

COPCO LAKE

**Email:**

KENT APPRAISAL & CHARTER.NET

**Comments:**

PLEASE DO NOT TAKE OUT

THE FOUR DAMS. PLEASE GO TO THE  
ALTERNATIVE PLAN OF FISH PASSAGES.

Comment 2 - Costs

AT A COST OF 1.4 BILLION THIS  
PROJECT IS NOT IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.  
THE COST TO RATE PAYERS & TAX PAYERS IS  
TOO MUCH. ALSO THE RESULTS ARE  
VERY QUESTIONABLE. AS THE EIS/EIR  
STATES THIS MAY NOT WORK.

Comment 3 - NEPA

OUR HOME VALUES AROUND COPCO LAKE  
HAVE BEEN DRASTICLY EFFECTED BY  
THE POSSIBILITY OF DAM REMOVAL.  
I AM A RETIRED REAL ESTATE APPRAISER  
OF 20 YEARS.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

If you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at  
any time. If you do not wish your information to be made public, please indicate that you wish to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Kent, Bart  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 06, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1006_021-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-2	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-3	Master Response RE-1C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_WI_1006_021-4	Master Response RE-1B Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No

GP\_WI\_1202\_957

-----  
From: [marckiefer@comcast.net](mailto:marckiefer@comcast.net) [SMTP: MARCKIEFER@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 9:48:35 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marc Kiefer  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: Dear Sir,  
The four dams on the Klamath River need & should be removed as soon as possible.  
Please do so.  
Thank you  
Marc Kiefer

**Comment Author** Kiefer, Marc  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 02, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1202_957-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---  
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. BOB KING: My name is Bob King, K-i-n-g.

Set your clock so I can talk more than one and a

third minutes. Last time you took it away from me.

Listen, I want to see the hand of everybody who has read

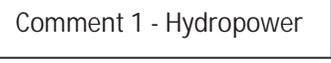
this agreement.

Okay. There is a few of them, most over here.

But, anyway, those are over 200 pages, looked like the  
same thing that wrote healthcare for our government.

Anyway, I will tell you what.

Comment 1 - Hydropower



I would like to tell you what the agreement has

done for us. The first place, it has raised our taxes

from \$20 an acre on the farms to \$46 an acre. We are

paying for it.

On top of that we are paying for three or four

offices with people to run the offices and the attorneys

for the offices out of our tax money.

On top of that our tax money is setting our water

users who we got to get rid of. They have to vote them

out. Our water users are the ones that put this through.

They told us they put it through but it hasn't happened

yet.

Like they said awhile ago, this is not a done deal.

Comment 2 - KHSA

This is up to our congressmen and senators if it goes

through. I hope it don't because that's strictly -- took

a kindergarten kid to put this threat in this thing or

something. Because they didn't know what they were doing.

It's just not right.

Like our healthcare bill, there are things in there

that -- I won't guarantee it -- on top of that, they

started off in 2001, the government decided we needed the

environmentalist, we needed a new fishery. They put in a

new fishery. They revoked our head gates, which we did

not need. They spent \$20 million up there on saving the

fish, and we still got just as many fish coming in our

irrigation water as we ever had.

Anyway, this is serious business. I have farmed

Comment 3 - Economics

for 86 years. For 86 years I have been paying my Social

Security. Now they are trying to take it away from me,

along with my water and my life. It is gone.

All I have been able to save is Social Security, so

to speak, plus what I have on the ground, and now they

want that. I call them a bunch of leeches.

Comment 4 - Recreation

You'd think our commercial fisherman, you know what

they are? They are a bunch of lawyers -- a few lawyers,

not a bunch, a few.

And in January there was only one that had a  
license. The rest of them had a commercial fishing  
license. That tells you what a commercial fisherman is,  
huh?

Anyway, thank you very much. I will get out of  
here before I get more upset. And I thank you for not  
taking the phone away from us.

**Comment Author** King, Bob  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_122-1	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_122-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.  Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_122-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_122-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. MIKE KING: My name is Mike King, K-i-n-g.

Anyway, I'm requesting if we can get an

Comment 1 - NEPA

extension of the time line to review the reports. There's

no way that a bunch of farmers, or people that are

working, in 60 days can go through a 1,864-page report.

It's impossible to do that in 60 days and still work all

week, and we are in full harvest. It's unfair, for all

the farmers who are in harvest right now, to only give

them 30 days (sic). So I am requesting now, and I will

request in writing also, that I would like to extend this.

And second of all, this study that you guys

Comment 2 - Fish

did, it doesn't do anything to help the problems that we

had here in the Klamath Basin. Our problems here in the

Klamath Basin stem from the Endangered Species Act. Under

the KBRA, there is not one word mentioned to fix any of

the Endangered Species Act that caused our problems in

2001. No one takes that into consideration.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Dam removal is another thing. Those dams

belong to PacifiCorp that you want to remove. PacifiCorp

is owned by Warren Buffett. The state of Oregon and the

state of California are charging us to take out the

richest man in the world's dams? That doesn't make a lot  
of sense. On top of that, he's going to sell us the  
expensive green power, and dirty power from cogeneration  
plants. This whole thing is completely political, and I  
have written my Congressmen and I have called for a full  
Congressional investigation of the whole damned thing.

Thank you very much.

**Comment Author** King, Mike  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_124-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_124-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_124-3	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1121\_856

-----  
From: [mkingequipt@yahoo.com](mailto:mkingequipt@yahoo.com)[SMTP:MKINGEQUIPT@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 6:06:13 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: eir/eis public comment Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike King  
Organization: on project farmer  
Subject: eir/eis public comment

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



Body: The Klamath dam removal Has been slanted toward removal because of political reasons and the following Link [http://youtu.be/n\\_4M\\_OnTI3Q](http://youtu.be/n_4M_OnTI3Q) proves it and as an alternative #1 is the only choice

**Comment Author** King, Mike  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1121_856-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1230\_1206

-----  
From: [mkingequipt@yahoo.com](mailto:mkingequipt@yahoo.com)[SMTP:MKINGEQUIPT@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 2:56:57 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Public Comment Period for the Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike King  
Organization: Home

Subject: Public Comment Period for the Draft EIS/EIR

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

Body: The public comment period for the EIS/EIR was way too short for an 1800 page plus document. I am requesting three more months for review, as this is a permanent decision that will affect our farm forever.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

My biggest complaint is when the facilitator at a Department of Interior public input meeting interrupted my Father during his three minutes of having the floor, not once but twice, then shut the microphone off so no one could hear him. You can see it was a crime against my fathers first amendment rights on this you tube link, [http://youtu.be/n\\_4M\\_OnTI30](http://youtu.be/n_4M_OnTI30).

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

Then, there in not any information to take into consideration the patent deed to our water on our farm which is an appendature to our property deeds.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Also, the removal of the cleanest and cheapest form of power is just going to fill the pockets of Warren Buffet, who owns Pacific Power by selling us expensive solar power and transporting it from another state. I choose no action on Dam removal.

Comment 5 - Disapproves Dam Removal

**Comment Author** King, Mike  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1230_1206-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-3	The patent deeds are within the Tulelake Irrigation District, which receives water from Reclamation's Klamath Project. The analysis of effects to water supply and water rights is at a detailed level related to dam removal in the Proposed Action, but the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)-related impacts are addressed at a more general level. Potential effects to Reclamation's Klamath Project would be associated with the KBRA rather than dam removal, and these effects are analyzed only generally. The analysis considered effects to all Klamath Project irrigators rather than assessing impacts on a district level.	No
GP_WI_1230_1206-4	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

01/01/2010 03:15 FAX

GP FX 0928 011

001/001

Elizabeth Vasquez, MPI50  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 95825

September 27, 2011

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental  
 Impact Report (Draft EIS/EIR) on Klamath River dam removal.  
 (S) R?

Dear Klamath Secretarial Determination Process Managers,

Comment 1 - NEPA  
 Process

→ This fax is sent to formally request an extension  
 of review time. 33 days before a public hearing  
 date on such a large document is insufficient.

It contains over 1500 pages and the 2 books together  
 are over 9½ inches thick. Also this time overlaps  
 comment time on Interim Measures 7+8, 179 (ORLO40).

Request for review until March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2012 will give  
 6 months. This time would be greatly appreciated.  
 I believe a project of this grandeur deserves adequate  
 review time by private citizens. Your careful  
 consideration of my request is appreciated.

Sincerely,

*Lynda King-Clegg*

Lynda King-Clegg

PO Box 302

Bly OR 97622

phone + fax

(541) 353 2238

cc: Dennis D. Lynch, Program Manager  
 Klamath Secretarial Determination.

**Comment Author** King-Clegg, Lynda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** September 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_FX_0928_011-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP\_LT\_1018\_049

To: The Department of the Interior  
 through the Bureau of Reclamation  
 and the  
 California Department of Fish and Game

Oct. 17, 2011

RE: Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath River dam(s) removal

Elizabeth Vasquez

MP150, Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento CA 95825

and

Gordon Leppig

California Department of Fish and Game

619 Second Street

Eureka, CA 95501

and

Dennis D. Lynch

Program Manager

Klamath Secretarial Determination

Dear Ms. Vasquez, Mr. Leppig and Mr. Lynch  
 and associated departments,

Comment 1 - NEPA

On September 27, 2011 I faxed you a formal  
 request for more time to review these  
 two huge books. Will I receive more time?

Page 2

In California, north of Santa Barbara, there is a lake named Cachuma. Cachuma's water used to quench the small communities above Santa Barbara. Now, most of that water goes south. Some of the small town's wells were shut off due to EPA rules. Some water was replaced with Trinity River water. What change had occurred in this small town? A small tribe used to play bingo, grew to one of the largest money making casinos.

Casinos need lots of electricity and water.

Comment 2 - Fish

Since 2001 Klamath County residents repeatedly told authorities the cold water came to the Klamath River from the Trinity River. The fish problem occurs from parasites who flourish in warm water.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Upper Klamath River and its dams should be left alone. Please relisence & repair the dams and cause no harm to the remainder of the system.

Sincerely,

Lynda D. King-Clegg

Lynda King-Clegg

P.O. BOX 302 Bly OR 97622

**Comment Author** King-Clegg, Lynda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1018_049-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_LT_1018_049-2	<p>Master Response AQU-27 Disease.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-28 FERC Conclusions for Disease.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p> <p>Temperature variation is also discussed in Section 3.3.4.3 (Aquatic Resources) Effects Determinations (p. 3.3-87 to 3.3-88). As discussed, the elimination of the thermal lag caused by the two largest reservoirs (Copco I and Iron Gate) would cause water temperatures to have higher natural diel temperature variations and become more in sync with historical migration and spawning periods for Klamath River, warming earlier in the spring, and cooling earlier in the fall compared to existing conditions (Stillwater Sciences 2009b; Hamilton et al. 2011). Lastly, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) briefly addresses daily water temperature variability with respect to potential recreation (i.e., sport fishing) impacts in Section 3.20.3.5 (p. 3.20-28 to 3.20-29).</p> <p>To better present the effects of water temperature variation on aquatic species in the Klamath River, the Draft EIS/EIR has been revised in Section 3.3.4.3 (p. 3.3-88) to include the following additional explanation of diel temperature variation under the Proposed Action:</p> <p>“The elimination of the thermal lag would also cause water temperatures to have natural diel variations similar to what would have occurred historically in the Klamath River. The highest temperatures experienced by aquatic species will increase, which could increase physiological stress, reduce growth rates, and increase susceptibility to disease. However, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (2007) states that the increase in average and maximum daily temperatures may be compensated for by lower temperatures at night, which National Research Council (NRC) (2004) concludes may allow rearing fish to move out of temperature refugia to forage at night, allowing growth to occur even when ambient temperatures are above optimal. Salmonids in the Klamath River have been observed to use cooler hours to migrate between thermal refugia (Belchik 2003), and the cooler cold hours and cooler cold days (during the warm season) under the Proposed Action would be a benefit for fish. Increased nighttime cooling of water temperatures is important to salmonids in warm systems, providing regular thermal relief, time for repair of</p>	No

**Comment Author** King-Clegg, Lynda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1018_049-3	<p>proteins damaged by thermal stress, and significant bioenergetic benefits that help fish persist under marginal conditions (Schrank 2003, NRC 2004). In addition, Duns Moor and Huntington (2006) suggest that lower nighttime temperatures with dam removal would allow fish to leave thermal refugia in the Klamath River to forage and thereby allow more effective use of the available refugia habitat. Overall, the Proposed Action reductions in minimum daily temperatures below those under existing conditions would benefit salmonids in the Klamath River mainstem, helping them to tolerate the warmer periods of the year when dwelling in the mainstem, but also allowing feeding excursions when confined to refugia during the warmer times of the day.”</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges that parasites and disease are harmful to fish however warm water is only one of several issues associated with this topic.</p> <p>Parasites have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). High parasite prevalence in the lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of IGD and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007). The highest rates of infection occur in the Klamath River downstream of IGD (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007; Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.2).</p> <p>Water temperatures in the Klamath, including the Trinity River are described in Section 3.2.3.2 – Water Temperature. The effects of the 5 alternatives on water temperature are documented in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The No Action/No Project Alternative was most likely to perpetuate the current <i>C. shasta</i> and <i>P. minibicornis</i> problems and other disease issues because it perpetuates the factors that contribute to high infection rates (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3).</p>	No
	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	

GP\_MC\_1018\_139

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. LINDA KING-CLEGG: Hi. I'm Linda

King-Clegg, K-i-n-g hyphen C-l-e-g-g.

These are the books that we are all supposed  
to have. We've had less than 30 days to come here  
and talk about it. This is just going to be a  
partial. I just began. I still work and everything.

Comment 1 - Other/General

I'm kind of busy. I'm going to look at them all. It  
sounds like they start off illegal.

On the first day, I faxed you a formal  
request for more time to review these two huge books.

Comment 2 - NEPA

Well, I received more time.

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

In California, north of Santa Barbara, there  
is a lake named Cachuma. Cachuma's water used to  
quench for a small community east, above Santa  
Barbara. Now most of that water goes south.  
Some of the small town's wells were shut off  
due to the EPA rules. Some water was replaced with  
Trinity River water.  
What change has occurred in this small town,  
a small tribe used to play bingo, grew to one of the  
largest money-making casinos. Casinos need lots of

electricity and water.

Duplicate of GP\_LT\_1018\_049

Since 2001 Klamath County residents

repeatedly told authorities the cold water came to

the Klamath River from the Trinity River. The fish

problem occurs from parasites who flourish in warm

water.

Comment 4- Disapproves of Dam Removal

Upper Klamath River and its dams should be

Comment 5 - Alternatives

left alone. Please re-license and repair the dams

and cause no harm to the remainder of the system.

I'm sincere.

**Comment Author** King-Clegg, Lynda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_MC\_1018\_139. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) alongside GP\_MC\_1018\_139. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_MC\_1018\_139 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_139-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-2	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_139-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

**Klamath Settlement**  
EIS/EIR PROCESS

## Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Lynda King-Clegg

Representing self

Notes: Do NOT TAKE OUT  
THE KLAMATH RIVER DAMS  
PLEASE!

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card 31

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

GP\_MF\_1019\_090

**Comment Author** King-Clegg, Lynda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_090-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

03/14/2010 08:59 FAX  
**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP\_MF\_1230\_1230

001/001

# 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:**

Comment 2a - Disapproves  
of Dam Removal

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

*extended to Dec. 30, 2011.*

**Name:** *Lynda King-Clegg*

**Organization:**

**Title:**

**Address:** *P.O. BOX 302 BLY OR 97622*

**Email:**

**Comments:** *The Secretarial Determination is partially based on whether multiple dam removal is in public interest. I respectfully request a public vote asking if the public thinks de-*

*struction of hydro-electric dams is in their best interest. I am against dam removal. The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement for the Sustainability of Public and Trust Resources and Affected Communities are not the answer to the lawsuits our government faces. These two documents should be viewed as are terrorist attacks upon the Kajakki Dam; which the U.S., British and NATO troops have been trying to protect and repair to help produce electricity. The EIS/EIR of destroying the dams does warn of death of fish and wildlife, loss of agriculture, loss of recreation, decrease in money for schools and so far has been quite costly to us all. Please heed this warning and keep the Klamath River Dams producing clean energy.*

Comment 2b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

*Sincerely,*

*Lynda King-Clegg*

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** King-Clegg, Lynda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1230_1230-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1230_1230-2	The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_814

-----  
From: Judith Kinker[SMTP:JUDITHKINKER@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 3:44:56 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Removal of dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To: Elizabeth Vasquez

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



I am writing to express my support for alternative 2, removal of the four dams and restoration of the Klamath River.

The dams have caused far too much damage to the ecology of the river and to the Native American tribes.

Judith Kinker

**Comment Author** Kinker, Judith  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_814-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1005\_018

**Leo W. Kivela**

13524 Tarpon Dr. ~ Montague, CA 96064-9453  
Home Phone 530 475-3384  
e-mail elkay@snowcrest.net

September 29, 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez  
MP150, Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825



**KLAMATH RIVER DAM REMOVAL**

Dear Ms. Velasquez,

I received the Executive Summary, Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft, Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact report a few days ago. This is a joke, right? There is nothing definitive in it that really covers what will happen when the dams are removed. Virtually every impact that is covered is modified with the word "could". Which tells me the writers do not have a clue as to what will really happen, and I am supposed to believe something as important as this project is going to be decided on pages of ifs and maybes. My God! Have we all gone insane? This is obviously a multi-million dollar experiment that we can ill afford. Anyone that reads this has to come to the conclusion the dams must not be removed. One simply should not enter into a project of this importance based on non-information of the type this report is full of.

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

So, now I am going to take you to a place few people see anymore. It is called the "Big Picture". This will be accomplished by pointing out indisputable realities. It seems there are very few people that can do this anymore. Also known as connecting the dots. So, here we go:

First.- The KHSA seems to mitigate the water shortages faced by the various water users. In reality Dam Removal will not add one drop of water to the system. So, if these shortages can be mitigated by Dam Removal, they can also be mitigated without the removal.

Comment 2 - Water Supply/Water Rights

Second.- Water Quality. There is a report that states 80% of the Klamath's water quality problems originate in the headwaters, Upper Klamath Lake. A huge Marsh, three feet deep on average. So, at best there would be very little effect on the River's water quality.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Third.- Renewable Energy. While there is no dispute there is no vast amount of electricity produced by these four dams, there is a reasonable amount produced. It is a renewable source not dependent on fossil fuels, which we are all aware we should be getting away from. In reality, a clean source that works 24/7, not only when the sun shines or the wind blows. From this respect alone Dam Removal is absolutely STUPID! This could and in all probability should be expanded.

Comment 4 - Hydropower

Comment 5 - Fish

Fourth.- The 2002 fish kill. My understanding is this was caused by a toxin that was released into the system by the extremely low water levels in 2001 due to the drought. I suppose Mother Nature is at Fault here. Odd, no mention of this. Oh yeah, leave that out, then the report favors Dam Removal. Problem is the statement then becomes a half truth, or a lie, depending on ones perspective.

SCANNED

Classification	PRS-13.00
Project	12
Control No.	11075347
Folder I.D.	1153134
Date Input & Initials	12/3/11

Fifth.- The BIG ONE, diminishing Salmon Runs. The dams have been here since 1918. The last one, Iron Gate in 1962. Along with the hatchery established to mitigate the damage to fish runs by the dams. Now, I reside about a mile south of Iron Gate Dam. I have been here 33 years. It has been the last 15 to 20 years the fish runs have been decreasing. Now this is where you have to start expanding your vision. Through this time there have been many erroneous statements made, starting with blaming the dams for the decrease in runs. Fact, were the Dams the cause the Klamath would be the only river with decreasing runs. The reality here is virtually all Northern California and Southern Oregon rivers have the same problem. Think about this, these dams have no effect on the other rivers, yet they have the same problem. In varying degrees. About this time the health benefits of salmon were discovered and the "food police" started telling us to "Eat more salmon, it is good for you. But it has to be "WILD SALMON", farm raised salmon is inferior, not near as healthy". Somewhere along the way hatchery fish got lumped into this unhealthy group. This even though they come from the same stocks as the "wild salmon". While they eat a different diet than their hatchery brethren, once the hatchery fish are released the diet becomes the same. The other difference, they, the hatchery fish, come back to the hatchery to spawn. As the population increased our love of Salmon increased proportionately. And we have reached the point where demand exceeds supply. Too simple a reason? Why then years when ocean salmon fishing is restricted do salmon runs increase?

I have heard the theory that the salmon are moving to Alaska, which on the surface seems viable, as they have some huge salmon runs. This due to ocean warming. However, they fish for them when they enter the rivers. My understanding is there is no ocean season. And the season is short and very restricted. Understanding the life cycle of the salmon it becomes very clear the only reason they do not return to our rivers is they are not there. I am sure you are aware of the salmon life cycle, however, I have to brush on it to make this point. They hatch, grow in the rivers or hatchery until they are big enough to swim out to the ocean. After 4 or 5 years in the ocean they return to the place they were born to spawn and die. They do not arbitrarily decide the water in this particular river is not good enough, they enter the river and swim upstream, provided they are there. It is imprinted in them at birth. They have no other choice. The fact that there are less and less of them coming up the rivers simply means they have disappeared between the time they entered the ocean and the time of return. They are simply being eaten by us and other predators. Also they don't know from 12 mile limits, so the ones that venture out too far get caught by the foreign fisheries. I am sure if one of these trawlers catches a salmon in their nets they throw them back. also there is the pressure of the Indian "gill nets" placed in the rivers at or near the mouth that the fish have to navigate in order to survive.

Comment 6 - Fish

Comment 7 - Fish

Sixth.- Increased spawning area. Probably about 25 miles of river. I have to question the validity of the statement of salmon being in Upper Klamath Lake ever. There is the Keno Reef they would have to have gotten by, along with the fact I have observed the spawning on Bogus Creek, about a mile from here. These fish are pretty well used up when they get here. I have to question the argument they used to swim all the way to the lake. From what I have observed that seems very unlikely. Over the years I have lived here I have been told by the "Old Timers" salmon never went much beyond Iron Gate and the river used to "stink" from rotting fish.

Comment 8 - Hydrology

Seventh.- Flood Control. While these dams provide minimal flood control, once removed there would be none.

Eighth.- Water temperature. The Klamath is a warm water river and should the dams be removed could very well become warmer, not colder as reported. All of this report is conjecture.

Comment 9 - Water Quality

Ninth.- Recreation. The boating and water sports provided at present will disappear, to be replaced with?

Comment 10 - Recreation

Tenth.- Pan Fish and Bass. What does the ESA say about their loss of habitat?

Comment 11 - Fish

Comment 12 - Algae

Eleventh.- Blue Green Algae. Is the toxicity of this over rated? My family has swam and boated in both Iron Gate and Copco with never any ill effects. We have also swam and inner tubed in the Klamath River. My understanding is it is sold in Health Food Stores. Also it could be used to produce ethanol. Would harvesting it be justified? As part of the "Big Picture" I have to address the stupidity of using a food source to produce ethanol. Corn. Dumb.

Comment 13: Real Estate

Twelveth.- Property Values. If dams are removed can do nothing but decrease.

Thirteenth.- Aesthetics. At present the lakes are nice to look at. This becomes a matter of personal preference. I am sure the pro dam removal folks see in their minds eye a lazy river meandering through beautiful vegetation. The reality here is 3 fairly large mud holes and one small one that will be an eyesore for quite a while.

Comment 14: Scenic Quality

Fourteenth.- Fire Suppression. At present the lakes are a water source for helicopters to aid in fire suppression in the area. That will be gone.

← Comment 15: General/Other

Finally, I have no axe to grind here. I live up near the top of a ridge above the river. If I go up the hill from the house, I have river view property. If the dams are removed I still will have river view property. Being seventy years old I may well be dead by the time they get removed, so in that respect there is no matter to me. It just strikes me as a immense waste of time and money. While time is wasted on this the endangered salmon keep getting more endangered. It is long past time to start addressing the real problem. While there are still some salmon left. Quit using them as smoke and mirrors to sell an agenda that will not benefit them. I am very concerned that by the time this all comes to fruition there will be virtually no salmon left. Then it will have been all for nothing. There has been hundreds of thousands spent on improving water quality not only in the Klamath but other rivers along with improving spawning beds and it has not helped one damned bit. So now we want to spend millions to remove these dams, only to find out there will be no fish left to benefit. What do we do when we find this has been a horrible mistake? Spend millions to put the dams and hydro-electric facilities back? I am by no means a genius, but I have been watching and studying this ever since the controversy began. To put it simply, irregardless of anything else that has been done to date, the only thing that has had any effect on salmon runs has been the restrictions on ocean fishing. I am loath to accuse these environmental "experts" of using this issue to facilitate the dam removal, but it certainly appears to be the case. And the sad part of this is they are assisting the demise of the salmonid population by keeping attention diverted away from the true cause of their decreasing numbers. Irregardless of any of the rhetoric spouted by these "experts" there is one inescapable reality here. The purest water and even gold plated spawning beds will do no good when there are no fish left to use them. The problem has to be in the ocean. Nothing else makes any sense. I keep hoping someone in the group of powers that be wakes up and starts in the right direction. If this report is an indication of the intelligence of the people involved in this, the salmon are doomed. It seems we, including our President have become masters of talking and saying nothing. This report, while having pretty pictures, in reality answers no questions. There is really nothing useful in it to help determine what effect dam removal will really have. After all it could rain tomorrow, or not, but in all probability it will rain somewhere. I don't know what I was expecting, but I had hoped there would be something in it that made sense. I keep hoping someone will wake up and see what I see. To me this is insanity in its purest form. Spend millions curing a problem that does not exist, while the existing problem goes untreated. My God! THIS IS DUMB!!!!

Leo W. Kivela



**Comment Author** Kivela, Leo  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1005_018-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-2	<p>The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) is not intended to mitigate for water shortages. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) does not indicate that removal of the Four Facilities would reduce water shortages. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to water supplies and water rights in Section 3.8.</p> <p>Because the Four Facilities do not provide other water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential for indirect effects from removal, such as sedimentation of diversion pumps downstream from Iron Gate Dam or changes in surface water flows (p. 3.8-14 through 3.8-17). These impacts were found to be less than significant.</p> <p>The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would improve the reliability of water deliveries through several programs (see p. 3.8-18 through 3.8-24).</p>	No
GP_LT_1005_018-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-4	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_LT_1005_018-5	<p>The 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath is noted in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, Diseases and Parasites. In the last week of August and first week of September, 2002, an estimated 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead died in the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River. The fish kill of 2002 in the lower Klamath is unprecedented in magnitude. Based on a review of available literature and historical records, this is the largest known pre-spawning adult salmonid die-off recorded on the Klamath River and possibly the Pacific Coast (USFWS 2003). The immediate cause of death was massive infection by two common pathogens, Ichthyophthirius multifis (Ich) and Flavobacterium columnare (columnaris) that are widely distributed and generally become lethal to fish under stress, particularly if crowding occurs (NRC 2004, p. 9).</p> <p>Ich and columnaris occur episodically and under different circumstances than the myxozoan parasites Ceratomyxa shasta (C. shasta) and Parvicapsula minibicornis (P. minibicornis) that chronically affect salmonids in the Klamath River. The effects of</p>	No

**Comment Author** Kivela, Leo  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>Ich and columnaris are generally not as harmful as the myxozoan parasites (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, p. 3.3-36), although the 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath provided dramatic evidence of the ability of Ich and columnaris to cause significant salmon mortality.</p> <p>Subsequent reviews of the 2002 fish kill by California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (2004), NRC (2003) and U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service (USFWS) (2003) determined several factors contributed to the epizootic of Ich and columnaris. An above average number Chinook salmon entered the Klamath River during this period. Klamath River flows in September 2002 were among the lowest recorded in the last half-century (CDFG 2004, p. 36). Low flow can cause crowding of the fish in their holding areas as they await favorable conditions for upstream migration and can be associated with high water temperature and with lower than normal concentrations of dissolved oxygen (NRC 2003, p. 279). Low river discharges apparently did not provide suitable attraction flows for migrating adult salmon resulting in large number of fish congregating in the warm water of the lower Klamath River (USFWS, 2003). Fish passage may have been impeded by low flows, contributing to the crowding of fish (CDFG 2004, p. III). The National Regulatory Council (NRC) did not rule out low flows as a contributing factor but hypothesized high water temperatures may have also inhibited the fish from moving upstream (NRC 2003, p. 281-3). Whether inhibited by low flows or high temperatures or both, fish in the lower Klamath stopped migrating upstream resulting in crowded, stressful conditions and possibly longer residence times in a confined reach of the river.</p> <p>The low flows and river volumes combined with the above average run of salmon, resulted in high fish densities in a relatively short segment of the river that had warm temperatures typical of late summer. The high densities of stressed fish in warm water facilitated the epizootic of the Ich and columnaris pathogens causing the deaths of over 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead (CDFG, 2004; USFWS 2003). As noted in the CDFG review, algal toxins were ruled out as a cause of mortality.</p> <p>Projected KBRA flows for the river are consistent with recommendations by California Department of Fish and Game to avoid flows and conditions that occurred when the 2002 adult fish die-off took place (Section 17.4 (p. 5), KBRA Operations, Reclamation 2012d). In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, dam removal and KBRA flows would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of</p>	

**Comment Author** Kivela, Leo  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1005_018-6	<p>flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009; Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-91).</p> <p>Although ocean conditions are beyond the scope of this Draft EIS/EIR, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17) was developed specifically in response to the assertion that fish populations are depressed because of predation. This alternative would include control of seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. It has been suggested that predation of anadromous salmonids by these marine species is having a major effect on the salmonid population as they return to the Klamath River to spawn. A number of seal and sea lion haul outs and sea bird colonies exist in the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath (Figure 3-10, p. 3-27). Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, marine mammal populations have recovered, and are considered "healthy and robust" (NOAA Fisheries Service 2008). Proponents of predator control claim that the recovered predator population is increasing the pressure on salmonids because of unbalanced numbers of predators compared to the still depressed salmonid population numbers. Salmon waiting to enter the Klamath for their upstream migration congregate at the mouth of the river, where the marine predators are able to feed easily on the schools of fish (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17).</p> <p>Control of predation could advance restoration of salmonids since predation by marine mammals does occur however control of marine mammal populations would be very difficult to accomplish for biological reasons. While ocean conditions and predation are a factor in anadromous salmonid returns to their natal streams, so are the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and the condition of freshwater habitat. Reducing predation of salmonids at the mouth of the Klamath River would address only one factor that could affect fish and would not improve any of the upstream conditions necessary for restoration of fish in the Klamath Basin. Implementation of this alternative would not result in a free-flowing river, provide full volitional passage of fish or access to habitat, nor would the water quality and quantity objectives of the KHSAs and KBRA be accomplished (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et al. 2011, Goodman et al. 2011) convened to address restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Kivela, Leo  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1005_018-7	<p>With respect to human consumption, recreational and commercial fishing for salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys.</p> <p>The comment as submitted provides no evidence that control of predators or further restrictions on catch would result in the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin.</p> <p>Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.</p> <p>The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead in or above Upper Klamath Lake was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam, which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12).</li> <li>• Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>• Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12). Butler et al. (2010) provides evidence that steelhead were found in tributaries upstream from Upper Klamath Lake.</li> </ul> <p>The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the</p>	No

**Comment Author** Kivela, Leo  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1005_018-8	<p>argument that salmon did not occur in or upstream of Upper Klamath Lake.</p> <p>As stated in the Draft EIS/EIR, p. 3.6-18, "Approximately 98 percent of the active surface water storage along the Klamath River is provided by Upper Klamath Lake behind Link River Dam. Keno, J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2 and Iron Gate Dams provide approximately 2 percent of the active storage on the river." The Proposed Action would not adversely affect available storage in Upper Klamath Lake.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to flood control from removing the Four Facilities in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology. Table 3.6-9 shows the contribution of the Four Facilities to reducing flood flows on the Klamath River system. Changes in flood flows downstream of the Four Facilities will be mitigated through Mitigation Measures H-1 (updating the flood forecasting and warning systems) and H-2 (relocating or elevating structures that could be affected by flood flows).</p>	No
GP_LT_1005_018-9	<p>FINAL EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.1.1. (p. 3.2-36) and Appendix D.1 (p. D-1 to D-8) provide a detailed review of the numeric models developed to analyze the effects of each project alternative on Klamath River water temperatures. The models used in the analysis are capable of providing water temperatures for multiple locations between Link River Dam and the Klamath River Estuary on a daily basis. Model output for the Proposed Action is described in FINAL EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.1 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-83). While model output indicates that, compared to existing conditions, there are times and locations where water temperatures would be warmer if the dams were removed (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle bypass reach, springtime in Hydropower Reach and downstream of Iron Gate Dam), there are also times and locations where water temperatures would become cooler in the absence of the dams (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle peaking reach, Hydropower Reach, and downstream of Iron Gate Dam).</p>	No
GP_LT_1005_018-10	<p>Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.</p> <p>Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.</p>	No
GP_LT_1005_018-11	<p>The Endangered Species Act (ESA) does not address loss of habitat for pan fish and bass because they are not listed under ESA as threatened or endangered species. Additionally, habitat for largemouth bass and other non-native introduced fish occurs in other nearby waterbodies (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.20.3).</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes 4 action alternatives and the No</p>	No

**Comment Author** Kivela, Leo  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 05, 2011

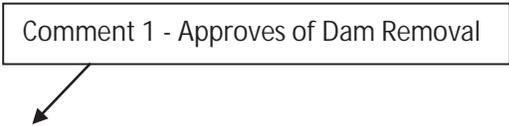
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 1). In Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 the reservoirs are retained providing habitat for largemouth bass and maintaining reservoir-based fishing. Under Alternatives 2 and 3, the reservoirs would be drained removing habitat for largemouth bass and other reservoir-dependent fish.</p> <p>The Secretary of the Interior will consider the environmental consequences described in Chapter 3 before selecting an alternative to implement. The Secretary may also choose the No Action/No Project Alternative.</p>	
GP_LT_1005_018-12	Master Response ALG-1. Cyanobacteria and Algal Toxins.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-13	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_LT_1005_018-14	<p>The EIS/EIR recognizes that during drawdown, the bottom of the reservoir area will be exposed. However, the Proposed Action includes activities to revegetate and restore the exposed areas. Monitoring and maintenance of the newly established vegetation will be performed to address establishment of vegetation.</p> <p>Master Response RE-5 Reservoir Area Management Plan.</p>	No
GP_LT_1005_018-15	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_577

-----  
From: [jkoene@mac.com](mailto:jkoene@mac.com)[SMTP: JKKOENE@MAC.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:31:44 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Salmon Fishery  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Koene  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Salmon Fishery

Body: It's about time you cleanup the problems with the dams on the Klamath river  
get off your butts an get it done

**Comment Author** Koene, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_577-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1026\_320

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 26, 2011  
PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. KOKE: My name is Nancy Koke, K-o-k-e. And  
all I want to say is I just support, as a citizen, the  
Alternative 2. That's it. I love the water.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Koke, Nancy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_320-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_843

-----  
 From: Doug Korcek PT[SMTP:DOUG@SISQTEL.NET]  
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:32:02 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Opposition to Klamath Dam Removal  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule  
 Ms. Vasquez  
 Department of Interior

Dear Ms. Vasquez

Comment 1 - Algae

I have been a resident of Siskiyou County for over thirty-one years. I have raised three children in this county, and taught all of them to water ski in Iron Gate lake.

As infants they swam, and played in the water, often being sprayed with water while being pulled behind our boat.

In the twenty-seven years of water skiing, none of us have ever had any illnesses from the lake water.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am one of the 80% of Siskiyou County residents who voted against the removal of the Klamath Dams. I have been following this debate for over four years and am convinced more now than ever that removal of the dams has nothing to do with improving the fish count. Why the big rush to push this through? Why was the date of signing this bill moved to an earlier date?

These established dams provide clean renewable affordable energy.

The water in the lakes, provide water for fire suppression, recreation, farming, in addition to sustaining an established ecosystem.

Comment 3 - Real Estate

Removing the dams will lower the property value of lake, and river residents.

The claim that dam removal will provide over 4000 jobs is false, but will actually have the reverse effect.

Comment 4 - Economics

Comment 5 - KHSA

The people who have the most to lose by the removal of these dams, are not being heard, nor are viable alternatives being considered.

The people and agencies who have the least to loose, and who will not be liable for the ensuing economic disaster have the greatest voice, power, and for the most part do not even live in this area.

The decision to remove the dams was made way before the public had a chance to research and be part of the collaboration process that is required by law.

Comment 6 - NEPA

Secretary Salazar's document is nearly 2000 pages long. More time is needed for public review.

Removal of the Klamath dams cannot and will not provide additional water, it only takes water away from irrigated agriculture.

This is another attempt to shut down thousands of acres of the productive farm lane, and destroy the way of life for the people who live in this area.

Comment 7 - NEPA

Claiming dam removal is based on the, "best available science", is a lie. The Stillwater Report is a prime example. Not to mention that it was funded by American Rivers. David Gallo's study was paid for by

Comment 7 cont.

Cal Trout and Prosper. These groups and or their Directors are signatories to both the KHSA and DBRA. This is a major conflict of interest.

Using River Design as the lead in modeling and consulting aspects in the so called, "science", seems to follow the government direction of using those with a proven track record for failure in their field. River Design provided modeling and consulting in both recent dam removal projects on the Rogue River. I am sure you are aware of the problems they have created. The Klamath River is warmer than the Rogue River, and mistakes on it will be disasters.

Comment 8 - Sediment Transport

There is over 22 million cubic yards of sediment, behind these dams that will be flushed down the river. What about the EPA's daily limit loads? By your own laws, this is illegal. But again no one will be held liable. This is not the type of, "Change", we the people want. We like our home the way it is.

Comment 9 - Water Quality

Secretary Salazar's "expert panel", claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first. This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin.

Comment 10 - Alternatives

There are too many other options available to improve fish counts that need to be tried first. For example:

- Increasing the level of young Coho into the river.
- Changing the practice of releasing young Coho fingerlings into the river shortly after predatorial steel head have been released.
- Require the Indian tribes who currently use modern nets to catch fish in the river, to use the techniques their ancestors use. I believe this will allow them to continue with their cultural heritage experience much better.
- control the population of Sea Lions at the mouth of the Klamath river.

There are better options to boost the fish count. This year the Salmon River in Northern California is having a, "record year", return of Chinook salmon. How can that be? Well one obvious explanation is the York Indians are not using their gill nets in the river this season.

Comment 11 - Costs

Rate payers will be responsible for the cost of dam removal, and be paying, "300% increase in their electricity cost when dams are removed. This will also increase our dependence on fossil fuels.

I am STRONGLY OPPOSED TO REMOVAL OF THE KLAMATH DAMS, and am requesting this correspondence be kept on record.

Comment 12 - GHG/Climate Change

Comment 13 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Respectfully,  
Doug Korcek  
122 Scott River Road  
Fort Jones Calif.

**Comment Author** Korcek, Doug  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_843-1	Master Response ALG-1 Cyanobacteria and Algal Toxins.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-3	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.  Master Response RE-2A Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-4	<p>Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) discusses changes in jobs as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. Section 3.15 states how long jobs would last under the Proposed Action. Considering all economic effects, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), would result in a net increase jobs in the period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.</p> <p>Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created of dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period. These jobs would not continue into the long term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79. The regional economic effects stated within Section 3.15, including job effects, are estimates. The estimates were derived using a standard modeling framework, with the best available information.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_843-5	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Korcek, Doug  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	
	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	
GP_EM_1121_843-6	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-7	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1121_843-8	Master Response AQU-1A Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No
	Master Response WQ-10 Permitting Sediment Release.	
GP_EM_1121_843-9	Concern #1: Secretary Salazar's "Expert Panel" claims dam removal will boost salmon populations in parts of the upper basin by 10%, only if all the other water quality problems are solved first.	No
	Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Concern #2: This would require reversing, the effects of natural occurring phosphorus that is prevalent in the entire upper basin.	
	Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality.	
	Master Response AQU-34A Trap and Haul/Keno Water Quality.	
	Master Response WQ-4C and D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	
GP_EM_1121_843-10	Anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin have declined from historical populations levels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.1, Table 3.3-1, p. 3.3-4). The Proposed Action is intended to benefit all salmonids, not just coho salmon. Under current conditions, the ability of the mainstem Klamath River to support the rearing and migration of anadromous species is reduced by periodic high water temperatures during summer, poor water quality (low Dissolved Oxygen[DO] and high pH; see Sections 3.2.3.5 and 3.2.3.6), and disease outbreaks during the spring and early summer. Dam removal and associated KBRA actions will accelerate Klamath River water quality improvements (Dunne et al. 2011) and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) water quality benefits.	No

**Comment Author** Korcek, Doug  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>The dams are also blocking up to 420 miles of potential river habitat for salmonids (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Modifying hatchery operations, fishing practices, and predation would not address the other issues noted above that are causing anadromous fish populations to decline.</p> <p>Expert Panels (Goodman et al. 2011, Dunne et al. 2011) convened to assess fisheries in the Klamath Basin concluded that full implementation of the KBRA would increase probability of successfully restoring coho, Chinook, and steelhead runs. The Chinook Expert Panel does not advise long-term hatchery supplementation if the objective is self-maintained, ecologically adapted, runs of spring Chinook salmon (Goodman et al. 2011, p. 26).</p> <p>Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 17, Predator Control, considered the possibility of controlling seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. This alternative did not move forward for more detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR because it would not meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need or most of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives. Moreover, it would be difficult to permit because of biological concerns.</p> <p>The question of fishing methods used by tribes is beyond the scope of this document.</p>	
GP_EM_1121_843-11	<p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_843-12	<p>Master Response GHG-1: Green Power.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_843-13	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1012\_029

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive, Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA -90065  
Tel. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen\_koshy@sbcglobal.net

**Formerly:**

**Director,**  
The Central Water  
Commission, The Ministry  
of Water Resources,  
**Government of India.**  
1977 - 86

**Member,**  
PEOPLES ACTION for  
DEVELOPMENT INDIA,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
**Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

**Member,**  
Annual Working group for  
Nation's Irrigation Sector,  
( For each state in India )  
The Planning Commission,  
**Govt of India.** 1981 - 86.

**Member Secretary,**  
Government's Committee  
to divert east flowing rivers  
of Kerala and Karnataka  
states toward the west.  
**Govt of India.** 1983 - 86.

**Head of Office,**  
Preparing a Master Plan of  
Hydro - electric projects in  
the **Himalayan Nation**  
of **Bhutan.** 1974 - 1977.

**Member,**  
Government of India's  
team to prepare an  
integrated development  
plan for the **Nation of**  
**Bhutan.** 1975 - 77.

**Scholar,**  
The United Nations  
Development Program  
**AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

**Thesis:** "INDIA'S  
AGRICULTURE POLICY:  
- A NEW STRATEGY."  
School of Public  
Administration, University  
of Southern California,  
**U.S.A.** 1979 - 81.

**Graduate Studies:**  
University of Kerala,  
**INDIA.** 1950 - 56.  
University of Queensland,  
**AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.  
University of Southern  
California **U.S.A.** 1979-81

Institute of Economic  
Growth, **INDIA** - 1982.

Administrative Staff  
College of **INDIA** - 1983

October 12, 2011

To: Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way,  
Sacramento CA 95825

Ref: Klamath Facilities Removal - Draft Environmental Impact Statement/  
Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

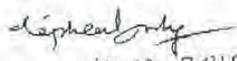
Comment 1 - General/Other

I request a copy of the printed volumes and to please waive the costs. I obtained the CD Rom and printed out a few hundred pages.

I have serious comments, especially on the feasibility of the proposed action to remove the Iron Gate Earthen dam as described. The printed volumes would be helpful to sequence and cross reference my comments.

My technical background is briefly described on the margin. I am not affiliated to any environmental or political group. My comments will be purely technical.

Sincerely,

  
10.12.2011  
Stephen Koshy  
4122 Glenalbyn Drive, Apt 108  
Los Angeles, CA -90065

**Comment Author** Koshiy, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1012_029-1	A complete hard copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was sent to the indicated address on October 26, 2011. We thank you for your interest in the Draft EIS/EIR.	No

GP\_LT\_1118\_794

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250	
NOV 18 2011	
TO:	152 ✓/my 11/18
FROM:	
SUBJECT:	

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive, Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90065  
Tel. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen\_koshy@earthlink.net

November 18, 2011

To: Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way,  
Sacramento, CA - 95825

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement /  
Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Comments.

Comment 1(entire doc.) - KHSA

**Formerly:**

**Director,**

The Central Water  
Commission, The Ministry  
of Water Resources,  
Government of India.  
1977 - 86

**Member,**

PEOPLES ACTION for  
DEVELOPMENT INDIA,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

**Member,**

Annual Working group for  
Nation's Irrigation Sector,  
( For each state in India )  
The Planning Commission,  
Govt of India. 1981 - 86.

**Member Secretary,**

Government's Committee  
to divert east flowing rivers  
of Kerala and Karnataka  
states toward the west.  
Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

**Head of Office,**

Preparing a Master Plan of  
Hydro - electric projects in  
the Himalayan Nation  
of Bhutan. 1974 - 1977.

**Member,**

Government of India's  
team to prepare an  
integrated development  
plan for the Nation of  
Bhutan. 1975 - 77.

**Scholar,**

The United Nations  
Development Program  
AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

**Thesis:** "INDIA'S  
AGRICULTURE POLICY:  
- A NEW STRATEGY."  
School of Public  
Administration, University  
of Southern California,  
U.S.A. 1979 - 81.

**Graduate Studies:**

University of Kerala,  
INDIA. 1950 - 56.

University of Queensland,  
AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

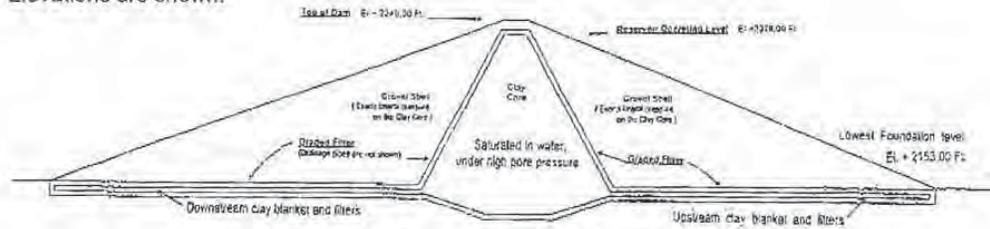
University of Southern  
California U.S.A. 1979-81

Institute of Economic  
Growth, INDIA - 1982.

Administrative Staff college  
of INDIA - 1983.

The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. These dams have "clay" in the middle, saturated in water for decades. Any attempt to breach a dam, with its clay in such condition will be dangerous. The dam will collapse catastrophically. I will justify my assertion, provide its scientific proof and also explain a few technical terms to assist non technical people.

1.0. The Scientific Proof: Below is an earth dam's general cross section. Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.



The earth dam's Cross Section - Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.

The earth dams have three sections.

- An inner "Clay Core" to prevent reservoir water from leaking through.
- "Filters" on both sides of the "Clay Core." They prevent clay particles from escaping. They also safely confine the clay below the weight of the dry earth on top.
- An outer "Gravel shell" that exerts lateral pressure on (in other words, squeezes) the wet "Clay Core." The "Gravel shell" gives stability to the dam.

1.1. During dam construction, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Below are a few characteristics of clay.

- Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content, by expelling voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with water.
- Clay becomes weaker and softer with more water and its particles slide more easily over each other. Clay gradually becomes "plastic-like", then "liquid-like". The Swedish scientist Atterberg defined the "plastic" and "liquid" limits that are universally accepted.
- Clay's strength decreases when it changes from a "confined" to an "unconfined" state.

SEARCHED

NOV 18 2011

11/18/2011 J.S.

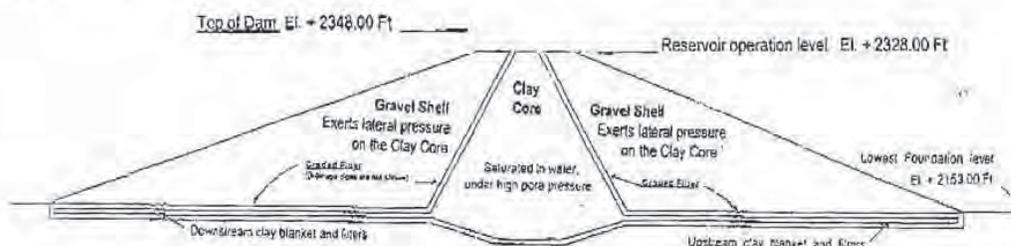
Klamath Facilities Removal  
 Stephen Koshy's Comments  
 dated Nov 18, 2011.  
 Page 2 of 4

The clay's pore pressure is kept low during construction, by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers' weight and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after confining the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top.

1.2. During dams' operation, water enters under pressure into the microscopic space between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (*pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles*). This pore pressure is eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron gate dam.

1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. This is due to the "viscosity" of water and the *microscopic* pore space in between the *microscopic* clay particles. It will be dangerous to try to remove the dam, with its clay in such condition. The dam will collapse catastrophically.

1.4. Prior to breaching, the wet clay core is "confined". It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe.



The earth dam's Cross Section during breaching.

1.5. During the "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, the wet clay core will become "unconfined." It will yield to the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically.

1.6. Consequences of catastrophic collapse. The lives of machinery operators on the dams' top and of people below, will be in peril. Expensive models could predict the debris' shape after the collapse. The debris will envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted.

2.0. Other issues: The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I may mention a few more errors and omissions, both technological and administrative:

2.1. Stability of slopes. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels. The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 ft deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down.

World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4<sup>th</sup> Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long term Stability of Slopes, *Geotechnique* 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7<sup>th</sup> Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico,) are classics on the subject.

Klamath Facilities Removal  
Stephen Koshy's Comments  
dated Nov 18, 2011.  
Page 3 of 4

2.2. The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal.

2.3. The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day. It is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down.

2.4. Preparation and review. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error.

3.0. Conclusion: The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. While trying to remove these earth dams, their wet clay core will become "unconfined", they will yield to their outer Gravel shell's pressure and the dams will collapse catastrophically. *For the sake of brevity, I mute further comments.*

The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates *all those Alternatives* that involve earth dam removal. The *Alternative Four* involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated clay core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.

The EIS/EIR would contravene the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.

The significant impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.

It is critical to inform Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen.

4.0 Recommendation. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.

The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers to get irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I believe it is possible.

5.0 My experience in the subject: The United Nations trained me in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia during 16 months in 1971-73 on "Stability of Slopes and Earth dam design." Dr. Peter James, an authority on the subject was my Mentor. Dr. James had researched under (Late) world renowned Prof. Sir, A.W. Skempton, of the Imperial College of London. The Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia arranged extensive training visits to major projects in Australia for several months. I had the rare privilege to obtain valuable insights from their senior engineers.

11/17/2011 20:41 3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 04/04

Klamath Facilities Removal  
Stephen Koshy's Comments  
dated Nov 18, 2011.  
Page 4 of 4

As Deputy Director, Earth Dams Directorate, Central Water Commission in India in 1963-64, I coordinated the designs and specification drawings for four major earth dams, later constructed in India; the Tawa, Bargi, Barna and Hsdeo. I've investigated major earth dams in the Indian Himalayas that were later constructed. This background has helped this effort.

My information about the Klamath Removal project is very recent, initially from newspaper reports. The DOI sent me the Executive Summary in early October and the full Report on 28<sup>th</sup> October. I am a late comer to this issue. However, I have analyzed the data and information in the EIS/EIR.

I find from the EIS/EIR that the DOI held seven public scoping meetings, and received written, verbal and electronic inputs to identify the alternatives. It is evident that no one alerted the DOI of the danger of even trying to remove the earth dam, with its clay core saturated in water and under high pore pressure. My analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any environmental organization. Thanks for the opportunity to send some of my comments.

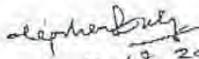
I again request to convey the result of my analysis to Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since their determination and concurrence is due by March 31, 2012.

6.0. Acknowledgments I acknowledge the United Nations Development Program, the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, Dr. Peter James, my Mentor, and the Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia, whose far sight is now helping the United States on this issue.

I acknowledge my professors at the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, who taught me Public Policy and placed high expectations on me with their long past testimonials. I acknowledge my extensive experience in India and the patience, love and faith that my four children in the United States have put in me. All of them have made this effort possible. I give them thanks.

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue.

Respectfully submitted,



11.18.2011

Stephen Koshy

**Comment Author** Koshy, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1118_794-1	Response to this comment and comment GP_LT_1221_1109 has been provided in the attached Technical Memorandum (KM-8311-1) Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River (Reclamation 2012).	No

12/20/2011 21:02 3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 01 / 06

GP\_LT\_1221\_1109

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenalbyn Drive, Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90055  
 Tel. and Fax: 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen\_koshy@sbcglobal.net

December 21, 2011

To: Thomas Hepler, P.E.  
 Team Leader, Waterways and Concrete Dam Group  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 Denver, Colorado.

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement /  
 Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Additional Comments.

Comment 1 - KHSA

My earlier comments on Nov 18<sup>th</sup> provided scientific proof that the proposed action to remove the Iron Gate dam and J.C. Boyle earth dam, is not safe or doable. The dams would collapse catastrophically.

The dams' catastrophic collapse made other issues moot. However, I raised a few more errors and omissions in the EIS/EIR; such as the slopes' stability, sediment release, draw down rate and technical specializations of preparer and reviewer. I am informed that geo-technical specialists were involved in creating the EIS/EIR. My additional comments reinforce my earlier comments (attached.)

1.0. The dam's catastrophic collapse. This event is certain to happen, not just a probability. The dam's clay core is saturated in water under pressure for 58 years and has high pore pressure (*pressure of water between the microscopic clay particles.*) The dam's instrumentation would reveal the pore pressures at different elevations.

The outer gravel shells exert lateral pressure on the clay core. Prior to "proposed action" to remove the dam, the clay is safely "confined" between filters and the weight of earth from top. The "confined" clay will not yield to the gravel shells' lateral pressure, and the dam is safe.

The "proposed action" to remove the dam, will remove the confining earth on top and will "un-confine" the clay, which will certainly yield to the gravel shells' pressure, and the dam will certainly collapse catastrophically.

2.0 Other issues.

2.1. Stability of slopes. EIS/EIR has meager information about the engineering geology of reservoir areas. The PanGeo (2008) study is "preliminary" about "current" conditions. There is no evaluation of the effect of 174 ft draw down on slope stability.

Chapter 3, para 3.11.3.5 mentions potential landslides: .... "relatively steep slopes, underlain by tuff. .... wave action at the shoreline of the reservoir has eroded sand and volcanoclastic tuff beneath diatomite beds and has resulted in the calving of diatomite into reservoir creating vertical exposures as high as 20 ft in the diatomite." .... "the (fine grained) red volcanoclastic material underlying the hill slopes .... may be vulnerable to rapid erosion if subjected to concentrated water flows."

**Formerly:**

**Director,**  
 The Central Water  
 Commission, The Ministry  
 of Water Resources,  
**Government of India,**  
 1977 - 86

**Member,**  
 PEOPLES ACTION for  
 DEVELOPMENT INDIA,  
 Ministry of Agriculture,  
**Govt of India,** 1983 - 86.

**Member,**  
 Annual Working group for  
 Nation's Irrigation Sector,  
 ( For each state in India )  
 The Planning Commission,  
**Govt of India,** 1981 - 86.

**Member Secretary,**  
 Government's Committee  
 to divert west flowing rivers  
 of Kerala and Karnataka  
 states toward the east.  
**Govt of India,** 1983 - 86.

**Head of Office,**  
 Preparing a Master Plan of  
 Hydro - electric projects in  
 the Himalayan Nation  
 of Bhutan. 1974 - 1977.

**Member,**  
 Government of India's  
 team to prepare an  
 integrated development  
 plan for the Nation of  
 Bhutan. 1975 - 77.

**Scholar,**  
 The United Nations  
 Development Program  
**AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

**Thesis:** "INDIA'S  
 AGRICULTURE POLICY:  
 - A NEW STRATEGY."  
 School of Public  
 Administration, University  
 of Southern California.  
**U.S.A** 1979 - 81.

**Graduate Studies:**

University of Kerala,  
**INDIA.** 1950 - 56

University of Queensland,  
**AUSTRALIA** 1971 - 73.

University of Southern  
 California **U.S.A** 1979-81

Institute of Economic  
 Growth, **INDIA** - 1982

Administrative Staff  
 College of **INDIA** - 1983

Klamath Facilities Removal  
Stephen Koshy's additional Comments  
dated Dec 21, 2011  
Page 2 of 2

← Comment 1 cont.

Chapter 3, Figure 3.11-2 identifies existing potential landslide areas in the Iron Gate and in the Copco 1 Reservoir areas. EIS/EIR has enough information to suggest the certainty of slope failures on draw down, but failed to investigate them. The slope failures will add to the sediment release'

2.2. The sediment behind dams. EIS/EIR must rectify its omission of 18 years' sediment from 2002 to 2020, and also add the estimated sediment from slope failures. It will change Appendix E.

2.3. Administrative issues. Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, and Honorable Ken Salazar need to make legislation and a determination by March 31, 2012. Time is therefore of essence. It is critical to inform their Honors and concerned others in a timely manner.

The BOR Deputy Commissioner Operations; the Directors for Operations, Technical Resources and Technical Services Center, the Regional Director, the Engineering and Geo-technical Services Divisions and Group leader, may please concurrently review my analytical comments to assist the Special Advisor to Chief of Staff, the Honorable Commissioner and the Honorable Secretary.

3.0. Social and Public information issues. It is critical to inform the stake holders, the public and concerned others in a timely manner, since many are eagerly expecting a positive determination by March 31, 2012. Our President's declared policy demands transparency, responsibility and adherence to scientific evidence.

4.0. Conclusion: My earlier comments are attached with its Conclusions, Recommendations, My experience in the subject and Acknowledgments. These continue to apply.

As my earlier comments said, the dams are to stay and the Salmon to recover. BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage to provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. I think it is possible.

Again, my analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any organization. Thank you for the opportunity to send my additional comments.

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue. Please acknowledge and reply.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Stephen Koshy  
12.21.11

Attached: My earlier comments dated Nov 18.

12/26/2011 21:02 3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 03/06

(Attachement)  
Duplicate of  
GP\_LT\_1118\_794

Stephen Koshy

4122 Glenabyn Drive Apt # 108, Los Angeles, CA - 90065  
Tel. 323-227-1546. E mail: stephen\_koshy@sbcglobal.net

Formerly:

**Director,**  
The Central Water  
Commission, The Ministry  
of Water Resources,  
Government of India.  
1977 - 86

**Member,**  
PEOPLES ACTION for  
DEVELOPMENT INDIA,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

**Member,**  
Annual Working group for  
Nation's Irrigation Sector,  
( For each state in India )  
The Planning Commission,  
Govt of India. 1981 - 86.

**Member Secretary,**  
Government's Committee  
to divert east flowing rivers  
of Kerala and Karnataka  
states toward the west.  
Govt of India. 1983 - 86.

**Head of Office,**  
Preparing a Master Plan of  
Hydro - electric projects in  
the Himalayan Nation  
of Bhutan. 1974 - 1977.

**Member,**  
Government of India's  
team to prepare an  
integrated development  
plan for the Nation of  
Bhutan. 1975 - 77.

**Scholar,**  
The United Nations  
Development Program  
AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

**Thesis:** 'INDIA'S  
AGRICULTURE POLICY:  
- A NEW STRATEGY.'  
School of Public  
Administration, University  
of Southern California.  
U.S.A. 1979 - 81.

Graduate Studies:

University of Kerala,  
INDIA 1950 - 56.

University of Queensland,  
AUSTRALIA 1971 - 73.

University of Southern  
California U.S.A. 1979-81

Institute of Economic  
Growth, INDIA - 1982.

Administrative Staff college  
of INDIA - 1983

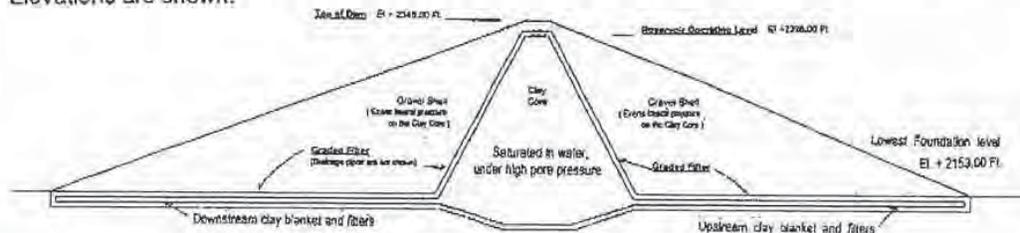
November 18, 2011

To: Thomas Hepler, P.E.  
Team Leader, Waterways and Concrete Dam Group  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Denver, Colorado.

Subject: Klamath Facilities Removal - Final Environmental Impact Statement /  
Environmental Impact Report, Sept 2011 (EIS/EIR) - Comments.

The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. These dams have "clay" in the middle, saturated in water for decades. Any attempt to breach a dam, with its clay in such condition will be dangerous. The dam will collapse catastrophically. I will justify my assertion, provide its scientific proof and also explain a few technical terms to assist non technical people.

1.0. The Scientific Proof: Below is an earth dam's general cross section. Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.



The earth dam's Cross Section - Iron Gate's Elevations are shown.

The earth dams have three sections.

- An inner "Clay Core" to prevent reservoir water from leaking through.
- "Filters" on both sides of the "Clay Core." They prevent clay particles from escaping. They also safely confine the clay below the weight of the dry earth on top.
- An outer "Gravel shell" that exerts lateral pressure on (*in other words, squeezes*) the wet "Clay Core." The "Gravel shell" gives stability to the dam.

1.1. During dam construction, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Below are a few characteristics of clay.

- Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content, by expelling voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with water.
- Clay becomes weaker and softer with more water and its particles slide more easily over each other. Clay gradually becomes "plastic-like", then "liquid-like." The Swedish scientist Atterberg defined the "plastic" and "liquid" limits that are universally accepted.
- Clay's strength decreases when it changes from a "confined" to an "unconfined" state.

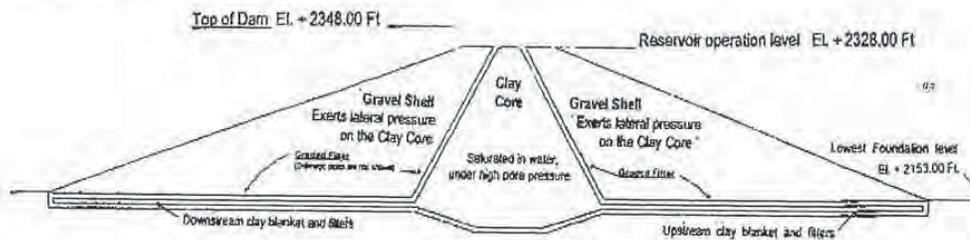
Klamath Facilities Removal  
Stephen Koshy's Comments  
dated Nov 18, 2011.  
Page 2 of 4

The clay's pore pressure is kept low during construction, by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers' weight and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after confining the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top.

1.2. During dams' operation, water enters under pressure into the microscopic space between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (*pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles*). This pore pressure is eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron gate dam.

1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. This is due to the "viscosity" of water and the *microscopic* pore space in between the *microscopic* clay particles. It will be dangerous to try to remove the dam, with its clay in such condition. The dam will collapse catastrophically.

1.4. Prior to breaching, the wet clay core is "confined". It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe.



The earth dam's Cross Section during breaching.

1.5. During the "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, the wet clay core will become "unconfined." It will yield to the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically.

1.6. Consequences of catastrophic collapse. The lives of machinery operators on the dams' top and of people below, will be in peril. Expensive models could predict the debris' shape after the collapse. The debris will envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted.

2.0. Other issues: The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I may mention a few more errors and omissions, both technological and administrative:

2.1. Stability of slopes. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels. The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 ft deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down.

World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4<sup>th</sup> Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long term Stability of Slopes, *Geotechnique* 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7<sup>th</sup> Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico.) are classics on the subject.

12/20/2011 21:02 3232271546

STEPHEN KOSHY

PAGE 05/06

Klamath Facilities Removal  
 Stephen Koshy's Comments  
 dated Nov 18, 2011.  
 Page 3 of 4

2.2. The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal.

2.3. The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day. It is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down.

2.4. Preparation and review. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error.

3.0. Conclusion: The "proposed action" to remove the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams, is not safe or doable. While trying to remove these earth dams, their wet clay core will become "unconfined", they will yield to their outer Gravel shell's pressure and the dams will collapse catastrophically. *For the sake of brevity, I mute further comments.*

The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates *all those Alternatives* that involve earth dam removal. The *Alternative Four* involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated clay core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.

The EIS/EIR would contravene the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.

The significant impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.

It is critical to inform Honorable Jeffry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen.

4.0 Recommendation. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.

The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers to get irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I believe it is possible.

5.0 My experience in the subject: The United Nations trained me in the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia during 16 months in 1971-73 on "Stability of Slopes and Earth dam design." Dr. Peter James, an authority on the subject was my Mentor. Dr. James had researched under (Late) world renowned Prof. Sir, A.W. Skempton, of the Imperial College of London. The Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia arranged extensive training visits to major projects in Australia for several months. I had the rare privilege to obtain valuable insights from their senior engineers.

Klamath Facilities Removal  
Stephen Koshy's Comments  
dated Nov 18, 2011.  
Page 4 of 4

As Deputy Director, Earth Dams Directorate, Central Water Commission in India in 1963-64, I coordinated the designs and specification drawings for four major earth dams, later constructed in India: the Tawa, Bargi, Bama and Hsdeo. I've investigated major earth dams in the Indian Himalayas that were later constructed. This background has helped this effort.

My information about the Klamath Removal project is very recent, initially from newspaper reports. The DOI sent me the Executive Summary in early October and the full Report on 28<sup>th</sup> October. I am a late comer to this issue. However, I have analyzed the data and information in the EIS/EIR.

I find from the EIS/EIR that the DOI held seven public scoping meetings, and received written, verbal and electronic inputs to identify the alternatives. It is evident that no one alerted the DOI of the danger of even trying to remove the earth dam, with its clay core saturated in water and under high pore pressure. My analysis is purely technical. I have consulted no one. I have no political affiliation or membership in any environmental organization. Thanks for the opportunity to send some of my comments.

I again request to convey the result of my analysis to Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since their determination and concurrence is due by March 31, 2012.

6.0. Acknowledgments I acknowledge the United Nations Development Program, the University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, Dr. Peter James, my Mentor, and the Commonwealth of Education and Science, Australia, whose far sight is now helping the United States on this issue.

I acknowledge my professors at the School of Public Administration, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, who taught me Public Policy and placed high expectations on me with their long past testimonials. I acknowledge my extensive experience in India and the patience, love and faith that my four children in the United States have put in me. All of them have made this effort possible. I give them thanks.

Please contact me, if you need any more comments or assistance on this issue.

Respectfully submitted,



Stephen Koshy

**Comment Author** Koshy, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 21, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_LT\_1118\_794. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_LT\_1118\_794. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_LT\_1118\_794 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1221_1109-1	Response to this comment and comment GP_LT_1118_794 has been provided in the attached Technical Memorandum (KM-8311-1) Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River (Reclamation 2012h).	No

# RECLAMATION

*Managing Water in the West*

Technical Memorandum No. KM-8311-1

## Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River

Klamath River Project, California  
Mid-Pacific Region



U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Technical Service Center  
Denver, Colorado

April 2012

## **Mission Statements**

The mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Technical Memorandum No. KL-8311-1

## Removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle Earth Dams on the Klamath River

Klamath River Project, California  
Mid-Pacific Region



Prepared: Randy Kuzniakowski, P.E.  
Geotechnical Engineer  
Geotechnical Engineering Group 3, 86-68313

4/13/12

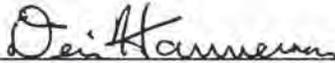
Date



Technical Approval: Michael Gobla, P.E.  
Manager, Geotechnical Engineering Group 3, 86-68313

4/13/2012

Date



Peer Review: Dennis Hanneman, P.E.  
Manager, Geotechnical Engineering Group 1, 86-68311

4/13/2012

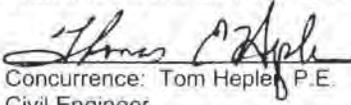
Date



Concurrence: William Engemoen, P.E.  
Technical Service Center, Risk Advisory Team, 86-68300

4/13/2012

Date



Concurrence: Tom Hepler, P.E.  
Civil Engineer  
Waterways and Concrete Dams Group, 86-68130

4/13/12

Date

## I. Introduction

The letter written by Mr. Stephen Koshy is the third in a series of letters with the subject of the removal of Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams. It is dated March 23, 2012. The first two letters were sent directly to the Bureau of Reclamation and responses were prepared for both, however public review comment responses were never released. This third letter, similar in content to the first two letters, was sent to the members of the County of Siskiyou Board of Supervisors in Yreka, California (the county where Iron Gate Dam exists).

This technical memorandum addresses each of Mr. Koshy's concerns, all of which lead him to the conclusion that the Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle earth dams will fail catastrophically if removal work is initiated. Reclamation is not in agreement with this conclusion. The responses were prepared by geotechnical engineer Randy Kuzniakowski, P.E., and reviewed by geotechnical engineers Michael Gobla, P.E., Dennis Hanneman, P.E., and William Engemoen, P.E.

## II. Responses

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 1.1. "During dam construction, the clay is compacted "stone hard" with low moisture content, to resist the Gravel shell's pressure. Clay attains high strength on compaction with low moisture content by expelling the voids and interlocking its particles. Clay's strength decreases with more water."*

**Reclamation's Response:** The impervious materials for the core at both Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams were obtained from local borrow materials, and it is Reclamation's understanding that they are primarily composed of silt and sandy silt. The behavior of these core materials would not be identical to clay, particularly at J.C. Boyle Dam with the higher sand content. A generic "clay" is referenced above and numerous times in the review comments, and should more correctly be described by the term "impervious core" to avoid confusion.

The core at Iron Gate was compacted to 98 percent of standard proctor density, and would have been within a few percent of the optimum moisture content to achieve this degree of compaction. "Stone hard" is probably not a good descriptor because the compacted soils would be stiff, but not nearly as hard as stone. It would be more correct to say the core is well compacted.

Furthermore, the claim that clay (core) strength decreases with "more water" (implying reservoir saturation) is not accurate. As the water (pore) pressures within a soil increase for a given confining stress, it is true that the effective stress (or strength) of a soil will decrease. However, pore pressures within a core are typically greatest during the dam construction phase when the moist soils are compacted to high density and the void spaces in the soil that hold the water are compressed. These high pressures dissipate with time and the pore pressures within the core that develop due to steady state reservoir operations will typically be lower.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 1.2. "During dams' operation, water under pressure enters the microscopic space in between clay particles, saturating the clay and causing pore pressure (pressure of water between its microscopic clay particles). This pore pressure is*

*eventually in hydrostatic equilibrium with the outside water pressure. This is a high 174 ft of water pressure for the Iron Gate Dam.”*

**Reclamation Response:** As stated in the previous response, the core materials probably do not classify as “clay,” although the process of saturating the embankment materials described above is correct. It should be noted that the pore water pressure varies with depth. The maximum 174 feet of water pressure would only be expected at the upstream portion of the bottom of the dam, not throughout the core. Well constructed embankment cores, such as at Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams, provide significant head loss (reduction in pore pressures) during reservoir operation as the seepage slowly works its way downstream through the very small pore spaces in the soil. Thus, the vast majority of the core at these two dams will not have pore pressures anywhere near 174 feet of water pressure.

**Mr. Koshy’s Review Comment:** *“Below are a few more characteristics of clay.*

- *Individual clay particles are less than 2 microns in size, with microscopic space in between.*
- *Clay becomes weaker and softer with more water and its particles slide more easily over each other. Clay gradually becomes “plastic-like” and then “liquid-like”. The Swedish scientist Atterberg defined the “plastic” and “liquid” limits that are universally accepted.*
- *Clay’s strength decreases when it changes from a “confined” state (i.e., restrained on all sides, so that it will not yield to external pressure or be squeezed out) to an “unconfined” state (i.e., not restrained on all sides so that it will yield to external pressure and be squeezed out).”*

**Reclamation Response:** The core materials of the subject dams do not generally classify as clay. The silt and sandy silt core materials at the dams derive their shear strength largely from frictional resistance, which is typically described in terms of friction angle ( $\phi$ ). The friction angle will remain essentially constant both before and during dam removal activities. Stability considerations during reservoir drawdown when undrained loading conditions are possible are discussed later under the Reclamation Response to Paragraph 2.3.

In well compacted soils there is limited void space available to accept water; therefore, the soil does not experience a major strength loss upon saturation. The saturated moisture content of well compacted soils is typically well below the liquid limit, particularly for clay soils. Thus, well compacted embankment cores do not exhibit fluid-like behavior.

**Mr. Koshy’s Review Comment:** *“The clay’s pore pressure is kept low during construction by optimizing its moisture content, by limiting the compacting rollers’ weight, and by constant monitoring. It is safe to fill the reservoir, only after “confining” the clay under the weight of the dry earth on top.”*

**Reclamation Response:** An attempt is made to minimize excess pore pressure during construction for “end of construction” stability concerns. As more fill is placed, the soils in the lower part of the embankment consolidate, which reduces the void space and increases pore pressures. If excess pore pressures get high enough, it could cause instability of the embankment. Often the pore pressures during construction are monitored, especially for large

dams, and construction can be temporarily halted to allow dissipation if excess pore pressures become too high. The concern for pore pressure buildup leading to instability is often greatest during construction, and the stability gradually increases after construction because excess pore pressures slowly dissipate to reservoir (seepage) induced pressures that are lower than construction pore pressures.

There is no need to confine the core “under the weight of the dry earth on top.” The core materials will be stable upon removal of the overlying embankment. Removal of the upper embankment will actually increase the stability by reducing the forces tending to cause slope instability.

**Mr. Koshy’s Review Comment:** *Paragraph 1.3. After reservoir draw down, clay will take years to dissipate its pore pressure and to dry, consistent with its low permeability. If the clay’s permeability is of the order of 10 to the power -8 (i.e.,  $10^{-8}$ ) the pore pressure dissipates only at the rate of a few inches per year. This is due to the “viscosity” of water and the microscopic pore space in between the microscopic clay particles.*

**Reclamation Response:** First, the cores at the two dams in question do not appear to consist of clay. Rather, they are believed to consist of silt and sandy silt materials, which will have a higher permeability than clay, and therefore will dissipate pore pressures more quickly.

Second, pore water pressure in an embankment is caused by the pressure exerted by the overlying soil and water. Lower portions of the embankment experience greater pore pressure than the upper portions of the embankment.

During initial reservoir drawdown, the pore water pressure in the core of an embankment dam could remain at an elevated pressure and dissipate slowly. The reason for this behavior is that a tall column of saturated soil is still present in the embankment and the pressure of the water is still acting to produce elevated pore water pressure in the lower portions of the embankment soil. As the water drains out of the core, the phreatic surface (upper boundary of saturation within the core) lowers, and a corresponding reduction in the pore pressure is experienced. If the water drains slowly from a low permeability soil, the corresponding pore water pressure dissipates slowly as well.

If on the other hand, one excavates and removes a layer of soil from the top of an embankment, the pore water pressure in the underlying soil is immediately reduced. The reduction in the pore water pressure is unrelated to the drainage characteristics of the soil. If weight is removed from the column of soil, pore pressure must decline. The change is immediate and is not a function of soil permeability. It does not matter if the soil being removed is dry, partially saturated, or fully saturated, the underlying saturated soil will experience a sudden reduction in pore water pressure when weight is reduced.

In the first case, pore pressures decrease due to the drainage of water from the soil, and in the second case, both water and soil weight (pressure) are removed by physical excavation. By excavating the embankment from the top down, the pore water pressure is kept at a safe level within the embankment and thus stability of the remaining portion of the embankment is enhanced.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 1.4. "Prior to breaching, clay core is "confined" (i.e., restrained on all sides, so that it will not yield to external pressure or be squeezed out). It is designed to resist the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam is safe."*

**Reclamation Response:** This description does not present the true concept of the design of an embankment dam. It is worth pointing out that there are a large number of homogeneous dams comprised solely of clay soils (with no supporting shells). These dams do not suffer catastrophic failure once the reservoir saturates portions of the dam.

Frequently an earth dam will be designed as a zoned embankment with a relatively thin core (compared to a homogeneous dam) for a number of reasons, including; a short supply of impervious materials for the core, or the desire to provide upstream and downstream "shells" of coarser grained soils (sands, gravels, cobbles) to promote drainage and lowering of the phreatic surface and provide an unsaturated, strong "buttress" to the core. In these cases, the shells are not "confining" the core but rather "supporting" it. There is no validity to the concept that the core would "squeeze out" if the shells were not there. Instead, the clay core would simply be more likely to experience a slope failure because it was constructed with over-steepened side slopes.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 1.5. "During the "proposed action" the wet clay core will become "unconfined" (i.e., not restrained on all sides so that it will yield to external pressure and be squeezed out). It will yield to the Gravel shell's pressure and the dam will collapse catastrophically."*

**Reclamation Response:** We disagree with this comment and note that no actual engineering analysis is provided. During removal of the embankments, the core material will never be laterally unconfined. The proposed removal method will be from the crest down, and the supporting gravel shells will be kept at the same level as the excavation of the core during the removal process. As stated previously, the gravel shells provide support for the core, maintaining stability of the structure. As the embankment soils are removed from the crest down, the total vertical stress in the remaining embankment is reduced, so the lateral pressure between the shells and the impervious core is also reduced. In fact, a reduction in height of the dams would only increase the stability of the remaining embankments due to reduced pore pressures and reduced driving forces, as discussed in the Reclamation Responses to Paragraphs 1.2 and 1.3 above.

The core materials are engineered fill and were well compacted when placed. Although the core materials will be saturated in the lower part of the embankment, the soil will be stiff, have significant shear strength, and will be able to maintain its structure. Mr. Koshy's described failure mode would require the soil to be of a soft consistency to "squeeze out," and this is certainly not the case. Saturated soil does not necessarily mean soft soil.

Finally, it is worth noting that embankment dams, including some constructed partially or totally with clay soils, have been breached by Reclamation and others, without incident. In other cases, the protective shells have been removed as part of dam modifications, exposing the embankment

core, again without incident. We are aware of no catastrophic failures that have occurred with past embankment dam breaching.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *"A general cross section of an earth dam, during breaching, (with the Iron Gate's Elevations) is on page 2 of my enclosed letter dated November 18, 2011 to the Bureau of Reclamation."*

**Reclamation Response:** The general cross section provided in the letter is not representative of the zoning or geometry for either Iron Gate or J.C. Boyle dams. Although specific details cannot be provided due to security requirements, the two dams do not have upstream and downstream horizontal clay blankets under the shells of the dam as shown in Mr. Koshy's cross section.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 1.6. "Consequences of catastrophic collapse. The dam will collapse catastrophically. It will be a disaster of epic proportions. The lives of machinery operators on the dam's top and of people below, will be in peril."*

*Expensive models could predict the debris' specific shape after the dams' collapse. The debris will certainly envelope the diversion tunnel's "inlet" and "outlet". The reservoir levels will rebuild. Water will pressure its way through and over the collapsed debris. Expensive overhead cable ways will be hastily required to remove the debris, bucket by bucket. The future of Salmon will be adversely impacted."*

**Reclamation Response:** It can be assured that all measures will be taken to prevent a catastrophic collapse of the dam. A critical failure mode for the dam will be during drawdown of the reservoir, generally called the "rapid drawdown" stability case. This is because as the reservoir is drawn down, the pore pressures in the core remain elevated for a period of time, and the support of the upstream slope by the weight of the reservoir is reduced. Conservative stability analyses for this case have been performed for both Iron Gate and J.C. Boyle dams, and the results show that instability for this case is not a concern at either structure.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 2.0. and Paragraph 2.1. "Other issues: The earth dams' catastrophic collapse is the main issue. It makes other issues moot. However, I mentioned a few more errors and omissions to the BOR, both technological and administrative:*

*Stability of slopes. The earth dam's carefully graded "Gravel shell" is designed to withstand draw down, but the slopes aren't. Ground water levels have risen and will take years to come down to original levels. The side slopes are saturated with high pore pressure. The 174 ft deep reservoir will draw down in 58 days. The clays within the slopes could be similar to the fine sediment load, with low resistance and fail. The EIS/EIR failed to investigate slope stability during draw down."*

**Reclamation Response:** The potential instability of the natural slopes around the reservoir rim as a result of reservoir drawdown was a concern during the development of the proposed removal plan, and this was qualitatively addressed for the EIS/EIR. No formal stability analyses were performed. The topography around Iron Gate reservoir consists of moderate to steep slopes, primarily with no to thin residual soil layers covering rock that originated from volcanic events. There is no infrastructure development around the reservoir rim, so it was assumed that

limited instability could be tolerated. Instability of some of the steeper natural slopes is likely; however, the sliding is expected to be very shallow and inconsequential. The topography around J.C. Boyle reservoir is shallow to moderately steep slopes. There is also no infrastructure development around the reservoir rim, so it was also assumed limited instability can be tolerated. Limited sliding of the slopes around the reservoir rim would not cause overtopping or otherwise failure of the dam. Debris from such sliding could be removed as the dam is removed or after the dam is removed as non-emergency work.

If the proposed dam removal project is approved, additional analyses will be performed at that time to ensure the proposed reservoir drawdown rates do not cause unacceptable instability around the rims of the reservoirs. During construction, a monitoring program would also be implemented to evaluate the stability of the slopes around the reservoirs, and drawdown rates could be adjusted if actual conditions vary from those expected.

Regarding the stability of the embankments during drawdown of the reservoir, please refer to Reclamation's response to paragraph 1.6 and 2.3.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *"World renowned Prof. A.W. Skempton's 4<sup>th</sup> Rankine Memorial lecture, in 1964 (Long Term Stability of Slopes, Geotechnique 14, 75-102) and State of the Art Report 1969 (7<sup>th</sup> Int. Conf. Soil Mech. Found. Eng., Mexico,) are classics on the subject."*

**Reclamation Response:** The papers cited are excellent references when evaluating the long term stability of clay slopes. The controlling case for instability caused by a rapid drawdown of the reservoirs, however, would be an undrained, or short term, condition. As time progresses and drainage from the surrounding hillsides occur, stability of the slopes would increase for long term conditions.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 2.2. "The sediment behind the dams. The EIS/EIR considers the sediment till Year 2002. It omits 18 years of sediment till 2020, when it proposes dam removal."*

**Reclamation Response:** This additional volume of sediment has been estimated for the analyses that were performed. The design team estimated the volume of sediment from samples taken in the four reservoirs between 2006 and 2009 to be 13.1 million cubic yards. The volume of sediment that would be behind the dams at the year 2020 was projected based on the current sediment volume, and it was estimated that an additional 1.9 million cubic yards of sediment would be deposited. For analysis purposes then it was estimated that a total of 15 million cubic yards of sediment would be in place at the year 2020.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 2.3. "The rate of draw down. The EIS/EIR proposes an arbitrary draw down rate of 3 ft per day, it is not supported by any calculations or any experimental draw down."*

**Reclamation Response:** As stated previously, stability of the dams during drawdown of the reservoir was of utmost concern to the design team. Though not discussed in the EIS/EIR, rapid drawdown analyses for both Iron Gate and J. C. Boyle dams have been performed. The Iron Gate Dam stability analysis was performed by PanGEO in 2008 as part of a geotechnical report

for the proposed dam removal project. The analysis assumed an immediate drawdown of the full reservoir, which allowed no time for pore pressures in the dam to dissipate (even in the free draining shells). This is a very conservative assumption considering the upstream shell will drain rapidly. The J. C. Boyle Dam stability analysis was performed by Reclamation in 2011; however, the results are not published. This analysis also assumed an immediate drawdown of the full reservoir. Both analyses showed adequate factors of safety against embankment instability for these conservative assumptions. Thus, the proposed drawdown rates in the EIS/EIR were not arbitrary, but were given a significant amount of thought by the design team, which included qualitative consideration for the natural slopes around the reservoir rim. If the proposed dam removal project is approved, additional analyses will be performed at that time to ensure the proposed reservoir drawdown rates are safe for both the embankments and the natural slopes around the reservoir rim. During construction, a monitoring program would be implemented to ensure the stability of the dam. Drawdown rates could be adjusted if the performance is different than expected.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 2.4. "Preparation and review. The management assigned a concrete specialist to prepare the Chapter on earth dam removal and a hydrology specialist to review it. The earth dam design and geo-technical sections have not applied their insight to avoid this costly error."*

**Reclamation Response:** The geotechnical aspects of the proposed dam removal project were evaluated and peer reviewed by geotechnical engineers that were on the design team throughout the preparation of the EIS/EIR. Although credit was not explicitly given to these team members for the writing of the chapter related to the earth dam removals, the geotechnical engineers played a major role in the report documentation.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 3.0 "Conclusion: The "proposed action" is certain to cause the dam's catastrophic collapse. It is a certainty since the earth dam's wet clay core will yield to outer Gravel shell's pressure. It is not just a probability.*

*The fatal error of catastrophic collapse, invalidates all those Alternatives that involve earth dam removal. The Alternative Four involving cutting a fish passage through the Iron Gate dams' saturated clay core is also not safe or doable for the same reason.*

*The EIS/EIR would contravene the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as well as many more statutes under the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFE), the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), etc.*

*The significant Impact of the earth dams' catastrophic collapse, can not be avoided or mitigated. The Facilities Removal would not be completed within the State Cost Cap, since the collapsed debris cannot be left below running water in the river bed. Expensive overhead cable ways or other contrivances will be hastily required to remove the debris. The entire expense would be counter productive.*

*It is critical to inform Honorable Jerry Brown, Honorable Kitzhaber, Honorable Ken Salazar and concerned others in a timely manner, since a determination is due by March 31, 2012. Their Honors may please review my analysis, if necessary, with help from those without any conflict of Interest and also enquire as to how the EIS/EIR's fatal error was allowed to happen."*

**Reclamation Response:** We believe the above responses to the comments provided prove that the claims made are without basis in fact and that the two embankment dams can be removed safely.

The design team would be extremely interested in reviewing Mr. Koshy's analysis, as referenced in the last paragraph, so this matter can be finally resolved.

The Secretarial determination date for this project has been postponed, and a new target date has not yet been established.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 4.0 "Recommendation. My purpose is not merely to say that something has been wrong, but that something can be done about it. The DOI/BOR engineers can review the topography of the 4 dams and reservoirs, consider the data and innovate a new hydro-system passage.*

*The new hydro-system passage should provide the bulk of the Juveniles and the adult spawners a safe passage. This is an engineering problem and demands an engineering solution. The dams are to stay, the farmers get the irrigation water, hydro power to be retained and the Salmon to recover. I think, it is possible."*

**Reclamation Response:** This is not a decision for the Reclamation design team.

**Mr. Koshy's Review Comment:** *Paragraph 5.0 My experience in the subject, and Paragraph 6.0 Acknowledgments, included in the letter*

**Reclamation Response:** We appreciate Mr. Koshy providing information about his technical training. No technical response is needed regarding this portion of the letter.

Letter to the editor

GP\_LT\_1019\_067

"Need Jobs"

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Dredge the lake while the tribes oversee the project. The muck that comes out of there will be the best fertilizer in the world. It can be sold and it will pay for itself while making a profit.

By getting the lake back to clean, cold, water, the fish will do better and then the salmon will hopefully return.

Comment 2 - Fish

Get rid of the trash fish; you can't harvest chubs but you can harvest salmon and trout. After that, build a bigger dam, similar to Boulder Dam. There, water and power are sold, and when the dam is completed, this country could finally prosper, like it deserves to.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Allow the local people to decide on this water issue. The California lobbyists are trying to steal Oregon water, and there is potential for a lot of graft!! Remain alert!!

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

I plan to present this idea to our Representatives so the future of our water will be in the interest of Oregon and not California. The water in Klamath belongs in Klamath County. As residents, we pay taxes and should have first rights to our water.

The tribes, in my opinion, should get 60% off of the top, as that is their legal entitlement. This country could then finally prosper like it deserves to.

Let's do this in a democratic way, where local taxpayers have a voice in the matter.

Comment 6 - NEPA

(Documented)

Comment 5 - ITAs

Rod Kost  
3939 So. 6<sup>th</sup> St #154  
Klamath Falls, Or. C-951-260-9333  
97603



## California is trying to get Oregon's water

California tried to get Oregon water 30 years ago by diverting the Columbia River to California. Now Californians are pulling a trick to get Oregon water again.

They will eventually divert the Klamath River into the Shasta Dam reservoir.

California desperately needs water and that is why it wants to tear out the dams and the Oregonians will have to pay for it.

That water is derived from Upper Klamath Lake and California should have to pay for it just like oil. Water is a vital asset and should be paid for.

What happened to the cogeneration plant? The residents of Klamath Falls paid for it and now it has been sold. Where did the money go as a result of that sale?

It all smells bad. Jack Abramoff corrupted the Department of Interior and the tribes. This water issue smells like a rerun.

They have appeased the tribes of a salmon run and land and, even if they get the salmon in the Klamath Lake, the fish will die because it is toxic.

The lake needs to be dredged and then we can make the area another Lake Tahoe and all the attractions with it.

Why don't we have an open forum on this matter? Where is the credibility and democracy? Let's try to get it right for prosperity.

Rod Kost  
Klamath Falls

**Comment Author** Kost, Rod  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1019_067-1	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.	No
GP_LT_1019_067-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_067-3	Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Building a new, larger dam would not accomplish most of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives (see Section 1.4.2 on P. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). This alternative would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, advance salmonid restoration, restore and sustain natural production of fish species, provide for full participation in harvest opportunities, improve water quality conditions, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No
GP_LT_1019_067-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_067-5	As stated in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.8-2: "The Klamath Basin Adjudication, which is ongoing, is the first adjudication in the State to include Federal water right claims, including claims for and by the Klamath Tribes, for National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), for Reclamation's Klamath Project, for a National Park, for public water reserves, for the wild and scenic portion of the Klamath River in Oregon, for three other wild and scenic river segments in the Upper Klamath Basin, and for a National Forest." This adjudication process will address tribal water rights within the Upper Klamath Basin. The Oregon Water Resources Department is tasked with distributing water to water right holders according to the records of the Department which includes the rights established either in an adjudication process or through the permit process.  The proposed dam removal is not expected to directly impact any part of the adjudication. Information about the status of the adjudications process and individual claims and/or contests is available at: <a href="http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/ADJ/index.shtml">http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/ADJ/index.shtml</a>	No

**Comment Author** Kost, Rod  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1019_067-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. ROD KOST: My name is Rod Kost.

THE FACILITATOR: Could you please spell your  
last name.

MR. ROD KOST: K-o-s-t.

Senator Wyden and Senator Merkley would like  
any consensus on this deal. I would like to have  
hands who are --

THE FACILITATOR: Sir, if you could speak  
into the microphone because the court reporter can't  
hear you.

MR. ROD KOST: Anyway, we want a strong vote,  
who wants to take the dams out? Who don't want to  
take the dams out?

It is the consensus that Senator Merkley and  
Wyden wants, and this thing is going to cost a  
billion and a half dollars and we don't have it.

Comment 1 - Costs

What I see here is a bunch of California  
people trying to tell us in Oregon what to do with  
our water.

Comment 2 - General Comment

Now, we can handle our own water. You don't  
have to. You're a fatal state and you don't deserve

to tell us what to do.

So we will do our own, we will do our own

water. You can go back down to your fatal state and

we will take care of our water ourself.

We might build a bigger dam one of these

days, or we will sell you the water and power. Thank

you.

**Comment Author** Kost, Rod  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_138-1	Master Response COST-1.	No
GP_MC_1018_138-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1120\_820

-----  
From: [KC4educalnp@gmail.com](mailto:KC4educalnp@gmail.com) [SMTP: [KC4EDUCALNP@GMAIL.COM](mailto:KC4EDUCALNP@GMAIL.COM)]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:25:46 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kristal  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Klamath River needs to be restored. It may take decades or centuries for the river to be what it once was, but stakeholders are working together to make this a reality.

The scale of the four dams is huge. If they are removed, then this will be the biggest removal in the United States, maybe the world. Klamath River is a watershed that supports the lives of animals, humans and the ecosystems around it. The dams have shown their true colors. For example, they have affected the ecosystems, the flow of the chinook salmon, and the accumulation of algae blooms. Klamath River can be a majestic watershed.

The team for the Klamath Restoration is a leader in removing dams around the world. We need more leaders for the environment and future generations. I am excited to see a dam removal of this scale in my lifetime.

**Comment Author** Kristal  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1120_820-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

From: Jacqui Krizo  
7890 Rd 120  
Tulelake, CA 96134

GP\_LT\_1230\_1208

To: Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825,

And to: Gordon Leppig  
California Department of Fish & Game  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

December 30, 2011

Secretary Salazar,

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA

**Not enough time to review** Please give us more time to review this EIS/EIR document! We recently finished our harvest in the Klamath Project and planned to review your reports. There is no way we farmers can adequately review over 1000 pages in such a short time and make educated comments. Please give us at least the winter months to study your documents.

**Where our water comes from misleading** Where we farm on the California side of the Klamath Project, our land was formerly the navigable Tule Lake, 30' deep. It was in a closed basin; the water had NO way to leave except evaporation. A tunnel was blasted through Sheepy Ridge to pump water, at our expense, OUT of the basin and Into the refuge and Klamath River. That provided a way for water into the refuge, for more water into the river than historic levels and for power generation, and for us to grow food. Your claim that we are diverting water onto our farms from the river is misleading on which you are basing your "agreement."

Comment 3 - Economics

**How does downsizing agriculture create more ag jobs?** When Holly Cannon, director of KWAPA, spoke with Tulelake, CA residents on September 28<sup>th</sup> about the KBRA power rate plan, he said we are giving up 20-25% of our water for affordable power. He also said he can't guarantee that the power rate will be lower than tariff rate. Your report does not adequately tell how downsizing Klamath agriculture will affect our agricultural community and economy. Department of the Interior claims that the KBRA will increase ag jobs, however it will downsize our water supply, even in high water years. Please tell us how you conclude downsizing ag, which will put many people and related stores out of business, will increase ag jobs?

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

**How do you justify taking our deeded water rights?** The majority of our farm communities, 80% of the California side, oppose this "agreement" and we were not allowed in the secret planning meetings, and we were allowed no vote. Since the 30 feet of water was diverted off of our land, we were given water rights, appurtenant to our land, written into our deed signed by the President of the United States of America. We do not want to give away our water rights. How do you justify this?

**5 In your report you do not sufficiently quantify alternative power.** We have geothermal wells in the Medicine Lake highlands, already drilled several years ago, and the tribes and

Comment 5 - Hydropower

← Comment 5 cont.

environmental groups shut them down because the lights and noise are “not natural.” Wind power is being shut down because some birds got killed. Where is the replacement power going to come from? Being a Project irrigator, I have documents telling how these same tribes on the KBRA stakeholder list and environmental groups testified against the affordable power rates we had. When the court ruled against us, these same groups then told us if we agree to dam removal, aka KBRA, they would support us receiving an affordable power rate. Since that legal battle, our irrigation district power rates have gone from thousands to millions of dollars since we pump our water several times to return it to the refuge and Klamath River. With no assurance that these rates will actually be very low, or even less than tariff, how will taking out hydro dams, which have the capacity of serving 150,000 households, lower our power rates? Power rates have already risen on many power bills to destroy these massive producers of hydropower.

Comment 6 -  
Hydrology

**The EIS EIR does not address how you will remove the residents, structures, and fix the damage from floods since the dams provide some flood control.** With the extra feet of sediment raising the water levels, how will you control the water at peak flows?? And who will pay for the extra devastation?

Comment 7 - Fish

**Please address hatchery and wild fish being destroyed by the KBRA while you approve genetically modified fish.** You claim to not want to count hatchery fish, millions annually produced in the Klamath River hatchery, because they were not hatched in the river, because you say some of those fish in the river could be wild, thus superior. So you will destroy our hatcheries with the KBRA. You have spent millions, if not billions, of dollars trying to prove hatchery fish are inferior so you won't count them in documenting salmon runs. I believe your counts are only being used to justify destroying our infrastructure and removing our communities because the Obama administration just bailed out Aqua Bounty, a company producing genetically modified salmon. So when you destroy our river with 20 million cubic yards of toxic sediment, it will destroy our communities who live there, our wildlife, and our salmon, which will leave Obama's genetically modified fish to replace them all. The expensive mandates you put on relicensing dams and fish passage makes no sense, and especially when you plan to propagate genetically modified fish after killing the hatchery and wild ones. Please address this in your report.

**Please address the following sediment questions:** The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission estimated 20 million cubic yards of sediment has accumulated behind the four Klamath River hydropower dams. The Camp, Dresser & McKee report, previously commissioned by the Department of Interior, suggests that the 20 million cubic yard estimate may be a huge underestimation of the actual amount of sediment. We could find no mention in either report of the additional amount of sediment upstream of the Keno Dam. The Draft EIS does not appear to mitigate that 20 million cubic yards of sediment. Your documents did not address how releasing 20 million cubic yards of toxic sediment will allow any living creature to survive in the Klamath River. If your plan is indeed to enhance the fisheries, why would you destroy the fish in the dam reservoirs and destroy all of the river and life connected to it. Try to visualize 20 dump trucks full of gunk dumped in the river. Then visualize 200 trucks all lined up in the river. 2000. 20,000. 200,000. 2,000,000, bumper to bumper. You closed millions of miles of back roads supposedly because the dust possibly hurt some fish, some KBRA proponents sued and shut down suction dredge mining which moved sediment, and now you want to dump millions of trucks of gunk in the river? Please address how you intend the fish to survive. Please tell us how you intend to remove this toxic sediment from the river? Please tell us how long this will take, then how you will get the fish to return. How many generations of people will come and go until

Comment 8 - Sediment  
Transport/Toxicity

Comment 8 cont.

there will be Klamath River fishing and recreational pleasures on a pristine river. How much will that cost? Who will pay for it? And how will you compensate the communities who will have lived by the river?

Comment 9 - NEPA/CEQA

**Please use unbiased science in your final report.** In 2001, the Department of the Interior shut off our water claiming the best available science mandated more water for fish, even though historically Link River, at the beginning of Klamath River, often went dry according to many photos, before the Klamath Project was built. No water no fish. Then you engaged the National Academy of Science, and they stated the irrigation shutoff was “not justified” and lake level and river flow management was wrong. Since then you engaged scientists to come up with models claiming the river needs more water for fish, even though historic fish kills were on high water years. Some proponents of the KBRA, Cal Trout, American Rivers, and Prosper, hired scientists to study the river. Their leaders are voting members in the secret KBRA negotiations. Previously the Department of Justice contracted Dr Tom Hardy who used tribal science to create the Hardy Report to force farmers to relinquish more water to the tribes. You have not, and are not, using unbiased science.

Comment 10 - KBRA

**How do you justify Klamath Tribe gift and new rights at the expense of our deeded water and land rights?** Some of our friends and relatives are Klamath tribal members. They sold this land at least twice for millions of dollars. They voted to sell it. The majority of our community does not believe you should be buying and giving land away at taxpayer’s expense, as mandated in the KBRA and giving them rights to fish on the Klamath River which was historically Shasta Tribe territory. This is when you are demanding that we resource users relinquish 25% of our water, leaving the land fallow, which takes/transfers our water rights without our consent.

Comment 11 - KBRA

**Tell us how you justify controlling our ground water and stored water against our wishes?** In a relatively unadvertised public meeting, our irrigation district told us about your groundwater management plan to control our ground water use. I do not agree to that, but it is a mandate in the KBRA which had absolutely no oversight or input by us irrigators and citizens. The KBRA also mandates an on-Project plan doling out what water is left after your groups, not elected by us citizens, give us what water they choose, as detailed in your draft Drought Plan. Please tell us in your report how you justify controlling our ground water, and denying our access to our stored water of which we have deeds saying this is appurtenant to our land.

**Explain how you can take our rights and give them to Fish and Wildlife Service.** USFWS Tulelake refuge manager has publicly stated that refuge farming has not harmed any fish or wildlife, and there are mounds of studies substantiating that. They have the strictest pesticide rules, and many crops are organic. Presently when irrigators receive water, the runoff goes into the refuges, and then is pumped out of the basin into Lower Klamath Refuge, then into the river. We do not support giving FWS some of our water rights. Presently if we get water, FWS gets water. The KBRA also gives water rights to the Klamath River.

My father won a WWII homestead in Tulelake, and my husband and I continue to grow organic crops on both of our parents’ homesteads. In 2001 when the government denied them irrigation water, we saw the old veterans betrayed by their government, with deeds in their hands, cry and ask why. Many of them and their sons and daughters went bankrupt and lost their farms. Hundreds of farmers were in food lines. Their faithful farm workers who had lived here for

Comment 12 - Water Rights/Water Supply

decades left, in a mass exodus, with nowhere to go. A few people committed suicide. There were many heart attacks. Doctors treated hundreds of farm and ranch family members for depression. There were prayer vigils for months. You have used that year as bait to promise farmers and ranchers that if they sign on the dotted line, they will have water, affordable power, protection from Endangered Species Act mandates, litigation will end, and we will all be friends and work together for sustainable farms, fisheries, and tribes, and never have another 2001. You know those promises are lies.

Comment 13 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I PRAY that you, Secretary Salazar, will fully understand the consequences of your actions to your food growers: moms, dads, grandparents, children. You know about the 20 million cubic yards of sediment. You know that the agreement states that the signers support the ESA and biological opinions and clean water mandates. In the KBRA there are guidelines for litigation rather than limits on it. There is no promise or quantification of a power rate. There will be no increase in ag jobs when we are downsized 25% or more. And any hint of water assurances is dependent on your climate change studies, fish counts, and latest produced “best” science filled with water quantity and quality mandates using tribal or nongovernmental agency scientists. People will die. People will again be forced from their homes they’ve had for generations. Indians living today will never see a pristine natural river with fish runs you’ve promised. May you be held accountable, whether you support the truth, or you support the lies which the KBRA is based upon. We thousands of citizens see. Our fate is partially in your hands. Your fate is in God’s hands. Please do the right thing. And please answer our questions.

Also, I support Alternative 1 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal –No Action/No Project Alternative; leave the 4 dams in place.

We need the dams’ clean renewable power. We do not believe hatchery fish are inferior so we support leaving the hatchery in place which produces millions of salmon.

Thank you for listening to my opinion and answering my questions.

Jacqui Krizo  
Tulelake, CA 96134

**Comment Author** Krizo, Jacqui  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1208-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-3	<p>The hydrology analysis modeled the results with the implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) including water supply reliability. The hydrology data are key inputs in the economics analysis. The hydrology model estimated the drought frequency. The assumptions used in the hydrology analysis are discussed in detail in “Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary’s Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration,” Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO. This report can be found on <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a></p> <p>Based on the hydrology assumptions presented in “Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary’s Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration.” Agricultural production for the No Action and Action alternatives is equal in all years except for 5 modeled drought years. In these modeled drought years the agricultural model and regional impact models estimate a positive effect in regional employment, labor income, and sales compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The agricultural analysis and the regional analysis are further discussed in Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report, and Benefit Cost and Regional Economic Development Technical Report these reports can be found on <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p> <p>The No Action case assumes the continuation of existing conditions therefore the regional economic analysis and agricultural analysis used the most current power rates obtained from the Klamath Water and Power Agency (KWAPA) for both the No Action and Action alternatives. Analysis of the KBRA in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) utilizes this conservative approach and is programmatic, however there are programs (Interim Power Program, Federal Power, and Renewable Power Program) “meant to ensure power cost security for all eligible power users as provided in (KBRA) Section 17.3”.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-5 Klamath Adjudication.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-4	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.	No

**Comment Author** Krizo, Jacqui  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>Because the Four Facilities do not provide other water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential for indirect effects from removal, such as sedimentation of diversion pumps downstream from Iron Gate Dam or changes in surface water flows (p. 3.8-14 through 3.8-17). These impacts were found to be less than significant.</p> <p>The KBRA would improve the reliability of water deliveries through several programs (see p. 3.8-18 through 3.8-24).</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1208-5	<p>Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.</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_LT_1230_1208-6	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-7	<p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-8	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish. The Proposed Action does not consider the removal of Keno Dam or the completion of other construction actions that could mobilize any sediment that has accumulated behind Keno Dam. Therefore the EIS/EIR does not present estimates of sediment accumulation behind Keno Dam.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-9	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-10	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-11	<p>Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA is Analyzed as a Connected Action.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1208-12	Master Response WSWR-11 Effects on Refuge Water Supply.	No

**Comment Author** Krizo, Jacqui  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1208-13	Master Response AQU-1A Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.  Master Response TTA-3 Federal Trust Responsibilities and Fisheries.  Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_557

-----  
From: [bruce.h.krohn@jpl.nasa.gov](mailto:bruce.h.krohn@jpl.nasa.gov) [SMTP: BRUCE.H.KROHN@JPL.NASA.GOV]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:12:48 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Salmon/Steel head  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Bruce Krohn  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Salmon/Steel head

Body: I really want my son to experience the joy of fishing for steel head and salmon on this river. It was an amazing experience for me and if removing the dam can make it better, let it happen.

**Comment Author** Krohn, Bruce  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_557-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1117\_743

-----  
From: [wgfrogs@yahoo.com](mailto:wgfrogs@yahoo.com)[SMTP: WGFROGS@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 1:36:34 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: KlamathFallsDamRemoval Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Wendy Lange  
Organization:

Subject: KlamathFallsDamRemoval

Body: I am in favor of removing the dam and bringing back the natural cycle of life in a dying river. Western civilization seems to think progress means controlling nature. Hopefully western civilization is starting to see that progress means respecting nature.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author** Lange, Wendy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1117_743-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1214\_1037

-----  
From: [maryelangley@ymail.com](mailto:maryelangley@ymail.com) [SMTP: MARYELANGLEY@YMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2011 7:59:25 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mary E. Langley  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

Body: I support removal of the dams on the Klamath River in order to assist salmon migration. Our years of "development" have unknowingly brought immeasurable damage to our environment. We must do what we are able to repair the harms we have caused and leave our children a hopeful heritage.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Langley, Mary  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1214_1037-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1217\_1089

-----  
From: Joe Lapke[SMTP:JLAPKE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, December 17, 2011 9:48:49 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dam removal from a simple college student

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please help remove the dams on Klamath river. Keep Oregon green, biodiversity should be our number one priority.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Sincerely,  
Joe Lapke

**Comment Author** Lapke, Joe  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1217_1089-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_785

-----  
From: John Larimer[SMTP:JTLARIMER@YAHOO.COM]

Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 5:23:38 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Cc: John Larimer

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Dear Mrs. Vasquez:

Removing dams is economic terrorism. Dams provide flood, silt, and debris control; water storage; the cleanest and cheapest electric power possible; the ability to control water levels below the dam for the benefit of river habitat; fish hatcheries; access from one side of a Canyon to another; lake habitat and animal and plant life; and recreation.

Removing them would not only result of a loss of these benefits but would involve an enormous outlay of public money and cause unknowable damage to the environment, and would very likely decimate fish population from the silt and pollution that washes downstream.

In short, only a fool professing himself to be wise to entertain this insanity.

The destruction to America and her economy and the freedom of her people is unacceptable and is rejected by every thinking American who loves his country.

John T. Larimer, Jr.  
3726 Frakes Way  
Yuba City, CA 95993  
530 933-1122  
Fax: 530 674-3703

**Comment Author** Larimer, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

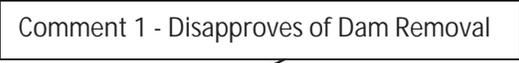
Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_785-1	<p>The Secretary of the Interior acknowledges that there are many people who support dam removal and there are many who maintain that the dams should stay in place.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.</p> <p>Master Response REC-7 Keno Reach Access.</p> <p>Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p>	Yes

-----  
From: John Larimer[SMTP:JTLARIMER@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, December 04, 2011 11:35:29 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Email to DOI

December 4, 2011

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Dam removal is economic terrorism

I am against dam removal for the following reasons:

Dams provide the following benefits:

- Dams provide flood, silt, and debris control;
- Dams provide water storage;
- Dams provide the cleanest and cheapest electric power possible;
- Dams provide the ability to control water levels below the dam for the benefit of river habitat;
- Dams provide fish hatcheries;
- Dams provide access from one side of a Canyon to another;
- Dams provide lake habitat and animal and plant life;
- Dams provide recreation.

Removing them:

- Would result in the loss of all of the benefits listed above;
- Would require a large and unnecessary expenditure of public money;
- Would cause unknowable damage to the environment as a result of dam removal activities and the rapid release of water;

Comment 1 cont.

- Would decimate fish population from the silt and pollution that washes downstream.

Only a fool professing himself to be wise would entertain this insanity.

The destruction to America and her economy and the freedom of her people is unacceptable and is rejected by every thinking American who loves his country.

Contact Info:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez

Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825,

or by fax to 916-978-5055 or email: [KlamathSD@usbr.gov](mailto:KlamathSD@usbr.gov)

John T. Larimer, Jr.

3726 Frakes Way

Yuba City, CA 95993

530 933-1122

Fax: 530 674-3703

**Comment Author** Larimer, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 04, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1204_963-1	<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-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.</p> <p>Master Response REC-7 Keno Reach Access.</p> <p>Master Response TERR-3 Invasive Species Control.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p>	Yes

GP\_EM\_1120\_815

-----  
 From: Dick Laursen[SMTP:LAURSENRV@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 4:37:35 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Klamath River dams  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Dear Ms. Vasquez: I have a degree in Fisheries Management from Humboldt State University (1957). I inform you of this only to let you know that I have more knowledge of the ecological facts that are involved within and without the Klamath Basin than does the average environmental letter writer. This project has been studied backward and forward for over a decade and I have no new data to offer. However, the evidence accumulated in this decade supporting the removal of the four dams and the providing of additional water to flow in the Trinity River system is so over whelming, there should be no hesitation in making a decision supporting such action.

While it is proper to be concerned for the jobs and lives of the people living within the Klamath Basin, there are just as many people living outside the Klamath Basin whose jobs and lives must be considered. Is not the life of a commercial salmon fisherman, an RV park or motel owner, a store owner, etc. just as important as an alfalfa grower? I could go on, Ms Vasquez, but you don't need any additional data from me, you already have a decade of supporting evidence from expert biologists.

I respectfully urge you to issue the orders necessary to get on with the removal of the dams and to let more water from Trinity Lake flow down the Trinity River.

Richard Laursen  
 3939 Walnut Ave. #269  
 Carmichael, CA 95608

**Comment Author** Laursen, Dick  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_815-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1230\_1193

-----  
From: [j.al@stargp.com](mailto:j.al@stargp.com)[SMTP: JAL@STARGP.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 9:08:22 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Iron Gate Reservoir/Dam Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Lefeber  
Organization:

Subject: Iron Gate Reservoir/Dam

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Body: I am against this. It is my contention that this entire project is not needed and is a wasted effort of time and money.

Iron Gate has been a great place for recreation.

I do not believe the propaganda about the salmon being endangered.

Regards,  
Jim Lefeber  
Grants Pass, OR

**Comment Author** Lefeber, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1230_1193-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response AQU-11B NMFS BO, ESA, and KBRA Water Management.	No

**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_059

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** STEWART & MAUREEN LEITZKE

**Organization:** Public

**Title:**

**Address:** 4379 Ferris Ave., K. Falls, OR 97600

**Email:** Comment 1 - Economics

**Comments:** Jobs - for how many years?

Comment 2 - Hydropower

→ Clean Energy? Dams gone -?

Comment 3 - Alternatives

WHAT CLEAN ENERGY?

3) Why can't they use the millions of dollars to put fish ladders in for salmon - other fish?

Comment 4 - Fish

4) What about the fish hatchery existing?

Comment 5 - Economics

5) What about the impact to our farmers for irrigation?

6) If no decision has been made - why are we having money taken being paid <sup>now on</sup> our power bill?

Comment 6 - Hydropower

7) 218 jobs in San Francisco - for what?

Comment 7 - Economics

8) Why can't the Upper Klamath Lake be dredged after 5 years when they put the dams back in? We going to have to pay for that too?

(Fertilizer) (Big money) (like when they ARE)

Comment 9 - Costs

Comment 8 - Alternatives

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author**           Leiteke, Stewart & Maureen  
**Agency/Assoc.**           General Public  
**Submittal Date**           October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_059-1	The Proposed Action would create both temporary and long-term jobs. Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) discusses the time period for jobs expected relative to each economic effect of the Proposed Action. Construction efforts for dam removal would result in temporary jobs that would last only during the 18-month construction period. Similarly, jobs related to mitigation activities, which are mostly construction, would also be temporary and stop after mitigation is complete. Jobs created in commercial fishing, ocean sport fishing, and in-river sport fishing would continue into the long term after the dams are removed. The length of time for jobs created by the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) would vary by activity and occur throughout the 15 year time period of the program. Appendix P of the Draft EIS/EIR summarizes the expected implementation time of each KBRA activity.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-2	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-3	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-4	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-5	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates potential economic impacts to the agricultural sector under the Proposed Action.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-6	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-7	The 218 jobs pertain to the estimated increase in part- and full-time employment in the San Francisco ocean fishery management area associated with the increase in commercial fishery salmon landings and revenues that would occur under Alternatives 2 and 3. This estimate includes employment in the fishing industry, employment generated by purchases from other businesses by the fishing industry, and employment associated with increases in household spending. The employment estimate reflects the migratory range of Klamath Chinook salmon in the ocean, the important role of Klamath Chinook salmon in determining how much access to other salmon stocks is allowed by fishery managers in the ocean fishery, and the size of the commercial fishery in San Francisco relative to other coastal areas.	No
GP_MF_1019_059-8	Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and	No

**Comment Author**      Leiteke, Stewart & Maureen  
**Agency/Assoc.**      General Public  
**Submittal Date**      October 19, 2011

---

Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.

GP\_MF\_1019\_059-9      Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.      No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. STEWART LEITZKE: I am Stewart Leitzke, L-e-i-t-z-k-e.

I'm definitely against removing the dams.

Comment 1a- Disapproves of Dam Removal

They want to take out those, like he said. They

Comment 2 - Hydropower

are not clean energy. But compared to a biomass plant,

that is ridiculous.

I have seen -- lived here all my life -- I have

seen companies come in, they are offered five years,

property tax free, five years later they are gone. That's

what that biomass plant will do. Besides raping the

forest, there is nothing there, after five years there

won't be any trees.

Then we will have to pay to put the dams back in

Comment 1b- Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

again. That is ridiculous.

So, anyway, that's all I have to say. Thank you.

**Comment Author**      Leiteke, Stewart  
**Agency/Assoc.**      General Public  
**Submittal Date**      October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_118-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_118-2	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1127\_902

-----  
From: [flowerwalker@sbcglobal.net](mailto:flowerwalker@sbcglobal.net) [SMTP: FLOWERWALKER@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 26, 2011 9:55:45 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gail Lester  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River

Body: Please protect the river. Remove the dam.  
Thank you.

**Comment Author** Lester, Gail  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 27, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1127_902-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

November 20, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
FAX: 916-978-5055

The dispute between the ranchers and farmers of Siskiyou County and various state and federal government agencies is tragic and unnecessary. It is clear that the federal government wants these ranchers and farmers off their lands and wants to return the area to its original habitat that may have existed centuries ago. The government has increased their water rates 8-10 fold in one year, resulting in some families now being charged annual water fees in excess of \$100,000. Annual family incomes rarely exceed \$35,000. Additionally, and most importantly, the government wants to destroy the several dams that provide clean, inexpensive hydroelectric power to the area.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

The dams also provide irreplaceable irrigation and flood control. The removal of the dams will cause uncontrollable flooding in the winter and life threatening aridity in the summer.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

Comment 3 - Land Use

The land will no longer be suitable for ranching, farming or other vital sustenance activities.

There appears to be no justification for the government's intrusion in the lives of these fine people, many of whose families have a multi generational history on their land. The entire story rings of conspiracy...sudden, outrageous piratical water rate increases, the arbitrary removal of dams that are required for life support along with clandestine meetings between government officials and dam removal enthusiasts. All of this is being initiated by an over-reaching government with trumped up, insincere and indefensible arguments that border on lunacy. This initiative will destroy families, property values, salmon and wholesome life styles. This entire episode does not make sense; in fact, it doesn't even make good nonsense.

This is clearly a case of aggressive environmental activism gone awry. It will destroy good people, their families and their livelihood UNNECESSARILY. In the name of common decency and good sense, please leave these people and the dams alone.

Thank you so much for your interest and consideration.

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Edward V. Lewandowski  
[evltal@comcast.net](mailto:evltal@comcast.net)

cc: FAX and email (see page 2)

**California Department of Fish and Game, ATT: Gorden Leppig 707-441-2021**  
**Governor Jerry Brown 916-445-2841**  
**Senator Diane Feinstein 202-228-3954**  
**Senator Barbara Boxer 202-224-0454**  
**Governor John Kitzhaver 503-378-6827**  
**Senator Ron Wyden 202-228-2717**  
**Senator Jeff Merkley 202-228-3997**  
**Representative Tom McClintock 202-225-5444**

**Comment Author** Lewandowski, Edward  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1120_806-1	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No
GP_LT_1120_806-2	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.</p>	No
GP_LT_1120_806-3	<p>As described in Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Section 3.14-22 thru 23 and 25-27, removal of the Four Facilities would not directly convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. Certain programs in the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA), including the Water Diversion Limitations, would limit diversions to specific irrigators receiving water on Reclamation's Klamath Project and could decrease the total acreage under cultivation or indirectly convert farmland to non-agricultural use. Currently, The Water Diversion Limitations (KBRA 15.1 and 15.2) outlines water diversion limitations to specific diversions that are intended to increase water availability for fisheries purposes, especially in drier years. Agricultural water diversion limitations would be based on annual water level forecasts for Upper Klamath Lake, which could result in less available water for irrigators during drought years and result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. Also included are allocation and delivery guidelines for water provided to the Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and Lower Klamath NWR for both wildlife and agricultural interests, which include the Tule Lake Irrigation District and the Klamath Drain District.</p> <p>While the diversion could reduce the availability of irrigation water by up to 100,000 acre-feet less than irrigators received in the past, these fixed volumes would provide a base level for agricultural diversions and establish an irrigation framework that would provide security and increased certainty for farmers, allowing them to make decisions about the year's crops and activities based on the water forecast. This security would mitigate the effects of the lower delivery amount that may be expected in dry years.</p> <p>The activities in the Water Diversion Limitations have the potential to reduce the amount of agriculture occurring on Reclamation's Klamath Project. Implementation of the On-Project Water Use Program will maximize the use of available water supplies, improve water supplies for the National Wildlife Refuges, and increase reliability for agricultural users. However, the conversion</p>	No

**Comment Author** Lewandowski, Edward  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1120_806-4	<p>of farmland to non-agricultural uses that could occur as a result of agricultural diversion limitations would be a significant impact as analyzed in the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_502

-----  
From: [brewcats@sonic.net](mailto:brewcats@sonic.net) [SMTP: BREWCATS@SONIC.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 9:55:58 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Louise Lieb  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



~~Subject: Dams on Klamath River~~

Body: I support the removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. The wetlands and marshes of the upper Klamath basin must be restored so that the salmon can survive.

I also support an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge during the dry season.

The Secretary of the Interior must ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed.

Duplicate of GP\_WI\_1110\_480



**Comment Author**        Lieb, Louise  
**Agency/Assoc.**        General Public  
**Submittal Date**        November 11, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_WI\_1110\_480. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR) alongside GP\_WI\_1110\_480. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_WI\_1110\_480 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_502-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. DANIELLE LINDLER: Hi, my name is Danielle

Lindler, D-a-n-i-e-l-l-e, last name, L-i-n-d-l-e-r.

And I am a registered professional forester and

(inaudible). I'm executive director of Care and I'm also

a small business owner in Siskiyou County. We do

(inaudible) plans and environmental planning.

Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity

And in reviewing the document, I found a few

inconsistencies I want to point out.

I have heard it stated that there is going to be

-- that there's twenty million cubic yards of sediment

dropped behind the dams, the four dams, but in section

3.11.3, it only states 13.5 million cubic yards are

deposited behind the dams, so I wasn't sure where there

was the difference.

Comment 2 - Greenhouse Gases/Climate  
Change

Um, it's also stated in the document that

there's concern of vegetation management in response to

greenhouse gases, that there will be more fire, et cetera,

and I'd offer that one way you can mitigate the effect of

wildfire is to thin the nine million acres of national

forest land that are within Siskiyou county and that drain

into the Klamath.

A federal river study of increased water yield  
stated that, um, there was a four percent increase in  
water yield by thinning.

The U.S. Forest Service Regional hydrologist,  
Barry Hill, stated that he estimated it at a three percent  
increase in water yield, and with some rough calculation,  
if the forest service thinned their nine million acres, it  
would be a million-acre feet of water available, so I urge  
you to explore that option. Um, a million-acre feet of  
water is about the equivalent of 1500 square miles flooded  
about one foot deep.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

So, um, I also have questions about the dams,  
the let-'er-rip strategy of all that sediment being  
released into the river. I think it's overly optimistic  
to state that the 95, 98 percent of the, say at the low  
number, the thirteen-and-a-half million cubic yards, or  
tons, would be flushed through the system in a year. I  
think that's optimistic, even in a wet year; I don't see  
how that's possible.

Comment 4 - Water Quality

Um, I also question how -- in forestry, I have  
been told that when we get a waste discharge permit, that  
if I just dispose of a cup of dirt into the Klamath or one  
of its tributaries, that I'm in violation of the Clean  
Water Act. I would like to know how 13.5 million cubic

yards is not a violation of the Clean Water Act.

Comment 5 - Transportation

I also would like to know, um, how many miles of road are being proposed. Um, in timber harvesting, if I propose a thousand feet of road or more, it's considered significant, and if it's done while the plan is already made, it would require public review, um, resubmission of public review. I don't see any mention of the number of feet or miles of road and, yet, there's a note, less than significant impact for --

**Comment Author** Lindler, Danielle  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_211-1	<p>Master Response AQU-1A Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.</p> <p>The 20 million cubic yard estimate is from previous studies conducted by Gathard Engineering Consulting (2006) and Stillwater Sciences (2008) with more limited data. The 13.15 million cubic yard estimate is from one of the Secretarial Determination studies conducted by Reclamation (2010) and is considered more accurate.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_211-2	<p>As described in Section 3.10.3, the predicted changes in climate change contemplate conditions over the next century (end of 21st Century). The analysis was intended to show a conservative (worst-case) description of climate change-related impacts that could occur in the future. While thinning the forests or other techniques could possibly reduce the impacts of climate change, implementing such actions over nine million acres is infeasible for several reasons including: such actions are likely to cause adverse environmental effects, require additional regulatory approvals, be cost prohibitive, and fail to meet the current National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) purpose and need or most of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) objectives. As a result, the Lead Agencies did not analyze the effects of thinning nine million acres of national forest land.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_211-3	<p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_211-4	<p>The CA North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board issues permits with conditions and requirements that support and prevent harm of beneficial uses. The forestry related permit programs are designed such that forestry related operations are conducted in a manner that prevents or minimizes the discharge of sediment. The discharge of sediment from the dams will have to undergo a permitting process and evaluation just as any other discharge does. Any permit issued will require conditions to ensure the protection of beneficial uses. In the case of restoration projects, where a long-term threat to beneficial use would be eliminated, the Regional Water Board has some discretion. For example, the Regional Water Board can apply conditions such as a compliance schedule that balances the potential impact of the immediate restoration action against the long-term benefits to water quality. If the final preferred alternative of the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS / EIR is that the dams should be removed because they represent a long-term impact to water quality and beneficial uses</p>	No

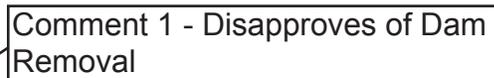
**Comment Author** Lindler, Danielle  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_211-5	<p>(e.g., fish populations) then the Regional Water Board will need to balance the potential immediate impacts of dam removal (e.g., sediment discharge) against the potential long-term water quality benefits.</p> <p>Specific information about the haul routes needed for construction and deconstruction activities as well as potential right-of-way requirements would be provided in the Definite Plan for Facilities Removal. There would be subsequent environmental analysis on this plan to analyze traffic and transportation impacts from dam removal and related construction activities. The Detailed Plan for Dam Removal assumes that existing roads on project lands would be improved as necessary for use during construction.</p> <p>As part of the development of the construction plan, an in depth analysis of bridge and road capacity and state of repair would be conducted by the dam removal entity (DRE), with remedial actions taken prior to the commencement of facility deconstruction. Following completion of dam deconstruction additional analysis of road condition would be completed and where needed, as a result of wear generated by deconstruction repairs and or replacement actions would be completed.</p> <p>In total, there would be approximately 11.6 miles of new temporary unimproved (i.e. graded, no gravel) roadways established to facilitate revegetation efforts (Appendix D of the Detailed Plan for Dam Removal describes these roads). There would be 7 miles at Copco 1, 2.6 miles at Iron Gate, 2 miles at J.C. Boyle, and zero miles at Copco 2.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_740

-----  
From: Paul A. Lindstedt[SMTP:PLINDSTEDT@SISQTEL.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 12:06:18 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



It makes absolutely no sense to take out hydro-electric producing dams in order to satisfy the environmental loons. Most of the information on the Klamath and Scott Rivers as it relates to Salmon is distorted, so cut the crap and stop the nonsense and leave the dams in place.

Paul A. Lindstedt  
Fort Jones, CA

**Comment Author** Lindstedt, Paul  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_740-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_119

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

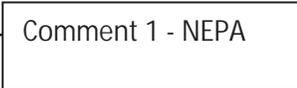
---o0o---

## STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. DENNIS LINTHICUM: My name is Dennis Linthicum, L-i-n-t-h-i-c-u-m.

I would like to thank you for allowing time to speak tonight. And as you know, in the long run the world is governed by ideas. Therefor when ideas are spread to and adopted by a significant number of people, cultural change happens. Unfortunately this can be either good or bad.



Comment 1 - NEPA

For the 40 years since the creation of the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, there has been a mistaken effort to extol the chaotic world of the natural realm as being more valid and appropriate than the systematic and intelligent manipulation of natural resources for man's distinct benefit.

In your EIR and EIS document the five reams of paper basic report, many indices, many tables and many facts. And they are presented nicely, but what is missing is the a priori ideas that are guiding this document's creation. This is a veiled attempt at a false paradigm. You can see it at the very beginning of this document. There is a blue call-out text box on page 1-4

that starts with this sentence. When the settlers of European decent first arrived in the Basin, and it finishes with this phrase: Land use patterns in the Klamath Basin will continue to reflect the value of natural resources in providing economic gain for local communities and the nation. Returning to the conditions seen in the 1800s is unrealistic. However, there are opportunities, dot, dot, dot and it continues on. Now, where did that sentence come from, returning to the 1800s? Did that blossom from the scientific analysis? What generated that idea in the hydrology of the Basin? This is a sentence from left field, or more appropriately it is a glimpse of a faulty world view, a world view that imagines the chaos of the natural realm is more productive and beneficial than the controlled management of natural resources.

Remember, I mentioned the world is governed by ideas, and you cannot see ideas floating in the air like pollen. These ideas are only influential in so far as they are adopted and put forward by people.

Dennis, your job as coordinator and hearing officer is to make sure that the large volume of people that are in this room who are against the dam removal get their voices heard. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Linthicum, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_119-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1117\_758

-----  
From: [mlinville@yahoo.com](mailto:mlinville@yahoo.com)[SMTP:MLINVILLE@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 7:25:29 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath river dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike Linville  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath river dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: The excessive building of dams has severely harmed California's natural heritage by destroying aquatic life and their habitat. The Klamath River has been especially adversely affected, and we must take ameliorative action now. Accordingly, all dams must be removed from the Klamath River and its tributaries as soon as practicable. In addition, all naturally-occurring wetlands in the upper Klamath must be restored (including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake).

Comment 2 - KBRA



In addition, all restoration activities must be implemented so that they also improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers. Salmon populations have been seriously depleted, which has wrought devastating damage on local fisheries.

Also, minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge must be enforced for the dry season.

Comment 3 - Fish



Finally, the Secretary of Interior should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season assist salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River.

Only through the implantation of these minimum requirements can the Klamath hope to recover its natural grandeur and economic importance. Thank you.

Comment 4 - Out of Scope



**Comment Author** Linvill, Mike  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1117_758-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1117_758-2	Restoration programs under the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) apply to the Scott and Shasta Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. Please see <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA.  The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities programmatically.	No
GP_WI_1117_758-3	Master Response AQU-11A NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.  The Biological Opinion (BO) does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.  Master Response AQU-11B through J NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.  The comment as presented provides no evidence that minimum flow of 1,300 cfs is necessary for protection of fishery resources in dry years.	No
GP_WI_1117_758-4	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.  Conversely, improvements to fish habitat conditions, associated fish populations, and improved knowledge of biological conditions in the in the Trinity system will be of overall benefit to Klamath fish populations.  The parties to the Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) are committed to transparency, adaptive management, real-time reporting, and the production of annual (and in the case KBRA, decadal) reports which will facilitate the sharing of information and coordination between the two programs. The TRRP partners have for years made their data and restoration efforts available to the public via the TRRP website and other means.  The goals of the TRRP and the KBRA are closely aligned in program plans and intended benefits to fisheries throughout the basin; water and power users in the Upper Basin; counties; Indian tribes; and basin communities. Both programs include extensive habitat restoration, and improvements to water flow and quality.	No

**Comment Author** Linvill, Mike  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	The interconnectedness of the two programs in their implementation evidence a commitment to continued support in the common restoration effort of the Klamath River. From a biological perspective, the TRRP and KBRA are closely aligned and the two programs will complement one another.	

GP\_WI\_1118\_764

-----  
From: [dliipman@mcn.org](mailto:dliipman@mcn.org) [SMTP: [DLIPMAN@MCN.ORG](mailto:DLIPMAN@MCN.ORG)]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 10:12:09 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Urge dam removal on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Donald Lipmanson  
Organization:

Subject: Urge dam removal on Klamath River

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: As a northern CA resident, former Mendocino County planning commissioner (2000-2006) and long-time advocate for restoration of salmonids and their fishery in this region, I write in support of the rapid removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. Restoration of historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin would enhance that restoration, as wetlands and riparian zones near the river filter out pollutants and provide breeding areas for the insects on which juvenile salmonids feed.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

Besides elimination of dams, salmonid restoration also will require adequate minimum water flows in the Klamath and its tributaries, especially during dry season. Since NMFS is requiring such minimum flows to attain ESA compliance, DOI Secretary Salazar should "bite the bullet" and set adequate minimum flows for the Klamath River basin and its tributaries.

**Comment Author** Lipmanson, Donald  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_764-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1118_764-2	Master Response AQU-11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_154

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. LINDA LONG: I'm Linda Long, L-o-n-g.

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

In the spring of 2009, Representative Garrard,

Representative Gillman, and Senator Whitsett commissioned

an independent telephone poll to determine the level of

support for the removal of four hydroelectric dams on the

Klamath River.

Those three legislators, who represent the

entire Klamath River watershed in Oregon, privately paid

the costs of a professional poll performed by Target

Market Strategies, located in Portland, Oregon.

Target Market Strategies wrote the questions

and randomly selected 300 individuals registered to vote

in Klamath County to participate in the poll.

The poll achieved a statistical confidence of

95 percent. That level of statistical confidence means

that if the poll were repeated 100 times, the same result

would occur 95 times out of a hundred times.

The poll determined that 65 percent of Klamath

County residents opposed the destruction of the

hydroelectric dams at that time.

There was no statistical difference in the

response among those polled in Chiloquin, Klamath Falls, Merrill, Malin, or Bonanza. They uniformly opposed dam removal by a two-to-one margin. There was no statistical difference between the age groups or the sex of the respondents or among political party affiliations. Across the board, two out of three Klamath County residents opposed the demolition of the hydropower dams. Supporters of dams, of dam destruction, have attempted to minimize this poll. Some of the same folks hired -- some of the same folks have hired high-powered public relations firms to sway public opinion toward accepting the destruction of the hydroelectric infrastructure. County, state, and tribal governments, as well as media outlets, have both adequate funding and opportunity to develop their own public opinion polls. The professional 2009 public opinion poll cost less than \$5,000. Yet, in more than two years, no one has published a poll that even attempts to contradict that two-thirds level of public opposition to dam removal. The only logical conclusions are that the 2009 legislative poll was not only accurate, but that the two-thirds level of opposition to the destruction of our hydroelectric infrastructure remains viable and vocal.

The destruction of the Klamath River hydroelectric project is wrong and I strongly oppose that action.

I would also like to comment on Jim

Carpenter's, um, thought that -- being a Hatfield Upper

Klamath Basin, Oregon, group member, I did not agree with

Jim Carpenter's appraisal of the KBRA or the dam removal.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Long, Linda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_154-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

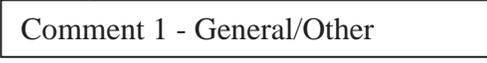
GP\_WI\_1111\_523

-----  
From: [LLOPER@GMAIL.COM](mailto:LLOPER@GMAIL.COM)[SMTP: [LLOPER@GMAIL.COM](mailto:LLOPER@GMAIL.COM)]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:11:05 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: remove lower 4 dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Laura J Loper  
Organization:

Subject: remove lower 4 dams

Body: The salmon ought to have triage priority over the human businessmen. The human's are supposed to be smart enough to figure out how to take care of themselves AND protect the natural resources. The salmon are supposed to be salmon: beautiful inspiring smooth creatures driven by biological urges to come upstream and spawn.



Comment 1 - General/Other

**Comment Author** Loper, Laura  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_523-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No



# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Michael L Luff

Representing CIDRO

Notes: I AM AGAINST THE KIBRA AND DAM RENEWAL

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

34

GP\_MF\_1019\_089

**Comment Author** Luft, Michael  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_089-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_141

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. MICHAEL LUFT: My name is Michael Luft, L-u-f-t.

I have got a pretty good background all my  
life in natural resources, in commercial fishing, in  
logging, working in timber and I grew up on a cattle  
ranch.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am definitely against taking the dams out.

Comment 2 - KHSA

I'm definitely against this whole agreement.

It was done behind closed doors. Our local  
politicians made a fait accompli. We have a local  
election here where the ballot was so confusing that  
many of the elderly voted in favor of it when they  
were actually opposed.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

It does nothing to address something and  
that's the water quality in Klamath River. You have  
a natural phosphorus building hot water heater up  
here called Klamath Lake.

Comment 4 - Fish

Now, some very intelligent biologist called  
for the releasing of all that water which could have  
gone to the farmers down to benefit the salmon.  
Salmon, the minute you get it fresh in the water move  
into the rivers and try to go to their spawning

grounds.

Comment 5 - Algae

Hot water breeds parasites. We had a disaster that should have been known would have happened. This is the kind of science I've seen goes

through with this.

Comment 6 - Hydropower

You want to take out four dams with green power and replace it with what? Nothing. You don't sit here with any proposal to replace that power.

And then you expect us as citizens to pay for

it. And, whoa, wait a minute, all this money on

these studies could have paid for this but you want

Comment 7 - KBRA

us to pay for it. And on top of it you want us to

pay for land for the tribes -- and I have no problem

with the tribes getting land. But I think they need

to negotiate with the federal government.

I wasn't part of their losing their

reservation and all the problems that they have.

So the way this thing is, it's a mess.

Now, you take salmon, that is something I

Comment 8 - Economics

know something about. The Secretary says this is

going to create all kinds of salmon fishing jobs,

commercial fishing jobs. That little dab of fish in

the Klamath River really doesn't mean anything. We

have a coast-wide disaster in three states and

probably a little bit in British Columbia and above.

And this is not even addressing a tiny bit of it.

So I'm going to end with this. Pretty much

the other points that I had have all been said.

Comment 9 - Alternatives

I am opposed, my wife is opposed, everybody I

know is opposed to this removal.

And if you guys want some good ideas of

things to do, there has been some suggestions in this

meeting, one of them was dredging Klamath Lake.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Luft, your time is up.

MR. MICHAEL LUFT: Okay, I'm going.

**Comment Author** Luft, Michael  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_141-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.  Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-4	Conflicts over the use of water in the Klamath Basin have gone on for years. In broad terms, the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) speaks to removal of hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River; the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) speaks to the settlement of long-running disputes concerning the use of Klamath Basin water for irrigation, fish and wildlife. Combined, both agreements seek to advance the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin while providing more predictable water supplies for agricultural uses. Flows for agricultural supply are analyzed in Section 3.8, Water Supply/ Water Rights.  The Secretary of the Interior may select the No Action/No Project Alternative, which is responsive to this comment or one of the action alternatives. Alternatives 2 and 3 include implementation of the KBRA; Alternatives 1 (No Action/No Project Alternative), 4, and 5 do not include implementation of the KBRA. As described in Section 3.8.4.3 Effects Determinations, Alternative 2 (the Proposed Action) and Alternative 3 increase the flows of water for agriculture through implementation of the KBRA.	No
GP_MC_1018_141-5	We assume that the comment refers to the 2002 adult fish kill on the lower Klamath River.  The 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath is noted in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Section 3.3.3.3, Diseases and Parasites. Additional text has been added to Final EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3.9 Disease and Parasites. In the last week of August and first week of September, 2002, an estimated 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead died in the lower 40 miles of the Klamath River. The fish kill of 2002 in the lower Klamath is unprecedented in magnitude.	Yes

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Based on a review of available literature and historical records, this is the largest known pre-spawning adult salmonid die-off recorded on the Klamath River and possibly the Pacific Coast (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2003). The immediate cause of death was massive infection by two common pathogens, <i>Ichthyophthirius multifis</i> (Ich) and <i>Flavobacterium columnare</i> (columnaris) that are widely distributed and generally become lethal to fish under stress, particularly if crowding occurs (National Research Council [NRC] 2004, p. 9).</p>	
	<p>Ich and columnaris occur episodically and under different circumstances than the myxozoan parasites <i>Ceratomyxa shasta</i> (<i>C. shasta</i>) and <i>Parvicapsula minibicornis</i> (<i>P. minibicornis</i>) that chronically affect salmonids in the Klamath River. The effects of Ich and columnaris are generally not as harmful as the myxozoan parasites (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.3.3, p. 3.3-36), although the 2002 fish kill in the lower Klamath provided dramatic evidence of the ability of Ich and columnaris to cause significant salmon mortality.</p>	
	<p>Subsequent reviews of the 2002 fish kill by California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (2004), NRC (2003) and USFWS (2003) determined several factors contributed to the epizootic of Ich and columnaris. An above average number Chinook salmon entered the Klamath River during this period. Klamath River flows in September 2002 were among the lowest recorded in the last half-century (CDFG 2004, p. 36). Low flow can cause crowding of the fish in their holding areas as they await favorable conditions for upstream migration and can be associated with high water temperature and with lower than normal concentrations of dissolved oxygen (NRC 2003, p. 279). Low river discharges apparently did not provide suitable attraction flows for migrating adult salmon resulting in large number of fish congregating in the warm water of the lower Klamath River (USFWS, 2003). Fish passage may have been impeded by low flows, contributing to the crowding of fish (CDFG 2004, p. III). The NRC did not rule out low flows as a contributing factor but hypothesized high water temperatures may have also inhibited the fish from moving upstream (NRC 2003, p. 281-3). Whether inhibited by low flows or high temperatures or both, fish in the lower Klamath stopped migrating upstream resulting in crowded, stressful conditions and possibly longer residence times in a confined reach of the river.</p>	
	<p>The low flows and river volumes combined with the above average run of salmon, resulted in high fish densities in a relatively short segment of the river that had warm temperatures typical of late summer. The high densities of stressed fish in warm water facilitated the epizootic of the Ich and columnaris pathogens</p>	

**Comment Author** Luft, Michael  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>causing the deaths of over 33,000 adult salmon and steelhead (CDFG, 2004; USFWS 2003). As noted in the CDFG review, algal toxins were ruled out as a cause of mortality.</p> <p>Projected KBRA flows for the river are consistent with recommendations by California Department of Fish and Game to avoid flows and conditions that occurred when the 2002 adult fish die-off took place (Section 17.4 (p. 5), KBRA Operations, Reclamation 2012d). In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, dam removal and KBRA flows would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009; Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-91).</p> <p>If the comment refers to juvenile salmon disease please refer to Master Responses AQU-28 and AQU-27.</p>	
GP_MC_1018_141-6	<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_141-7	<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_MC_1018_141-8	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR addresses the specific effects of four action alternatives pertaining to Klamath Dam removal and the KBRA relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Consistent with this intent, the scope of the fisheries analysis is limited to Klamath Basin fish populations.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_141-9	<p>Master Response ALT-7 Elimination of KBRA without KHSA Including Alternatives 16 - Dredge Upper Klamath Lake and Alternative 18 - Partition of Upper Klamath Lake from Detailed Study.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1104\_360

-----  
From: watermaniac1@gmail.com[SMTP: WATERMANIAC1@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 5:36:49 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Trevor Lynn  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: I fully support alternative 2, the full removal of all dams.

**Comment Author** Lynn, Trevor  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 04, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1104_360-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1128\_942

10/15/11

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

## PROTESTING THE REMOVAL OF FOUR KLAMATH RIVER DAMS

I spent 28 years with Pacific Gas and Electric in Power Control. I was involved in power system planning and operations including power generation. For the last 13 years I have owned a ranch in Siskiyou County. From my experience in the power business and as a rancher I protest the removal of the four Klamath River Dams.

To begin with, hydroelectric power is the cleanest, cheapest, and the most dependable power generation. The generation units and the infrastructure are already in place and operational. The fish can survive and navigate around hydroelectric generation. For these reasons and the many other reasons listed below, the Klamath River Dam Removal Project should be terminated.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

The four Klamath River Hydro Generation Dams are the power supply (170 mega watts) for Siskiyou County and a portion of Southern Oregon. They also deliver 70 mega watts south to PG&E. This is clean, cheap and dependable power and would have to be replaced by another 170 mega watt generation plant which would have to be coal, natural gas, nuclear, or oil. Wind and solar are not dependable power. The point is, the rate payer will pay for the cost of dam removal (\$1.9 billion), the cost of building the replacement power generation plant and the increased energy cost difference between hydroelectric and the new replacement generation. PacificCorp was pressured into giving up the hydrogeneration and it was not their first choice.

Comment 3 -  
Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

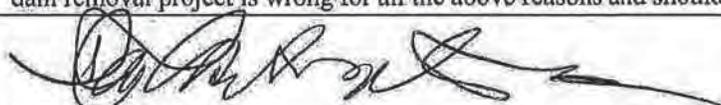
## BELOW ARE PROTEST POINTS AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

- Agriculture is the leading economic base for Siskiyou County and dam removal will result in forcing several hundred farms and ranches out of business further reducing US food production. Everyone in the United States is penalized for this action.
- Klamath River is the water supply to the City of Yreka.
- The annual loss of up to \$1,000,000 for county tax revenue from PacificCorp Dams.
- The Siskiyou County lumber industry was destroyed by the spotted owl study which was based on unproven science that is similar to the Klamath River Dam Removal Project. There were 18 lumber mills and 6000 jobs lost. Because of this we are still dependant on timber harvest subsidies for schools and roads. Taking out the dams would completely destroy our economy.
- The lack of water storage already exists in the western states and dam removal increases that condition.
- The loss of water supply for fire fighting protection.
- The loss of flood protection down stream.
- The loss of sustained river flow regulation.

← Comment 3 cont.

- During drought years the loss of the dams would be detrimental to the fish habitat.
- Dams prevent erosion, the reduction of water temperature, and provide a water cleaning process.
- The loss of property value of the many homes all the way to the coast that would be in and out of the changing water line.
- The annual flood damage for years to come.
- The loss of recreation in and along the river.
- The tunnel by pass alternative to the dam removal which will enhance and expand the salmonids habitat has been ignored by the dept of interior.

In the November 2010 election, 79 percent of the Siskiyou County residents voted no to dam removal on an advisory measure. The fact is, the people are being forced by our own government to have the dams removed. The fish are being used as a tool in the process. If the alternative tunnel by pass was utilized, the fish, the people of Siskiyou County, the Indians, agriculture, lumber industry, miners, and PacificCorp can all benefit from the Klamath River with the dams left undisturbed. Therefore, the dam removal project is wrong for all the above reasons and should be terminated.....



Don Mackintosh  
5322 Hoy Road  
Weed, ca, 96094  
(530)859-1941

**Comment Author** Mackintosh, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1128_942-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response ALT-4 Elimination of Alternative 8 - Dam Removal Without KBRA from Detailed Study.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_942-2	<p>Master Responses GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_942-3	<p>The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) evaluates effects to water supply (Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights), regional and agricultural economics (Section 3.15, Socioeconomics), property tax revenues (Section 3.15), public health and safety (including firefighting protection) (Section 3.18, Public Health &amp; Safety), flood protection (Section 3.6 Flood Hydrology), erosion (Section 3.11, Geology Soils and Geology) and habitat (Sections 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.3, Aquatics, and Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources).</p> <p>None of the alternatives, including the No Action/No Project Alternative, would impact food prices. There are thousands of farmers and ranchers nationwide producing products that are also grown/raised in the Klamath Basin. Farmers and ranchers in the Klamath Basin supply a very small portion of commodities to the total market, which includes the rest of the United States and world markets. Therefore, Klamath farmers and ranchers accept the market price of commodities and have no influence on market prices.</p> <p>The cumulative analysis in Chapter 4 considers effects other projects and programs in conjunction with the Proposed Action and the Proposed Action's contributions to such effects. The cumulative economics analysis considers recent trends because of the economic recession and also decreased timber industry.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR considers Alternative 11 (Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing) in Appendix A, the Final Alternatives Report. The Lead Agencies received independent review of Alternative 11, which confirmed the Lead Agencies' conclusion that the fish bypass method is unlikely to be used by adult anadromous fish or outgoing smolts.</p>	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. DON MACKINTOSH: Don Mackintosh,  
M-a-c-k-i-n-t-o-s-h, 5322 Hoy Road, Weed.  
Let's see, I have spent 28 years with PG & E in  
power control and what I did was, I was -- oh, let's see,  
we are in -- I controlled the power grid and we did the  
planning and the operations. And then I now have, the  
last 13 years, owned a ranch. So the basic thing, I  
changed my thing here because there was some false  
statements made earlier.  
So I have to qualify myself for making a  
statement here. So basically we had, oh, a case with the  
PUC. It was from 2005 to 2008. And we won. It was an  
eminent domain. It was a case against a power system, you  
know, routing of power line which was electrically wrong.  
So we won.  
During this time we did -- I paid for it --  
\$12,000 power flow test, study, for this area from  
Northern California into Oregon. And we, so I know what  
this power system does.  
And so the wrong statements, false statements  
in connection with this power company, I know for one

thing, PacifiCorp would not -- incidentally, you can Google John and Judy Mackintosh versus PacifiCorp, and you get a hundred filed documents on this case, okay. So what I'm saying is the truth.

So the thing is that the power generations, it can be kept going forever.

PacifiCorp would not want to give them up without the pressure that the government put on them, okay. And that's the pressure of realizing the thing. So they had no choice to take it out.

You know, hydroelectric power is the most cleanest, you know, it is clean, cheap and dependable. You can schedule it for the next day and it's -- but, basically, the thing is that, the thing, these four dams supply 170 megawatts for this whole area. It supplies power to this whole county, southern part of Oregon; and then it sells power to PG & E down, 70 megawatts down to Redding.

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Mackintosh, your time is up.

Comment 1 - Opposes Dam Removal

MR. DON MACKINTOSH: The dams should not be pulled out.

**Comment Author** Mackintosh, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_218-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_838

-----  
From: [Matt\\_Baun@fws.gov](mailto:Matt_Baun@fws.gov)[SMTP:MATT\_BAUN@FWS.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 10:22:09 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fw: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

[bmadgic@charter.net](mailto:bmadgic@charter.net)

To [matt\\_baun@fws.gov](mailto:matt_baun@fws.gov)

11/19/2011 07:37 AM

cc

Subject Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



Body: The four dams should be, must be, removed. They have been highly damaging to the river and its salmon and steelhead, The value of these fish is greater than the value given to those artificially created. Take the dams down!

Bob Madgic, author, A Guide to California's Freshwater Fishes.

From: [bmadgic@charter.net](mailto:bmadgic@charter.net)

Phone: 530-365-5852

**Comment Author** Madgic, Bob  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_838-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1114\_699

11/8/11  
 Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
 Bureau of Reclamation,  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 95825

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	12
Control No	11585082
Folder I.D.	110948-1
Date Input & Initials	11/14/2011 IW

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OF FISCAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 15 11		
DATE	INITIALS	SIGNATURE & DATE
152	11/15	[Signature]

Dear Ms. Vasquez:

← Comment 1 - Costs

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS/EIR. As a resident of Siskiyou County, I am appalled at the amount of money that has been and will be spent on the KHSA and the KBRA and that the draft recommends the removal of four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River. The expenditures for this ill conceived project are absolutely irresponsible at a time of state and federal economic crisis. The cost of dam removal and implementation after removal is largely believed to be in excess of \$3 billion. Because of the unknowns, how can anyone even come close to estimating what the cost will be? This project could create such a disaster that there will be no end to the amount of money it will take to deal with the damage it could cause.

Where is the common sense in this issue? How can destroying one of the cleanest most economical sources of renewable power, at a time when there is such a push for green energy, possibly be justified? What will the hydroelectric power be replaced with? Nothing is as economical or efficient as what we already have, including coal, windmills, or natural gas. How can this study be complete or any estimates made if it is not known exactly what the power replacement will be?

← Comment 2 - Hydropower

The residents of Siskiyou County voted 79% against dam removal in an Advisory Measure on the 2010 November ballot. The loss of the dams will put the final nail in the coffin of the already struggling economy of this county. Because of the spotted owl debacle we lost the majority of our timber industry with the closure of 18 mills and the elimination of nearly 6,000 jobs. We are now dependent on timber harvest subsidies to maintain our schools and roads and are also now in jeopardy of the Rural School Act not being renewed. The dams bring in 300,000 to 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our county. Not only will the residents be facing taxes and rate hikes for the cost of dam removal but higher costs for electrical generation replacement (we are already paying an increased rate for our power even though the dam removal has not yet been approved). We are also facing the destruction of our agricultural industry. Losing the dams will have the effect of putting over several hundred farms and ranches out of permanent food production and destroy over one third of the economic base of the County. Shasta Valley agricultural operations amount to about 56% of the total economic output for Siskiyou County. Because there is an increasing need for water, food production and food independence throughout the nation and the world, isn't the loss of green hydropower, water storage and irrigation of serious concern to us all?

Comment 3 - Economics

Comment 4 - Fish

Will the removal of the dams truly enhance the salmonids habitat? Since there is no proof that it will, is it not an unknown? The federal government's own "expert panel" of six has expressed concerns that the science is not in place to support a conclusion that removal of the hydroelectric facilities would result in the restoration of the species at issue. The same panel

SCANNED

said this entire process amounts to a huge "experiment." Why was the tunnel bypass alternative to the proposed dam removal (which would enhance and expand the salmonids habitat) totally ignored in the study? And because the salmon spend 83% of their lives in the ocean, why was the Klamath River studied and not the ocean in the proximity of the mouth of the Klamath River? Could not the loss of Irongate Fish Hatchery, the loss of sustained minimum river flows and the release of a massive amount of sediment allowed to freely flow to the Pacific Ocean, cause the salmon to disappear from the River for 100 years or more? And what will happen in drought years when there is not enough water in the Klamath to support the salmon? Will the farmers and ranchers who use water for irrigation from Upper Klamath Lake and from creeks and streams that feed into the Klamath River, then be cut off from their water supply? That is what happened in the Klamath Basin in 2001. Because of the sucker fish, 1200 people were forced out of business. How will this be prevented from happening again? The Department of Fish and Game is already planning to do water flow studies on the Scott and Shasta Rivers. Why? If there is not enough water in those rivers for the salmon, what then?

Comment 5 - Cultural Resources

How can this study be complete without thoroughly researching the Indian ancestral rights to the territory encompassing the Klamath River? How do you justify compensating some of the Klamath River Basin Tribes but completely excluding the Shasta Nation? Fifty percent of the Klamath River is in the ancestral territory of the Shasta Nation and all four dams are in that same territory. The Shasta Nation's ancestral territory has been usurped, and the question is, by your actions, will you not become a part of the illegal claim taking?

The purpose of our government is to serve the people and as government agencies it is not the function of the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of the Interior to aide the United Nations in making this area of California and Oregon off limits to human use. Agenda 21 has not been rarified by the U.S. Government and is against the United States Constitution. Yet this project seems to play directly into the goal of Agenda 21. The dam removal will destroy our economy and force the people off the land. Are you as government agencies willing to illegally aide the U.N. under the guise of saving the salmon?

Comment 7 - NEPA

Comment 6 - Other/General

Because the Draft EIS/EIR is based on unproven science and not on facts, I urge you to do a more comprehensive study, coordinate with the people who will truly be affected by your decisions and give those same people more time to do an in-depth study of this complex and deceptive document. Fish and wildlife are important to all of us, but not to the point of disallowing human habitation! I urge you to change your recommendations to a more realistic goal for restoration of natural fish production that does not destroy clean renewable power, flood control, water storage, sustained river flows, farming, ranching and the economy of Siskiyou County.

Comment 8 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

Respectfully,

Judy Mackintosh  
5322 Hoy Road  
Weed, CA 96094

**Comment Author** Mackintosh, Judy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1114_699-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-2	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-3	<p>Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. The tribal effects described in Section 3.15 (Socioeconomics) are narrowly focused on fishing and related practices. Sections 3.12 (Tribal Trust) and 3.13 (Cultural and Historic Resources) provide more comprehensive consideration of tribal effects as they relate to aquatic resources (not just fish), tribal trust obligations, and effects of the No Action and Action alternatives on the riverscape, cultural resources, and cultural and social practices. Section 3.16 (Environmental Justice) addresses the issue of disproportionate effects. The KBRA would establish water diversion limitations that would be more reliable in the long-term and simultaneously develop programs to address decreased diversions. The KBRA would include the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), a voluntary program for the purpose of supporting fish populations restoration by permanently increasing inflow to Upper Klamath Lake by 30,000 acre-feet per year. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts from the WURP on p. 3.8-21 and 3.8-22, and concludes that "Implementation of the WURP is anticipated to have a less than significant impact to water rights because rights would be voluntarily retired. Implementation of the WURP is expected to have no effect to water supply because there would be no changes to diversions."</p> <p>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 <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p> <p>Section 3.15 discusses potential effects to electricity bills of PacifiCorp customers as a result of the Proposed Action and alternatives, specifically on p. 3.15-48 for the No Action/No Project Alternative, 3.15-63 for the Proposed Action, 3.15-81 for the Partial Facilities Removal Alternative, 3.15-84 to 3.15-85 for the Fish Passage at Four Dams Alternative, and 3.15-87 for Fish</p>	No

**Comment Author** Mackintosh, Judy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Iron Gate and Copco 1 Alternative. PacifiCorp considers many factors in setting customer rates which in turn are subject to Oregon Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and California PUC approval; therefore, it is difficult to assess the size of potential rate effects or even the extent to which rates might increase at all under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Utility rates under the dam removal alternatives are not expected to increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of dam removal costs. For the fish passage alternatives, customer rates would likely increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of construction, operations and maintenance costs for fish passage facilities. The degree to which the cost could be passed to the ratepayers is not known and would be subject to Oregon and California PUCs. The cost of dam removal is discussed on p. 3.15-53. The costs for full facility removal are estimated to be approximately \$178.4 million in 2012 dollars.

P. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to counties under the Proposed Action. California and Oregon law requires the states to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. If the counties receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative.

GP\_LT\_1114\_699-4

This Draft EIS/EIR has been developed in accordance with the requirements of NEPA and CEQA to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the KHSA and from the implementation of the KBRA. Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on P. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 or the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement.

This comment includes concerns regarding effectiveness of the Proposed Action, alternatives for fish passage, ocean conditions, loss of hatchery production, sediment movement, water supply during dry years, and socio economic impacts to the area. The following response addresses each of these issues:

**Comment Author** Mackintosh, Judy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposed Action.</li> </ul> <p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR does include an analysis the Pacific Ocean in the proximity of the mouth of the Klamath River (See Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternatives for fish passage.</li> </ul> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5). Engineered bypasses, as identified in this comment, are part of Alternatives 10 and 11 in Sections 4.2.10 and 4.2.11 of Appendix A and in Section 2.3, Table 2-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Alternatives 10 and 11 did not meet any elements of the purpose and need or project objectives; therefore, they were not carried forward for further analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) conducted a preliminary analysis of the Hart Bypass (also known as the Bogus Creek Bypass) proposal, and concluded it would not provide an effective alternative for passage of adult salmon and steelhead populations for the upper Klamath River (California Department of Fish and Game 2009). Alternatives 10 and 11 also had independent reviews that concluded that the bypass systems do not comport with known salmonid migratory behavior and do not include provisions for outmigrating juvenile salmonids (Mefford 2011 and White 2011). Mr. Mefford states that the tunnel alternative provides no ecological benefit for the river, and, to a degree, further degrades the ecology of the Klamath River within this reach by diverting water.</p> <p>The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (2011) reviewed all Engineered Bypass proposals submitted. They concluded that the proposed conceptual by-pass alternatives all contain elements related to fish passage that are beyond the realm of known, successful application and that the proposals are not acceptable alternatives to dam removal, from fish passage perspectives.</p>	

**Comment Author** Mackintosh, Judy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Alternatives 10 and 11 would not provide a simple alternative for passage of salmon and steelhead populations past the lower four dams in the Klamath River.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of Hatchery Production:</li> </ul> <p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sediment Movement.</li> </ul> <p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Supply during dry years.</li> </ul> <p>Section 3.8.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR provides information regarding water supply and water allocation. The KBRA, which is a component of the Proposed Action, encompasses several programs that could affect water rights and water supply, including the Water Diversion Limitations Program (Program), the On-Project Plan and Drought Plan. The Program provides specific allocation of water for refuges and limitations on specific diversions for the Reclamation's Klamath Project intended to increase water availability for fisheries purposes. The program would be implemented during dry years to increase flows for fisheries by reducing Reclamation's Klamath Project diversion upstream of approximately 100,000 acre-feet. Water diversions could increase by 10,000 acre-feet for irrigation in some years if: 1) dam removal is implemented, 2) 10,000 acre-feet of new storage is created, or 3) Klamath Basin Coordinating Council concurs. Implementation of the diversion limitations would include assurances of increased reliability of diversions. The On-Project Plan provides the framework for management of Water Diversion Limitations implementation. While reducing diversions during the driest years would affect water supply for irrigation, it would not affect what is needed for public health and safety. Water may not be available to fulfill some water rights or adjudication claims during dry years; however the On-Project Plan, Drought Plan, and Future Storage Opportunities to be implemented as part of the KBRA would help to offset a portion of these deficiencies. These plans would provide mechanisms for irrigators to plan for water deliveries based on the type of water year. It is likely that health and safety issues related to water supply would be a priority whereas, water for irrigation would likely be less of a priority. The</p>	

**Comment Author** Mackintosh, Judy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>geographic separation between the Water Diversion Limitations and the hydroelectric facility removal actions analyzed above reduce the potential for negative water supply effects generated by this program from contributing to water supply effects generated by facility removal.</p> <p>Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR contains an analysis of the socioeconomic impacts of the Proposed Action and the alternatives. Section 3.15.4.2 (Effects Determinations) describes the economic effects for the Proposed Action and the alternatives.</p> <p>Although outside the scope of the EIS/EIR, a brief response to the commentor's mention of proposed flow studies in the Scott and Shasta River is provided below as part of the Lead Agencies good faith effort at full disclosure. The State of California has identified the Scott and Shasta Rivers as high priority watersheds for instream flow assessments. The California Department of Fish and Game is preparing to develop the study plans necessary to conduct Instream flow assessments for the purposes of: 1) identifying flows necessary for the conservation of coho salmon (a State and Federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act) and that would also benefit Chinook salmon and steelhead; 2) identifying gaps in available information; and, 3) identifying appropriate methodologies for flow assessments in these unique watersheds. This planning phase (Phase I) will be conducted through a multidisciplinary, transparent, and collaborative approach that involves local, state, federal, tribal and basin stakeholders from the on-set. No field work will occur in this phase. However, this planning effort will be followed by an implementation phase (Phase II) wherein on-the-ground assessment work following the approach identified in Phase I would occur. Funding for Phase II has not been identified.</p>	
GP_LT_1114_699-5	<p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p> <p>Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.</p>	No
GP_LT_1114_699-6	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-7	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1114_699-8	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR evaluates effects to water supply (Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights), regional and agricultural economics (Section 3.15, Socioeconomics), hydropower (Section 3.18, Public Health &amp; Safety), flood protection (Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology),</p>	No

**Comment Author** Mackintosh, Judy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	and habitat (Section 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, and Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources).	

GP\_WI\_1111\_620

-----  
From: [ldmahony@gmail.com](mailto:ldmahony@gmail.com)[SMTP:LDMAHONY@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 11:41:52 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lynne Mahony  
Organization:

Subject: Dam removal

Body:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



I support Alternative 2 - full removal of four dams.

**Comment Author** Mahony, Lynn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_620-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_170

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---000---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. BEVERLY MALLAMS: Hi, I'm Beverly Mallams,  
M-a-l-l-a-m-s. I, too, would like to thank you for  
coming. And I would especially like to thank you for  
recording this.

I cannot tell you how many meetings we've been to  
that we were told that you wanted to hear what we had to  
say but you didn't want to record what we had to say.  
That was rather disheartening to us that you did not feel  
that we were -- the things that we had to say needed to be  
recorded.

I have heard several comments tonight saying  
various terms from different ones. They kept saying  
status quo and they were using the word crisis.

To me these are just tactics to make people afraid.

They are afraid not to do something.

That's wrong. We shouldn't have to scare people  
into doing the right thing. And the right thing is leave  
our dams where they are.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Economics

I was asked this evening what the KBRA Jobs signs  
are. And I told them, I said walk in the building and  
take a look around on the edges and you will see lots of

men and women with badges on and lots of them in here  
working. That is KBRA Jobs. Those will be jobs that will  
be created and kept.

I'm concerned about the precedence that this

settlement agreement would set. One would be relatively

small dams off the Klamath River systems. We would have

Comment 3 - Hvdropower

effects on the Upper Klamath Basin power rates. The

Comment 4 - Other/General

greater effect is the precedence that this will set.

What will happen if this settlement agreement

issued is to order the removal of the Columbia River or

the Snake River dams? Those are out there and they are

being discussed.

Environmental groups have long been successful at

taking very small steps towards a long-term goal. They are

very patient. With every small step there is little

concern. And then one day you turn around and you realize

they are now taking out the Columbia River Dam. It is not

a small crumbling Chiloquin Dam.

Please stop the environmental groups from marching

over the Klamath River system by taking small steps on the

way to much larger steps to a more detrimental end.

When our economy in Klamath Basin is in the

Comment 5 - Costs

condition it is in, why would we want to remove four

perfectly good dams? And to quote Tom McClintock, it is  
insane. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Mallams, Beverly  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_170-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_170-2	Appendix P describes potential job effects of the KBRA. The KBRA includes 112 activities that would be implemented over a 15-year time period. Up to 44 of the activities are currently projected to extend for at least 14 years of the 15-year program. The activities vary in nature, including, but not limited to, restoration actions, monitoring programs, economic development programs, water agreements, power projects, and would create a range of job opportunities. Jobs would be full-time and part-time and include construction, operations, biology, engineering, technical, field work, administrative, government, and other professional jobs. Money generated by these activities will benefit other economic sectors and households as it circulates through the economy.	No
GP_MC_1018_170-3	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_170-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_170-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

 <b>Klamath Settlement</b> EIS/EIR PROCESS	<b>Speaker Card</b>
<small>Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.</small>	
<b>Name (please print)</b> <i>Beverly S. Mallama</i>	
<b>Representing</b>	
<b>Notes:</b> <i>Dam removal is wrong &amp; shouldn't happen. I am against Dam Removal</i>	
<b>Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal</b>	<i>1</i>
	<small>the back side of this card</small>

GP\_MF\_1019\_099

**Comment Author** Mallams, Beverly  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_099-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---oOo---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. KANTICA MALLAMS: Good evening, my name is

Kantica Mallams, M-a-l-l-a-m-s; My father is Tom Mallams.

First, I'd like to say that the cost of dam

Comment 1 - Hydropower

removal here to our community, our small, wonderful

community, is going to be astronomical, and since

ratepayers are going to be paying for this cost, this will

cause a large cost increase on electricity to ratepayers,

including homeowners and elderly and, in this community,

we have a lot of elderly people.

I am very concerned about how the ratepayers

and the taxpayers and the elderly are going to afford this

increase in the electricity costs.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

I have the privilege of working for a home

medical company so I come in contact with elderly people

on a daily basis. And my company is fairly large so it

has a financial assistance program which is absolutely

amazing, and it just -- it blesses these people in so many

ways, and with the increase of the electricity, there is

-- I've seen their budgets, they are on a tight budget,

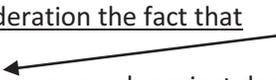
they are very proud, they are very proud of those budgets

and being able to pay their bills in a timely manner, and

I just don't see that feasible with the increase of electricity.

I just see them stressing more and maybe not feeding themselves like they are supposed to, and I -- it really concerns me that this wonderful community that we all live in doesn't take into consideration the fact that they are struggling already, so I'm very much against dam removal.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Thank you.

**Comment Author** Mallams, Kantica  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_168-1	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_168-2	The Klamath Basin is on the regional electrical grid. Removal of the dams will not affect electricity availability or significantly change electrical rates. P. 3.18-23 and 3.18-24 of the Draft EIS/EIR describe how the loss of hydropower from dam removal would be replaced. P. 3.15-63 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the potential changes in energy rates for PacifiCorp customers with dam removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_168-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Kantica Mathams

Representing Citizen

Notes:  
I am against  
Dam Removal

approves of Dam Removal

lines on the back side of this card

68

GP MF 1019 103

**Comment Author** Mallams, Kantica  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_103-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No



# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Savannah Mallams

Representing Citizen

Notes: I am against Klamath Dam Removal!

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

*\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card*

57

GP\_MF\_1019\_104

**Comment Author**            Mallams, Savannah  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_104-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_159

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. SAVANNAH MALLAMS: Savannah Mallams, M-a-l-l-a-m-s.

Prior to the man before me I also think that there Comment 1 - Alternatives

needs to be more alternatives explored. Such alternatives

may include fish waters, trucking fish as is conducted on

the Columbia River. Dean Brockbank, vice-president and

Comment 2 - KHSA

general counsel of PacifiCorp was quoted as saying the

government made it very clear from a public policy point

of view that they did not want these dams re-licensed.

Once that became abundantly clear, we shifted our

framework from re-licensing to a settlement involving a

possible dam removal framework. What this statement makes

clear to me is that the top level officials within the

Department of the Interior conspired to orchestrate the

removal of the dams from the beginning and that the rest

of his discussion was simply window dressing and not a

sincere attempt to settle the issues with all options

Comment 3 - Fish

available. Even with the dams out the fish will have to

be trucked past Keno Dam and its reservoirs.

Comment 4 - Costs

Why are we worrying about dam removal if our

schools are having problems? The Klamath schools need

\$47 million to make needed repairs. But instead we're  
putting our efforts and money into dam removal.  
Obviously our priorities aren't straight. I'm  
against dam removal. Thank you.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Mallams, Savannah  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_159-1	<p>Appendix A, Final Alternatives Report, from the Draft EIS/EIR describes the alternatives considered during development of the document. Alternative 9, Trap and Haul Fish, considers collecting fish and transporting them around the passage obstructions. Transporting fish has been shown to be ineffective in this type of application (CDFG 2006). Alternative 9 was not carried forward for more detailed analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR because it does not meet the purpose and need under NEPA or most of the program objectives under CEQA.</p> <p>(Reference is in Appendix A: CDFG. 2006. Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Klamath Hydroelectric Project, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Project No. 2082-027. Sent November 29, 2006 by Donald Koch, Regional Manager, Northern California-North Coast Region, 601 Locust Street, Redding, CA 96001.)</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_159-2	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_159-3	<p>As noted in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 2-39, trap and haul around Keno is seen as a temporary solution, for a single fish stock (fall Chinook adults) and would only be done seasonally when water quality cannot meet certain criteria (U.S. Department of the Interior 2007; NMFS 2007 - modified fishway prescriptions). These conditions generally occur during the period July-October, however they can occur over a broader period on occasion. In some years it may not be necessary. In the long run, implementation of KBRA and TMDLs may eliminate the need for trap and haul around Keno Impoundment/Lake Ewauna, or sooner if engineering solutions to the low summer DO in the Keno reach can be found and implemented. Trap and haul around the four dams would bypass 58 miles of important salmonid main stem and tributary habitat and cold water refugia (Administrative Law Judge 2006).</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_159-4	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_159-5	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. TOM MALLAMS: I thank you for coming here  
tonight, I appreciate your efforts on behalf of the  
citizens here.

My name is Tom Mallams, M-a-l-l-a-m-s.

Comment 1 - NEPA

I do, like Mike King, think such a large

document deserves much more time to investigate it and to  
come up with some conclusions to find all the many holes  
in your document.

We had -- the dam removals is, in a nutshell,  
basically a power-control government at its worst. This  
process has been so flawed from day one, it defies all  
imagination.

I am ashamed to say that I was a stakeholder in  
the meetings for some time, I was ashamed to be at those  
meetings. When I left those meetings, I told my wife, "I  
need to go have a shower because I feel like I'm  
violated." That's how bad it was, in my opinion.

Even Judge Wanger gave a scathing ruling  
against Secretary Salazar and the Department of Interior  
on the issues down in the San Joaquin Valley area. He  
called the department full of zealots with an agenda, and

their actions were totally illegal in many cases.

The KBRA dam removal scenario mirrors what has been happening in the San Joaquin delta area and the delta smelt.

So what can a citizen do? Citizens can come to these meetings like this and sit and listen and try to get educated, participate, testify and what have you: You never give up. Our county fathers never gave up and we will never give up. We will be there every time there are meetings and we will keep at it, and more and more people will stand up and voice their opposition to what is going on.

Each of us has to decide how much we can do as an individual. Can I raise the bar? Lengthen our stride or pick up the pace, more and more.

We need, in our county, leaders that are willing to take that extra step forward to see that all things are done correctly, and that all citizens are represented. We need to have leadership that will help us thrive, not just survive.

Then I came to a decision to do exactly all of the above just not too long ago, and so I'm taking this opportunity to announce that I am filing as a candidate for Klamath County Commissioner. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Mallams, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_125-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_236

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. TOM MALLAMS: My name is T-o-m, M-a-l-l-a-m-s.

I'm an irrigator in the Upper Basin. I am

president of the Klamath Project Water Users Association.

Very well acquainted with the gentlemen here. They don't

like me very much sometimes but that's okay. I can live

with that.

I do recognize the hard work that has gone into

this document. It is a huge document. One gentleman had

it back here, held it up, very impressive.

Unfortunately a large document like that

doesn't necessarily mean it's worth anything more than a

case of toilet paper.

THE FACILITATOR: Would you slow down.

Comment 1 - NEPA

MR. TOM MALLAMS: I not only expect scientific

integrity, I demand it. I think people do this as well.

This document is lacking everywhere you look. It doesn't

have scientific integrity, it has paid-for science.

A few examples of that is the Stillwater Report

was bought and paid for by American Rivers, proved to be

faulty. The Dr. David Gallo's report to the economic

parts of this thing bought and paid for by Cal Trout and

prosper. They are all signatories to the KBRA and dam  
removals.

This just reeks of non-peer-review so-called  
science.

There is talk about the Rogue River. I grew up  
in Rogue Valley over there in my younger days. I spent a  
lot of time in the Rogue River, very clean river.

Unfortunately they took the dams out there, and the river  
design is a company out of Corvallis that did the modeling  
on that project there.

Guess what, you heard the story before, oops,  
they made a mistake. They didn't quite figure that was  
going to happen to those dam removal projects there.

Scientific integrity, guess who's doing the  
modeling on the Klamath River dams, river design? Does  
that mean that you're a two-time loser, government is  
going to hire you back again to do another one?

Well, I'm sorry, the Klamath River is not  
exactly like the Rogue River. It is an impaired river,  
always has been, always will be by naturally recurring  
phosphorus.

If you have the whoops in the Klamath River  
like they had in the Rogue River, you're going to have an  
environmental disaster of epic proportion as has been

mentioned before. A hundred years or more of sterilized river that will never recover.

You can't do this. You're denying and ignoring your scientific panels that have already put out stuff there.

We had one here not too long ago, back in June, didn't get a very glowing report. It seems like that report is being ignored completely. You're denying the FERC report that has been put out there, CDN report that was out there, dam removal cost, somewhere in the area of 1.9 to 4.4 billion dollars because you cannot ignore the sediment issues.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Mallams, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_236-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP\_MF\_1019\_087

Klamath Settlement



# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) TOM MALLAMS

Representing KLAMATH OFF-PROJECT WATER USERS

Notes: AGAINST DAM REMOVAL

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

35

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

**Comment Author** Mallams, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_087-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

# Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_055

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

**All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.**

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** DAVID MAC IVOR

**Organization:** VOTER & TAX PAYER

**Title:** N/A

**Address:** 7649 BOOTH RD K-Falls OR 97603

**Email:** SYCANA2@GMAIL.COM Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comments:** KEEP THE DAMS - THEY ARE GREEN?

PUT IN SOPHISTICATED FISH LADDERS  
MANAGE THE WATER ACCORDINGLY.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Mallvor, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_055-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_MF_1019_055-2	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the construction of fish ladders in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No

**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1020\_286

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

Email:

klamathSD@usbr.gov

Comment 1 - Opposed to Dam Removal

klamathRestoration.gov

Comment 2 - Hydropower

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name: *Norman R. Malmberg*  
Organization: *Self-employed Real Estate Broker, 36 yrs*  
Title: *Captain, USN (Ret.) in Siskiyou City*  
Address: *POB 113, Greenview, OR 96037*  
Email: *normn92@sisktel.net*

ts: *I am opposed to removal of the dams. I am not convinced it is necessary. Leave them alone. We would lose power generation. Power would most likely be more expensive. Why does government always interfere? Why were the dams installed in the first place? Have those reasons changed? I doubt it. What about the sediment which will be released? Word is that a dam removed on the Rogue River released sediment which is causing detrimental effects. Understand that this EIS/EIR cost about \$20 Million, a waste I think especially in these times of economic slump & national debt. I call it irresponsible.*

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

Comment 4 - Costs

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Malmberg, Norman  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1020_286-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1020_286-2	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MF_1020_286-3	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No
GP_MF_1020_286-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1230\_1196

-----  
From: Stefan Manhart [[SMTP: KIPP-MANHART@AN-NETZ.DE](mailto:KIPP-MANHART@AN-NETZ.DE)]  
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 1:00:13 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Stefan Manhart

91555

**Comment Author** Manhart, Stefan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1230_1196-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_524

-----  
From: [smarch13@gmail.com](mailto:smarch13@gmail.com) [SMTP: SMARCH13@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:34:53 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sara March  
Organization:

Subject: Remove the Klamath Dams

Body: As a resident of Northern California, and an environmental scientist, I strongly support immediate dam removal on the Klamath River and its tributaries. This is essential for sustaining fish populations and to restore ecological health to the ecosystem. I also strongly support ecological restoration activities on the Klamath, Scott and Shasta rivers. Dam removal is of critical importance to the people where I live, and everyone I speak to is in favor of it. Please support dam removal immediately.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** March, Sara  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

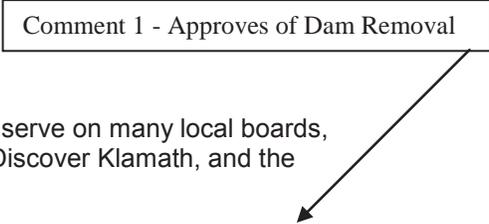
---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_524-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1019\_046

-----  
From: Kate[SMTP:KATMAX@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2011 12:19:33 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Comments on Draft EIS/EIR Klamath settlement  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
Thank you for taking our comments.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



I'm a 4th generation Oregonian and active in the Klamath community. I serve on many local boards, including Ross Ragland Theater, the Herald and News editorial board, Discover Klamath, and the Klamath County Tourism Grant Review Board.

I care about Klamath's economic and social health. I support the KBRA/KHSA because they are the brightest hope and best road forward for resolving the ongoing water crisis (and accompanying social/political divisions) that hampers Klamath's economic and social health. I look forward to the day when Klamath is known, not as ground zero of the western water wars, but as the place where differing, even contentious, groups came together and hammered out an agreement.

Kate Marquez  
2034 Fremont Street  
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601  
541/883-2127  
[katmax@charter.net](mailto:katmax@charter.net)

**Comment Author** Marquez, Kate  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1019_046-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_208

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. RICHARD MARSHALL: My name is Richard

Marshall, R-i-c-h-a-r-d, M-a-r-s-h-a-l-l.

I live in Fort Jones where I have a small ranch.

We use Pacific Power for electricity and we get our ag

water from the well.

Comment 1 - General/Other

My first comment concerns the DOI mission

statement which is right behind the front cover, which

does not mention protecting the people here in this room.

My second statement is concerning the abstract

Comment 2 - NEPA

page which states that the EIR/EIS is prepared in

accordance with NEPA and CEQA. Firstly, because both

acts require coordination, which hasn't been done in this

case, with the county of Siskiyou, referred to earlier.

If fact, I would point out that by letter dated May 12,

2010: The county of Siskiyou board of supervisors,

specifically requested Secretary Salazar that coordination

should take place in accordance with the county

comprehensive land use and resource management plan.

The Secretary's response by Mr. Stopher, I

believe, on June 14th, 2010, the county was advised that

the EIS/EIR would specifically describe inconsistencies

which it doesn't contain.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Apparently the plan does not review the no  
action plan in detail and specifically how the funds, some  
three billion dollars in all, could be spent better than  
removing green power plant that produces efficiently  
enough electricity for this area.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

The plan looks only at downstream benefits only  
and is not considering the detrimental impacts on land  
values and the quality of life costs associated downstream  
as a potential result of dam removal.

In Siskiyou County alone with a 20 percent  
reduction in value, which could take place over a period  
of time as the dams are taken out, could result in a loss  
of nearly a billion dollars to Siskiyou County valuation  
according to the assessor's office. The total assessment  
value is about four billion in Siskiyou County.

Comment 5 - Other/General

Five, the secretary of the Interior has been  
rightfully criticized on misrepresenting scientific facts  
and manipulation of scientific information to achieve the  
Administration's desired results. In the case of the dams  
removal process, the Secretary has developed a bogus  
survey referred to earlier, which I looked at fairly  
thoroughly, and that survey, which was of 12,400 homes  
throughout the US, doesn't consider Siskiyou County's

interest in having the dams stay. In fact, Measure G,  
which everyone here knows about, 80 percent of the people  
approve keeping the dams in place.

Comment 6 - Alternatives

Six, the decision to breach the dams by

Mr. Salazar instead of taking them out is relatively a new  
approach and is not really seriously evaluated as to its  
impact.

Comment 7 - Hydropower

Finally, I point out nowhere is there an  
identification of where the electrical power that replaces  
the power that is taken out is going to come from. What  
will be its cost, will be another question everybody ought  
to wonder about.

**Comment Author** Marshall, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_208-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-2	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-3	<p>The No Action/No Project Alternative is a requirement of NEPA (Council on Environmental Quality's Regulations for Implementing NEPA, 40 CFR Part 1508.25(b)(1)) and CEQA (Section 15126.6(e) of the CEQA Guidelines) and must be analyzed in an EIS or an EIR. The No Action/No Project Alternative is presented in the Draft EIS/EIR as Alternative 1. Additionally, Alternative 4 leaves all Four Facilities in place and Alternative 5 leaves two dams in place to produce hydropower.</p> <p>Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_208-4	<p>Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.</p> <p>Master Response RE-2A Changes in Property Values.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_208-5	Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-6	No decision has been made regarding yet about which alternative to implement. The Draft EIS/EIR, Appendix A, includes all of the alternatives considered during development of this document. Alternative 12, Notching Four Dams, would involve cutting concrete and excavating earthen material from the middle of the dams down to the river bed to create a free-flowing condition. This process would leave portions of each dam intact on either side of the river, along with many of the appurtenant structures (see Figure 3-9 in Appendix A). The appurtenant structures would be retired, but left in place. This alternative was considered, but it did not move forward for further evaluation in the Draft EIS/EIR because it was very similar to Alternative 3, Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams and would result in similar impacts. Alternative 3 was selected to move forward and is analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR.	No
GP_MC_1020_208-7	<p>Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1208\_990

November 18, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation  
 Attn: Elizabeth Vasquez  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 95825

California Department of Fish & Game  
 Attn: Gordon Leppig  
 619 Second Street  
 Eureka, CA 95501

Re: Klamath Facilities Removal  
 EIR/EIS Comments  
 Siskiyou County, Calif.

Comment 1 - Disapproves  
 of Dam Removal

Gentlemen,

Comment 2 - Alternatives

So that there is no confusion let me say that there should be **no removal of the dams**. Instead there should be an effort spent to review the many alternatives which have been suggested by concerned citizens and which are much less controversial and less expensive to the Nation and the State. On its face, the idea of removing four clean, "green" hydropower dams which provide enough power for 70,000 homes makes no sense. The cost, for example, of constructing a fish tunnel to allow volitional fish passage to the Upper Klamath past the Dams and at a reasonable cost was not fully explored. Instead, we have a politically motivated and one sided attempt to redistribute tax and rate payer dollars to fund a collection of self serving environmental NGOS and a few Indian Tribes. This project consists of a monumental expense of more than 3 Billion Dollars to increase production of a fish, which is not indigenous to the area.

Comment 3 - NEPA

The Department of Interior and the CFG have spent years and millions of dollars to fund this effort to produce the EIR/EIS and are giving the citizens and their agencies **only 60 days to respond** to this approx 1900 page document. This is an egregious situation which demands that an extension of time be given for the working citizen and local agencies to respond. An entire region and its citizen's welfare are at stake.

Comment 4 - NEPA

Several problems are immediately apparent with the tenor of this analysis presented by the CFG and the Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation. *The first* is the mission statement of the US DOI which states in part "to honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes". Continuing through the statement there is no comment about protecting the citizens of the region. The citizens evidently don't count as evidenced *by the second fact* presented in the Abstract is that the "EIR EIS has been prepared according to requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)" which if true and it is not, would mean that the Agencies had engaged in CO ORDINATION. CO ORDINATION IS A SPECIFIC PROCESS OF GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT MEETING TO ACHIEVE CONSISTENCY WITH THE LOCAL LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN. THIS PROCESS IS ONGOING UNTIL CONSISTENCY IS ACHIEVED.

This was not done by the DOI or CFG and in fact even though it had been specifically requested in writing by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors, the DOI in writing, (Bezdek) told the County that they didn't have to coordinate. Mr. Stopher representing the CDFG went even further adding insult to incorrectness by stating "The Department does not have the resources or the capacity to commit to a separate coordination process with Siskiyou County regarding its Comprehensive Land and Resource Management Plan, and as a matter of law this is not required". Not having the funds is not an answer. It is not the public's fault that the State and Federal government have not planned adequately.

The CDFG needs to train its people regarding this matter of the CO ORDINATION PROCESS. This is a complete misstatement and the result is the attitude of the agencies is clearly shown as biased right from the beginning. In short, the Agencies despite the law and "good sense" of providing a vision of "evenhandedness" chose to take the approach that they were going to proceed with this project, and the public be damned. This attitude of course reverberates throughout the process and doesn't belong in the consideration of this massive federal and state project which will change the lives forever of the

Comment 4 - cont.

communities of Siskiyou County. The County government extended its hand several more times to enter into COORDINATION with the Agencies. They were rebuffed each time. If the COORDINATION PROCESS had been followed from the beginning we might have had an entirely different project before us and one which everyone might support.

Given the above and the continuing attitude of the Agencies involved, destruction of the dams seems completely doomed. The serious problem is not only the massive cost (exceeding 2.5 Billion dollars) for this "experiment", but if it is a failure in terms of its stated objective, i.e. to "provide for the restoration of native fisheries and sustainable water supplies", there will be no going back to a more moderate approach. Several serious alternatives were presented through the Siskiyou County Water Users Association and discarded out of hand by the DOI. These alternatives provided a much less costly method and more moderate approach to accomplish the same goals and provide a cushion of safety.

Comment 5 - Hydrology

Besides losing a renewable and green source of electricity the safety valve of being able to flush the river bed in the late summer season will be lost with the removal of the dams. These dams also provided opportunity for flood control and a source of water for late summer forest fires.

Comment 6 - NEPA

Comment 7 - Fish

The EIR EIS in its scientific approach defeats its own purpose by using words throughout such as "could, might, may, should etc. It also states in many places that the COHO would be returning to its native territory in the Upper Klamath. This is a blatant fabrication. The Karuk Tribe in one of its meetings which is now public knowledge indicated that the COHO was not native but could be used much like the spotted owl. It is also unfortunate the COHO is listed as ESA, as this is also not true. COHO abound in the ocean and their range according to NOAA extends all the way around the Pacific through the Bering Straits to the coast of Japan. They are a cold water fish and follow the cold water columns in the Pacific and generally spawn in the rivers not far back from the coast. The representation in the EIR that the COHO will travel some 40 miles upstream to warm, shallow and phosphorous laden waters for spawning is a total misrepresentation.

Further complicating the truthfulness of the EIR EIS are the recent statements made by Mr. Ken Salazar Secretary of the Department of the Interior that the dams are coming out. Only now instead of a total deconstruction of the dams they are just going to breach them (blow a

Comment 8 - KHSA

← Comment 8 cont.

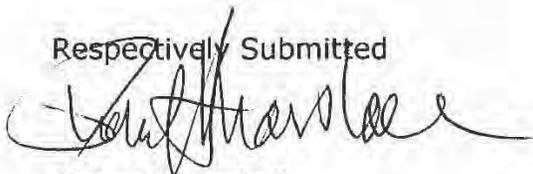
hole in them). How the environmental community can support this approach is beyond me. The DOI has stooped so far as to have developed a bogus "non use evaluation survey" engineered to provide a cover for the Secretary to sign off on the project claiming national support. No mention made of the recent Measure G voted on in Siskiyou County supporting keeping the dams. This measure passed with a nearly 80% vote. The entire project smacks of political overtones aimed at using public funds to send money to tribes and environmental organizations that have made public their intentions to remove all dams everywhere throughout the West. I think many of these people have not lived in California through the forties and fifties when we had huge floods in the springtime and extremely dry summers. The solution was to build the dams. The dams among other benefits provided a source of clean power. This allowed California to grow and prosper to the point where it was the envy of the nation. This movement to go backwards in time makes poor economic sense.

← Comment 9 - Fish

The fish problem is a result of overfishing the oceans and the mouths of the rivers. The low fish count the DFG always refers to, says very little about the impact of international fishing fleets and in particular the Native Americans gill netting of Salmon returning to spawn. They have used a zigzag netting technique covering fully 90% of the river width. This is not "subsistence fishing". The NMFS in its reports pays only a passing remark to the climate impacts on the fish.

In summation, I would say that the DOI and CDFG need to go back to the drawing board and start working with everyone in the community to solve perceived problems and to COORDINATE with the County and its agencies as required by law and good sense.

Respectfully Submitted



Richard Marshall  
Fort Jones, California

**Comment Author** Marshall, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1208_990-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1208_990-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.  Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  The Draft EIS/EIR did evaluate fish passage alternatives that would allow the dams to remain in place to produce hydropower. Alternative 4 leaves all Four Facilities in place and Alternative 5 leaves two dams in place.	No
GP_LT_1208_990-3	Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.	No
GP_LT_1208_990-4	Master Response N/CP-2 Coordination.  Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.  Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternatives for Detailed Analysis.  Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_LT_1208_990-5	<i>Power Generation</i>  The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts from the replacement of hydropower facilities with other power generation in Section 3.10, Greenhouse Gases/Global Climate Change. The analysis finds that emissions from power replacement would be a significant impact. Mitigation Measures CC-1 through CC-3 would be implemented to reduce emissions from replacement power. Although these measures are expected to lessen the degree of significance, it is expected that GHG emissions would remain significant and unavoidable in the short term until PacifiCorp adds new sources of renewable power that would replace the removed dams.  <i>Flood Mitigation</i>  Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

**Comment Author** Marshall, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p><i>Fire Fighting</i></p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to water availability for fire fighting in Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The impact analysis recognizes that Copco 1 Reservoir is used as a source of water for fighting fires; however, the Klamath River can also be used as a water source. The impact to availability of water for firefighting is therefore less than significant.</p> <p><i>Flushing of the River Bed</i></p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p>	
GP_LT_1208_990-6	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" or "Could."	No
GP_LT_1208_990-7	Master Response AQU-4 Coho Are Native.	No
	<p>Other than an anecdotal comment by a member of the Karuk Tribal Council, the comment as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River. Counter to the claim made by the author of this comment, the native language of the Karuk people includes a name for hookbill or coho salmon, "<b>achvuun.</b>" Adult male coho salmon develop a large hooked kype as they become sexually mature on their spawning migration upriver, hence the reference to hookbill salmon. There is also a well known legend about a raven and hookbill that has been told for generations among the Karuk people. The title of the legend is "How Buzzard Became Bald." Additional information is available at the University of California, Berkeley at:</p> <p><a href="http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&amp;ge=coho&amp;sd=fish&amp;lxGroup-id=126&amp;audio=&amp;index-position=">http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/~karuk/karuk-dictionary.php?lx=&amp;ge=coho&amp;sd=fish&amp;lxGroup-id=126&amp;audio=&amp;index-position=</a></p> <p>Coho salmon are known to be able to swim long distances to return to their freshwater spawning grounds. In the Columbia River Basin, coho salmon historically spawned in the Snake River, a tributary to the Columbia well over 1,000 miles from the coast. In the Yakima River system in Washington, coho salmon travel 400 or more miles from the ocean to reach their spawning grounds. Coho salmon traveling upstream nearly 230 miles to Spencer Creek in the Klamath Basin is well within their capability.</p>	
GP_LT_1208_990-8	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	No
	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	

**Comment Author** Marshall, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1208_990-9	<p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.</p> <p>Declines in salmon runs are caused by several factors. These include loss and degradation of freshwater habitat, low ocean productivity, and over-exploitation of fish populations. With respect to fish harvest, ocean recreational and commercial as well as tribal commercial and subsistence fishing activities for Chinook salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. Since 1987, based on recommendations from the Klamath Fishery Management Council, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) amended the spawning escapement goal for fall Chinook salmon within the Klamath Basin. Rather than establishing a fixed numerical ocean escapement goal, the PFMC adopted a policy of "Harvest Rate Management". Under harvest rate management the overall goal is to allow a fixed percentage of all salmon from each brood year to spawn. The allocation method allows the spawning escapement to fluctuate. In high population years the escapement would be larger than if the stock was fished down to a fixed numerical escapement and in low year's fisheries would not be closed to meet an escapement that was not attainable. By allowing a wide range of escapements, fishery managers may be able to determine the actual carrying capacity of the river system. To protect the salmon stocks in very low abundance years, an escapement "floor" of 35,000 natural spawners was established (Kope 1992, Prager and Mohr 2001, PFMC 2011).</p> <p>The comment as submitted provides no evidence to substantiate the claim that the fish problem is a result of overfishing.</p> <p>Climate change is addressed in EIS/EIR, Chapter 3.10 and in Part IV, Section 19.4 of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). Potential effects of climate change on the Proposed Action include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Projected changes in precipitation would result in drier summers and increased frequency and severity of extreme events (USGCRP 2009; Barr et. al. 2010; OCCRI 2010). These precipitation changes would produce some adverse effects in the Klamath Basin. Adverse effects could include increased flooding, decreasing water quality (due mainly to the effects of higher water temperatures and changing vegetation), higher fire potential (with</li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Marshall, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

subsequent water quality impacts), and adverse low flow conditions due to summer droughts.

- Average annual air temperatures are projected to increase approximately 1 to over 4°C in the next century. Temperature changes would increase water temperature; water temperature increases could create stressful conditions for fish during some times of the year and reduce the migration window. The Proposed Action would create initial decreases in water temperature by removing dams and increasing river flows, but climate change could partially offset some of these temperature improvements.

The Proposed Action is positioned to respond to the changes in climate conditions compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Dam removal can increase ecosystem resiliency by restoring floodplain wetlands, which allow the river system to handle the projected changes in seasonal precipitation (Dinse et al. 2009). Also, sediment budgets may return to pre-controlled conditions, revegetation of the watershed can replace missing large woody debris, and more dynamic flow regimes can diversify channel morphology and increase habitat complexity.

Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.

Other benefits of the Proposed Action include: additional riparian zone to reduce peak flooding impacts; improved water quality by removing large quiescent water areas that are subject to temperature increases and evaporation; restored natural sediment budget to improve in-channel habitat diversity; more available stream channel habitat; a migration corridor for fish to move further upstream to find cooler water; access to the largest concentration of cold springs and spring-dominated tributaries in the Klamath Basin; and improved habitat quality, water quality, and riparian and floodplain functionality in and above Upper Klamath Lake. In contrast, the No Action/No Project Alternative would require modified management and dam operations to off-set flow regime changes; provide no new opportunities for new in-channel or riparian/floodplain habitat; and be subject to greater water quality impacts due to projected temperature increases.

As described in Section 3.2, Water Quality, removal of the reservoirs under the Proposed Action would result in a 1 to 2 degrees Celsius (°C) increase in spring water temperatures and a 2 to 10 decrease in late-summer/fall water temperatures immediately downstream of Iron Gate Dam. These effects would decrease in magnitude with distance downstream of the dam and would not be evident by the Salmon River confluence (RM 66)

**Comment Author** Marshall, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>(PacifiCorp 2004, Dunsmoor and Huntington 2006, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board 2010, Perry et al. 2011). General warming of water temperatures under climate change is projected to be on the order of 1 to 3°C in the Klamath Basin (Bartholow 2005, Perry et al. 2011), which would partially offset anticipated water temperature improvements from the Proposed Action, particularly further downstream of Iron Gate Dam where the improvements would be of smaller magnitude. However, overall the primary effect of dam removal is still anticipated to be the return of approximately 160 miles of the Klamath River, from J.C. Boyle Reservoir (River Mile (RM) 224.7) to the Salmon River (RM 66), to a natural thermal regime. This return would also include increased daily fluctuations in water temperature immediately downstream of Copco 1 and Iron Gate Dams, as water temperatures once again achieve equilibrium with (and reflect) daily fluctuations in ambient air temperatures. In contrast, in the Bypass Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam, daily fluctuations in water temperature would decrease under the Proposed Action, as hydropower peaking flows would not occur.</p> <p>As described in Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, improvement in the river thermal regime by the Proposed Action would likely moderate the anticipated stream temperature increases resulting from climate change.</p>	

GP\_WI\_1112\_579

-----  
From: [telstar11@verizon.net](mailto:telstar11@verizon.net) [SMTP: TELSTAR11@VERIZON.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 11:16:31 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tim Marshall  
Organization: NA

Subject: Klamath Restoration

Body: I am in full agreement to remove the Dam and restore the Klamath River.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Marshall, Tim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_579-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 26, 2011  
PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MR. MARTIEN: Jerry Martien, J-e-r-r-y

M-a-r-t-i-e-n.

My letter is really not very technical, but on behalf of the arts, I think that the dams are an impediment to the imagination. For several decades, as a carpenter, a fisherman, even a tourist, as a poet and writer, an editor of a little bioregional rag called Upriver/Downriver, and as a guest at traditional Yurok, Karuk, and Hupa dances, I have worked and traveled and celebrated the Klamath watershed, from the Sprague and Williamson to the headwaters of the Trinity and down to the river mouth at Regua.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I strongly urge you to adopt Alternative 2, the full facilities removal of Boyle, Copco 1 and 2, and Iron Gate Dams.

The dams were conceived in a time of limitless faith in progress, when it was believed rivers and all of nature could be reclaimed and improved and subordinated to short-term return on investments. They were constructed with no concept of water ecology, no regard for native wisdom, and apparently no recall of even the oldest Euro-American traditions warning against arrogance and pride.

I live near Elk River, a tributary of Humboldt Bay and, like the Klamath, listed by the EPA as a 303(d), an impaired watershed. A few days ago, I was at a conference in Ashland, Oregon, where artists and writers were asked to respond to the looming consequence of climate change. Our message was clear: unless we give these rivers a chance to survive, our own survival is at risk.

Here is a chance to correct a past error, to restore some of what was lost, and perhaps send an instructive lesson to future generations. In a lifetime of the usual foolishness and stumbling, I've found that such opportunities are rare. On behalf of responsible governance, reaching across region and basin and range, across state lines and the divisions of human politics, and most urgently across the boundaries of species, I urge you to seize this opportunity and bring down the dams.

May we all live to see it. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Martien, Jerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_319-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_865

-----  
From: Lazaro Martin[SMTP:LWMARTIN67@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:48:54 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Subject: STOP DAM REMOVAL ON THE KLAMATH  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please I ask you to NOT Remove the Dam on the Klamath!

The dam removal will wipe out clean, affordable, electrical power to 70,000 homes, release tons of sediment from behind the dams and make the river less reliable for irrigation; the river will be a mere stream in the summer, a flood threat in the spring, and toxic.

Please take my email into consideration along with all the others asking you not to remove the dam. Remember, there is a God who sees and Judges the hearts of man.

Duplicative language from GP\_EM\_1118\_800

Sincerely,  
Laz Martin

**Comment Author** Martin, Lazaro  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1118\_800 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_865-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_060

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501**Email:**

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**

KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**

(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name:

Les Martin

Organization:

me

Title:

Address:

7005 Henley Rd. K.F.

Email:

Comment 1 - Water Quality

Comments:

There are many lakes with no cattle upstream of them & they have algae just like Klamath Lake. So what is the real water quality problem - what's the real cause. Sulfuric Hot Springs? Do taking out the Dams will not help the lake - the source of the problem. So what is the point of Hundreds of Millions being thrown at it.

We do not trust the Dept. of Interior!

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Martin, Les  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_060-1	<p>Master Response WQ-5 Upper Basin Geology and Land Use Implications for Water Quality.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHS/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>The comment does not provide enough information to know whether the other lakes referred to that have algae problems are in the Klamath Basin or are elsewhere. Eutrophication of lakes and cyanobacterial blooms are a growing regional problem, however the sources of nutrients feeding blooms are not always the same. In most cases, human alteration of the landscape has contributed, at least in some way, to a likely increase in nutrients.</p>	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

## Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_061

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501**Email:**

KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**

KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**

(916) 978-5055

Comment 2 - Cost Estimate

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

**Name:**

Leo Martin

**Organization:**

American Tax payer

**Title:****Address:**

7005 Henley Rd.

K.F.

**Email:**

Comment 1 - Disapprove of Dam Removal

**Comments:**

I am opposed to the EIR.

→ Its not a good time to spend \$500 mil.  
If you have to do it - Breach the dams  
as cheap as possible! No removal of debris.

Its mainly the cost that we object to!

I do not agree with our government officials overly  
cooperative with the Indians. They are telling us  
what to do and how much to spend. Not good.

Comment 3 - ITAs

I suggest we terminate all treaties with Indians in  
75 years. Its long past for them to be self sufficient!  
They lost remember. I should not have to pay for 150 year  
old agreements.

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Martin, Les  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_061-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_061-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_061-3	As described in Section 15126.6(a) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, an EIR is not required to consider alternatives which are infeasible. The comment author suggests an alternative that is illegal and therefore infeasible. This alternative will not be considered for this project.	No

GP\_LT\_1019\_064

October 18, 2011

To: Department of Interior  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 Calif. Dept of Fish and Game  
 Oregon Dept of Fish and Game

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am totally opposed to spending Half a Billion dollars to remove dams and the efforts to beautify an ugly desert river canyon.

Comment 2 - ITAs

You are going overboard on catering to Indian and Environmental groups.

Problems that I see are:

Comment 3 - Economics

1. Killing farmers and the businesses that sell products to them.
2. Saving a trash fish (suckers). They eat trout eggs don't they?
3. Fisherman are sill allowed to kill salmon as we speak. If the Salmon are in short supply why is this going on?
4. Lies about lower Power rates for Farmers!
5. Population growth demands more non polluting electric power, not less!
6. Population growth demands more farms and cheap water to handle our future food needs, not less!
7. Throwing Old men gold dredgers off of the Klamath River with no logical reasons. That's called witch burning. Also see #3.

Comment 4 - Fish

Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 6 - Hydropower

Comment 7 - Hydropower

Comment 8 - Economics

Comment 9 - Other/General

Thanks for consideration of my view point.

Les Martin  
 7005 Henley Rd.  
 K. Falls, OR.

*Les Martin*

**Comment Author** Martin, Les  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1019_064-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response RE-4 Takings.</p>	No
GP_LT_1019_064-2	<p>Public involvement is a key part of the environmental review process and provides numerous opportunities for public input. All written comments received on the Draft EIS/EIR, and all verbal comments received during the public meetings on the Draft EIS/EIR (within the specified comment period), by law, become part of the record and must be presented in the Final EIS/EIR. In the Final EIS/EIR, the Lead Agencies must respond to comments that raise significant environmental issues related to the Draft EIS/EIR. If the comment does not address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, no additional response will be provided. After the Final EIS/EIR is released, the public will have the opportunity to provide written comments on this document. These comments will then be considered by the Lead Agencies before making a decision. The Secretary of the Interior will review the Draft and Final EIS/EIR and the comments received on those documents, as well as the Klamath Dam Removal Overview Report for the Secretary of the Interior (a separate document containing additional technical information), and will then release a Record of Decision (at least 30 days after the public release of the Final EIS/EIR), that will include either an Affirmative or Negative Determination on whether or not to remove the four Hydroelectric Facilities on the Klamath River. The Governors of California and Oregon must then concur with this decision to allow dam removal to move forward.</p> <p>According to the Constitution of the United States, Federally recognized tribes possess a nationhood status and retain powers of self-government, including the right to make and enforce laws. Several executive orders, including Executive Orders 13007, 13084, and 13175, require specific consultation with tribes when government policies or actions may affect Indian tribal self-government, trust resources, and Indian tribal treaty and other rights. These government-to-government consultations notify the tribes of the proposed actions and to allow the tribes to provide meaningful and timely input on matters that could affect their communities. The Lead Agencies have complied with the Executive Orders by consulting with potentially affected and interested Indian tribes throughout the environmental review process and development of the project, and have incorporated their input into the project.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Martin, Les  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

NEPA mandates that Federal agencies responsible for preparing NEPA analyses and documentation do so "in cooperation with State and local governments" and other agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise. (42 U.S.C. §§ 4331(a), 4332(2)). Interested and affected tribes were invited by the Lead Agencies to participate as Cooperating Agencies for this Draft EIS/EIR. As Cooperating Agencies, the tribes have provided relevant information and technical expertise, participated in document development and reviewed drafts, and provided input throughout the environmental review process.

GP_LT_1019_064-3	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-4	Shortnose and Lost River suckers do eat trout eggs. Information regarding the feeding habits of Lost River and shortnose suckers is limited, but does suggest both Lost River and shortnose suckers consume zooplankton, benthic macroinvertebrates, and detritus, implying they may feed in close association with the lake bottom (Scopettone and Vinyard 1991; Moyle 2002; NRC 2004). Trout dig redds or gravel nests to deposit their eggs while spawning. Many of the eggs will float out of the redd before the redd is filled with gravel by the spawning fish. As these eggs float near the bottom of the lake, stream or river they are often eaten by other fish (this can include suckers and other trout). Trout and other native fish (including suckers) have evolved with this feeding behavior for thousands of years and is one reason trout will deposit several hundred or thousands in redds during a typical spawning cycle.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-5	Fishers are still allowed to harvest Chinook salmon. However, in-river and ocean fishing seasons have been limited. In 2006, the commercial salmon fishing season was closed along 700 miles of the West Coast for much of May, June, and July, the most productive months of the season, to protect a weak return of Klamath River Chinook salmon stocks. Tribal Commercial and subsistence, along with ocean commercial, sport and in river sport fishers continue to be restricted by gear and time closures.	No
	As with other business sectors (such as agriculture and ranching) in the Klamath Basin, salmon harvest restrictions cause economic distress to the fishing economy of the area. That said, fishery managers at the federal and state level attempt to manage the harvest of salmon while allowing sufficient salmon to return to the river to spawn.	
	Ocean recreational and commercial as well as tribal commercial and subsistence fishing activities for Chinook salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery	

**Comment Author** Martin, Les  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. Since 1987, based on recommendations from the Klamath Fishery Management Council, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) amended the spawning escapement goal for fall Chinook salmon within the Klamath Basin. Rather than establishing a fixed numerical ocean escapement goal, the PFMC adopted a policy of "Harvest Rate Management". Under harvest rate management the overall goal is to allow a fixed percentage of all salmon from each brood year to spawn. The allocation method allows the spawning escapement to fluctuate. In high population years the escapement would be larger than if the stock was fished down to a fixed numerical escapement and in low year's fisheries would not be closed to meet an escapement that was not attainable. By allowing a wide range of escapements, fishery managers may be able to determine the actual carrying capacity of the river system. To protect the salmon stocks in very low abundance years, an escapement "floor" of 35,000 natural spawners was established (Kope 1992, Prager and Mohr 2001, PFMC 2011).

The comment as submitted provides no evidence to substantiate the claim that the fish problem is a result of overfishing.

GP_LT_1019_064-6	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-7	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-8	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1019_064-9	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Duplicate of GP\_LT\_1117\_751

GP\_LT\_1118\_796

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS	
CODE	ACTIVITY
152	11/18

I am writing this letter to object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River: Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2 and JC Boyle Dams.

- The total cost of dam removal and implementation after removal exceeds \$1.9 billion.
- Irresponsible expenditures during a national economic crisis
- The science to support dam removal is based on unproven science and not on facts. Lacks of factual evidence that dam removals will restore salmon runs.
- Dam removal will have the effect of putting over several hundred farms and ranches out of permanent food production and destroy over one third (1/3) of the economic base of the County. Shasta Valley agricultural operations in 2006 (95.15 Million) amounted to 50% of total economic output for Siskiyou County.
- America needs clean renewable energy and food independence.
- The spotted owl was listed as endangered in 1995. We had closure of 18 mills and elimination of nearly 6, 0000 living wage jobs. We have never fully recovered and are still dependent on timber harvest subsidies to maintain our schools and roads. The rural school act is in jeopardy of not being renewed. We cannot allow destruction of our agricultural industry.
- In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services and gold mining.
- 79% of Siskiyou County residents voted NO Dam removal on an Advisory measure on the November ballot 2010
- Dams bring in 300,000 to 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our county.
- Substantial increase in electricity cost as hydroelectric is the cheapest source of engery.
- Lost of habitat wildlife
- Loss of lake fisheries
- Loss of Irongate fish Hatchery
- Loss of recreation
- Loss of property value
- Loss of down river flood protection
- Loss of roads and bridges from flooding which has been document by the flood of
- Loss of fire protection...the lake is used to put out fires
- Irresponsible release of dam sediments down river by state and Federal agencies.
- Loss of Shasta Nation burial grounds which will be uncovered which are behind the dams.
- Loss of sustained Minimum River flows
- Tunnel by pass alternative to the proposed Dam removal which will enhance and expand the Salmonids Habitat has been totally ignored by the dept. of the interior.

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement consist of 2 farming units, 3 tribes, 3 Federal Cabinet Secretaries, 3 Oregon State Depts., 1 CA stated Dept. and only 2 of the 9 basin counties, 8 environmental groups and 2 fishing associations. Siskiyou County was not representatives. These agreements were done in secret. It wasn't until the BOS learned of these agreements that public hearings were finally heard. The majority of Siskiyou County residents are opposed.

Office of Environmental Affairs  
**Bureau of Reclamation**  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 95825  
 Attention: Elizabeth Vasquez  
 Telephone: (916) 978-5040  
 Fax: (916) 978-5055  
 E-mail: [evasquez@usbr.gov](mailto:evasquez@usbr.gov)  
[klamathsd@usbr.gov](mailto:klamathsd@usbr.gov)

*There is nothing good about Klamath River Dam Removal. It is a pie in the sky idea that is very sad and destructive and the ruin of Siskiyou County.*

*12531 Table Rock Rd  
 Montague, CA 96064*

PROJECT	PRT-13 00
NO.	12
DATE	11/28/2011
NO.	1153134
DATE	11/17/2011

*Regards,  
 Pat Martin*

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Martin, Pat  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_LT\_1117\_751. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_LT\_1117\_751. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_LT\_1117\_751 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1118_796-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1215\_1041

-----  
From: [riverrock8@gmail.com](mailto:riverrock8@gmail.com)[SMTP: RIVERROCK8@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 15, 2011 4:00:00 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Rosada Martin  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: I would like to send my support for the full removal of the dams on the Klamath River (ie: option 2) Let's bring the river back to the way it use to be!

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Martin, Rosada  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 15, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1215_1041-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1229\_1188

-----  
From: [rmason@pdx.edu](mailto:rmason@pdx.edu)[SMTP: [RMASON@PDX.EDU](mailto:RMASON@PDX.EDU)]  
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 1:03:15 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removal of Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ramona Mason  
Organization: student

Subject: Removal of Dams

Body: Native people have always taken care and loved the land and all her inhabitants. We were never influenced by greed such as corporations. What those whose voice is heard through profit do not understand is we are concerned about our land that not only provides for us, but for their children also.  
Please consider the damages done and future damage to come if you do not remove these dams.

Thank You, Ramona Mason

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Mason, Ramona  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1229_1188-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1119\_779

-----  
From: Harold Mathis[SMTP:HJMATHIS@TDS.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 9:00:59 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Removal of dams on Klamath River  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To whom it may concern:



Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

We strongly oppose the removal of dams on the Klamath River. This will hurt water rights and property rights.

Thank you for your attention.

Joann and Harold Mathis  
2297 Long Canyon Road  
Trinity Center, Ca. 96091  
530-286-2217

**Comment Author** Mathis, JoAnn and Harold  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1119_779-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1119\_780

-----  
From: [driverfn@suddenlink.net](mailto:driverfn@suddenlink.net)[SMTP:DRIVERFN@SUDDENLINK.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 7:08:58 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dam Removal on the Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - NEPA/CEQA  
Process

Not enough study has been made as to the possible aftermath from removal of the four dams. Providing passage for the fish by ladders or tunnels might be expensive but the destruction of the dams will lead to more costly problems in the future.

Albert. Nelson  
Resident of Eureka, CA.  
Joann and Harold Mathis  
2297 Long Canyon Road  
Trinity Center, Ca. 96091  
530-286-2217

**Comment Author** Mathis, JoAnn & Harold  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1119_780-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No

GP\_WI\_1216\_1044

-----  
From: [Stoecker@akita.wrinkledog.com](mailto:Stoecker@akita.wrinkledog.com)[SMTP:STOECKER@AKITA.WRINKLEDOG.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 11:51:05 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Matt  
Organization: Stoecker Ecological

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal

Body: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal. This alternative provides the greatest benefit to the Klamath River watershed, fisheries, and eliminates future tax payer dollars that would be needed to maintain parts of the aging dam infrastructure.

Thank you for your detailed analysis on this project and consideration of supporting Alternative 2.

**Comment Author** Matt  
**Agency/Assoc.** Stoecker Ecological  
**Submittal Date** December 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1216_1044-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1112\_581

-----  
From: Sue[SMTP:SUSANADAN@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 7:33:50 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Remove the dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Sir,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Please continue to pursue the removal of the four hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River. It will cost more to provide fish passage than to remove the dams. A functional river with aquatic passage is far more beneficial than the small amount of hydroelectric power that is generated from the dams. We can generate power from solar, wind, tidal and other safe methods.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sue Mattenberger  
752 Longacre Ln  
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

**Comment Author**           Mattenberger, Sue  
**Agency/Assoc.**           General Public  
**Submittal Date**           November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1112_581-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_667

-----  
From: [troutfella@aol.com](mailto:troutfella@aol.com)[SMTP: TROUTFELLA@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 7:33:21 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Richard May  
Organization: retired

Subject: Klamath River Dams

Body: I support the removal of the four dams historically blocking many miles of salmon and steelhead spawning and rearing habitat. Life for fish. Jobs for man. Slam dunk.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** May, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_667-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_1079

-----  
 From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
 Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 11:01:00 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Fwd: Public Comment - Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



>>> tmay33 <[tmay33@uoregon.edu](mailto:tmay33@uoregon.edu)> 11/17/2011 11:11 AM >>>

The document attached entitled SALMON IS EVERYTHING is submitted as public comment in favor of full dam removal on the Klamath River and the return of Klamath and other tribal homelands and resource rights to Tribal communities. SALMON IS EVERYTHING is a script and theatrical production composed of the voices of Karuk, Hupa, Yurok, Klamath and Modoc people in the Klamath Watershed, and also farmers and ranchers in the Klamath basin.

It constitutes strong community support all along the river for dam removal and sustainable management of the river by tribal communities. Thank you for this opportunity

Theresa May  
 Assit. Professor Theatre and Environmental Studies University of Oregon

# Salmon Is Everything

A docu-drama about the Klamath Salmon Crisis

By Theresa J. May  
With the Klamath Theatre Project

Copyright 2006 Theresa J. May

This script was developed over a two-year period by Theresa May in collaboration with students, faculty, staff, and community members who believe that by sharing stories, we can grow the compassion necessary for change, justice and ecological sustainability. We have called ourselves the Klamath Theatre Project. The script has grown out of interviews of folks living in the Klamath Watershed, and also the creative writing of the KTP group. The characters are fictional, and drawn as composites to represent the various viewpoints about the Klamath River. Parts of the script also draw from published works including: “For the Yurok, Salmon is Everything” by Barry McCovey, Jr.; and “Yanix Journal” by Becky Hyde.

**Copyright 2006, Theresa J. May.** All rights reserved. No part of this script can be performed, recorded, or duplicated by any means without the express permission of the playwright.

In order for this script to remain a “living document” and adapt to the changing public debate around this issue; and also to insure the integrity of the stories and interviews included in this script as well as the dramatic structure, the playwright, Theresa J. May, retains copyright to this material. Future directors, casts and community members may suggest changes to this script by contacting the playwright at: University of Oregon, Dept. of Theatre Arts, [Villard Hall 207](#), Eugene, Oregon 97403-1231. Phone: (541) 346-1789.

Those who have worked with Theresa May on the development of this script include: Holly Couling, Heather Hostler, Lauren Taylor, Nikolai Colegrove, Jessica Eden, Ron Griffith, Christina Perez, Aaron Waxman, Kendall Allen, Robin Andrews, Darcie Beeman-Black, Emily Blanche, Roberta Chavez, Jacob Froneberger, Beth Weissbart, Jean O’Hara, Marlon Sherman, Phil Zastrow. Thanks to Margaret Kelso and Larry Fried for their dramaturgical assistance.

#### *Props ~*

Many of the objects used in this play belong to members of the cast or their families. They are not theatrical objects, nor are they “artifacts”. Rather they are creations that have living spirits and are used in ceremonies and in everyday life. Babybaskets are handmade and used to keep children safe in body and spirit. The Brush Dance skirt is a living spirit, and as such a sacred ceremonial object. Please do not touch any of these objects. We are honored that the objects have come to be part of our play, and we thank them and the hands and spirits that made and inhabit them. *They may only be handled by the actor who uses them.*

**Note:** Running time is approximately 90 minutes; there is no intermission.

## Characters:

ROSE: Karuk-Yurok Elder, Julie's Gram  
LOUISE: Social worker, Yurok, Julie's Aunt, 30s-40s  
MARY & ZEEK: Louise's children, ages 6-9  
MAX: Yurok Elder, Tribal Fish Biologist  
PHILLIP: Klamath Elder  
WILL: Yurok-Karuk Native Fisherman, 20s-30s  
JULIE: Will's partner; Yurok-Karuk, 20s-30s  
JOHNNY: Yurok Fisherman, Will's Cousin  
ANDY: Yurok-Nu-Tini-Xwe Fish Biologist; Professor of Biology  
KATE: Fish researcher, biology graduate student, 20-30s  
RACHEL: Kate's partner, photographer, 20s-30s  
ALICE: Upper Klamath Rancher, 70s  
TIM: Alice's son, upper Klamath rancher, 40s  
GRACE: Tim's daughter, age 6  
WALT: Upper Klamath Farmer, 70s  
REPORTER  
PRIEST  
TOURISTS  
UPPER and LOWER KLAMATH FOLKS

Note: Actors may play several roles, changing posture, costume, etc., as needed.

<u>Scene Breakdown</u>	<u>Characters</u>
Scene 1 -- Procession	EVERYONE
Scene 2 -- Salmon Is Family	Julie, Will, Rose, Johnny, Max, Louise, Mary, Zeek
Scene 3 -- Basin Family	Alice, Tim, Grace, Walt
Scene 4 -- Confluence	Rachel, Kate
Scene 5 -- Media Wars	Reporter
Scene 6 -- Telemetry	Julie, Kate, Andy
Scene 7 -- Tourists	Julie, Will, Tourists
Scene 8 -- Knowledge	Max, Kate (Rachel non-speaking)
Scene 9 -- Lamentation	EVERYONE
Scene 10 -- Aftermath	Kate, Rachel, / Will, Andy, Julie
Scene 11 -- Respects	Kate, Rachel, Louise, Rose, Julie, Mary, Zeek
Scene 12 -- Town Hall	Julie, Andy, Johnny, Max, Louise, Tim, Walt, others
Scene 13 -- Tires	Rachel, Kate, Tim
Scene 14 -- Visit	Julie, Tim, Will
Scene 15 -- Ranch Tour	Tim, Kate
Scene 16 -- Communion	Alice, Tim, Grace, Priest
Scene 17 -- Capt. Jack's Stronghold	Tim
Scene 18 -- Ultimate Title	Alice, Tim, Grace, Phillip
Scene 19 -- Sacred Is	EVERYONE [Julie, Tim internal scene]

**Scenic Suggestions:** The stage should provide actors with a variety of spaces and levels. Areas for three families can be established in the early scenes and should remain consistent. Living spaces can be distinguished from outdoors with domestic props, rocking chair, but is largely dependent on the actors. Likewise, outdoor scenes can be suggested through sound effects (running water, birds, wind), but should be primarily an illusion maintained by the actors' relationship to space/place. Scene transitions should be accomplished by actors who move stools, boxes and props as needed. During scene transitions projections and sound effects can be used to suggest the next location, or to underscore the theme or mood of the scene. Large images of swimming salmon should be used. Underwater photography of swimming salmon are key images to be used, as this is the only representational presence of the salmon themselves. The website for the Klamath Restoration Council, which keeps an archive of Klamath watershed images, and has other valuable information is:

<http://www.pelicannetwork.net/klamathrestoration.htm>

*Salmon Is Everything* was first performed in the Studio Theatre of Humboldt State University May 5, 2006, with the following cast and designers:

Rose, Karuk-Yurok Elder .....	Kathy McCovey
Max, Yurok Elder .....	Marlon Sherman
Phillip, Klamath Elder .....	Marlon Sherman
Julie, Yurok-Karuk, .....	Mary Campbell
Will, Yurok-Karuk fisherman, .....	Jason Reed
Mid River Man.....	Jason Reed
Johnny, Will's Cousin.....	Bobbie Perez
Modoc Man.....	Bobbie Perez
Louise, Julie's Aunt .....	Robin Andrews
Lower Klamath Woman.....	Robin Andrews
Andy, Hupa, Fish Biologist/Professor .....	Phil Zastrow
Little Mary, Louise's daughter .....	Mary Risling
Zeek, Louise's son .....	Ethan Frank
Kate, a graduate student.....	Darcie Beeman-Black
Rachel, her partner .....	Beth Weissbart
White Water Woman .....	Beth Weissbart
Female Tourist .....	Beth Weissbart
Male Tourist.....	Jason Tower
Walt, Klamath Project Farmer .....	Jason Tower
Priest .....	Jason Tower
Fisheries Woman .....	Josephine Johnson
Alice, Rancher, Tim's Mother .....	Josephine Johnson
Tim, Upper Klamath Rancher.....	Lincoln Mitchell
Grace, Tim's daughter .....	Talia Sophia Moss
Reporter.....	Jacob Fronberger
Voiceovers .....	Kendall Allen, Roberta Chavez

Production Staff

Project Director/Playwright .....	Theresa May
Co-Stage-directors .....	Jean O'Hara, Theresa May
Cultural Resources Advisor .....	Kathy McCovey
Lighting Design .....	Emily Blanche
Film Montage.....	Christa Dickman
Film Footage .....	Klamath Media Collective, Michael Hentz

### Welcome / Blessing

*As a way of leaving the ordinary world behind and entering into the imaginative, even sacred space, of story, a tribal person,, with the authority to do so, conducts a blessing of the space.*

*This can take many forms from song, prayer, drumming, or by whatever means the person uses.*

*Note: This blessing should not be understood ad “part of” the script or performance, but as a making-ready of the space, so that the world of the play can begin. The words, gestures, or other expression of the person should not be recorded, nor duplicated by any other person.*

## SALMON IS EVERYTHING

### Scene 1 - Procession

*Water and landscape projected; pre-show music dissolves into the sounds of the river, blackbirds, and osprey. Actors enter amid the projected images of water and landscape. Movements may be created that indicate in abstract ways, life on the river. Various poses may be taken, dissolved, and others formed.)*

ROSE: I am Karuk.

MAX: I am Yurok.

ANDY: I am Nu-Tini-Xwe--Hupa.

JULIE: We are Yurok. We are Klamath.

WALT: I am a farmer.

WILL: We are Karuk, we are Modoc.

KATE: I am a biologist.

MAX: We are Wiyott, Klamath, Yurok.

ACTOR[Jason T]: I am a logger.

LOUISE: We are Nu-Tini-Xwe, Karuk.

REPORTER: I am a reporter.

JULIE: We are Yurok, Modoc, Karuk.

TIM: I am a rancher.

RACHEL: I am a photographer.

GUIDE: I run whitewater.

LOUISE: I am a social worker.

WILL: I am Yurok, Karuk.

FISHERIES WOMAN: I am a commercial fisherman.

ANDY: I am a teacher.

TOURIST: I am on vacation.

JULIE: I am at home.

MAX: I am Klamath, Yurok, Karuk, Nu-Tini-Xwe

ALICE: I am a mother

MAX: I am a grandfather.

WILL: I am a father. I am a son.

ROSE: I am a grandmother. I am daughter.

MAX: I am Karuk, Nu-Tini-Xwe, Yurok. For my people Salmon is everything. Salmon is the center of our world, our brothers.

## **Scene 2 – Salmon Is Family**

*The sound of laughter; actors in a pool of light go through motions of working-- hauling in nets, cleaning fish, canning smoked; children play on the floor. The mood is joy, excitement. JULIE and WILL are a couple and have an 8-month old baby, who sleeps in a traditional baby-basket; LOUSIE has two, a boy and girl age 4-6. Dialogue is easy and playful, as the family invokes memories, and the Elders speak to the children.*

ROSE: When we do this work we are giving thanks to the Creator for the Salmon, for the River.

MAX: Salmon is the center of our world, our heart, our sustenance.

LOUISE: *(to one of her children)* Salmon is our family.

ANDY: An Anglo student of mine said to me” how can the Salmon be your relative? You eat them?”

WILL: What an idiot!

ANDY: And I told him, Salmon are our relatives because we have lived in an amazingly bonded way with them since the beginning. The connection goes much deeper than food. It’s a relationship created from thousands of years of co-existence.

JULIE: I’d tell him, Salmon is what we do in the summertime! When I was little I used to run around telling everyone, “My Daddy is fishing. My Daddy is on the boat, on the river.”

WILL: Yeah, yeah. That’s how I learned -- from watching my uncles, my cousins, people that are older than me. I just watched. People don’t have to tell me how to do stuff step-by-step. I just watch.

JOHNNY: If you’re a good listener and watch everything, you’ll be good at it. I had a little boat and I was always on the river.

WILL: I became a good fisherman when I was ten years old. Because that's when you could get a fishing license and a buoy and all that -- when you were ten.

LOUISE: It's spending most of the spring and summer at the mouth of the river--people from all over coming together and feeling good, feeling happy. It is delivering fresh-caught fish to my family ...

JULIE: ... and to elders and other people who can't get out to fish but love to eat it.

WILL: You take as much as you need. Always, always give fish to your elders or people who don't fish. That was always like a precious, precious thing to do is to share what you have, not just hoard it all or throw it away, you know. That is the one key thing, you know, always, always share. So every time I get a little piece, even if I don't get that much fish, I always try to give a lot of it away to others who don't get a lot of fish.

JULIE: Remember me and you sleeping in a tent down by the River with the bears, sleeping by the smokehouse so the bears don't eat all the fish ...

WILL: ... that I worked so hard to catch. You were scared.

JULIE: You were too!

ZEEK: Salmon is blood on my hands and fish guts everywhere!

JULIE: Remember all ten of us in that small trailer, sitting around, cutting the smoked fish into pieces and stuffing them into glass jars all day long, taking bites every now and then.

*(ROSE slaps her hand.)*

JULIE: It was only a little!

LOUISE: Salmon was my daughter's first food. Yesterday she was saying, "When I get bigger, I can fish with my Daddy."

ROSE: It was the men who caught the fish and the women who did the smoking and canning.

JULIE: Change happens Gram.

MAX: Salmon is being part of something bigger than yourself.

ROSE: Red, full-bodied, home-seeking, home loving, unspeaking, mysterious.

MAX: Salmon is the will to go home, the wisdom to know the way.

ROSE: Remember home, the smell of home, the smell of that current, that particular place, that turn up the estuary, into the downward current, that cool scent of feeder creeks.

MAX: Salmon is headstrong!

WILL: Salmon knows lots of things I don't know.

JOHNY: that's for sure.

*(Transition lighting/imagry/sound.)*

**Scene 3 – Basin Family**

*In another area of the stage, ALICE, stands looking out over her land. Then, as if time has passed, she sits in the wheelchair.*

ALICE: We woke that morning to three feet of drifting snow around the house, and the roads drifting shut within minutes of plowing track. My husband worried about feeding the hungry calves. Timmy spun circles in the deep snow, spinning and spinning in bright red boots until his blue coat spun off in the wind .... When I married, I married this land. In my mind it was all about coming to this ranch, the natural beauty, and fixing the River. Fixing everything. Paint the old dingy house. Fence the river. Dig thistles. Clean the shop. Chainsaw down the old fence, build some new fence. The hardest realization for me this season is that what's really changing is me....

*(A conversation they have had in some form before; an issue that is on-going.)*

ALICE: *(ALICE, now in a wheelchair)* Did you talk to him?

TIM: I did.

ALICE: Call him back. I'll talk to him. You can't sue your own family!

TIM: No you won't. And yes you can. You the one always saying this family is a business. Well Greg's married into Walt's family and that sure as hell is a business -- about 7000 acres of business. They need the allocation. It's a drought comin' on and without it they're belly up.

ALICE: Get me the phone.

TIM: The hearing is scheduled for next week. Water board'll decide. Lawyers'll decide, just like they always do. Is there more o' that cobbler?

ALICE: You raise 'em up straight, give 'em the fear of God, and healthy respect for Nature, and love of the land, and they turn around and sue your water rights out from under.

TIM: (*under his breath*) Sorta like what we did to the Indians.

ALICE: I heard that and no it's not, that's different. It's that Mac Hardy. I knew he's a greedy son-of-a-bitch when your father and he played poker on Wednesdays. Always drunk our beer and never brought any. I was pregnant with you then. I couldn't sleep and I'd watch them from the landing upstairs, and that Hardy he'd get a look in his eye outa some old western movie.

TIM: (*He has heard all this before*) It's not personal, Mom. Isn't that what you always tell Phillip?

ALICE: That's different.

TIM: How? Indians should not get the share of the water they need but they should not take it personally? But we can?

ALICE: This is family.

TIM: I hardly know what family means anymore. Seems to me not having fish to feed your family is pretty damn personal. I'm going up. I got paperwork. Need anything?

ALICE: Grace asleep?

TIM: Yeah. Out like a light. Good night. Use the buzzer like they showed you when you're ready.

ALICE: Wheel me outside, would you son? (*He does so*) Look there, the Milky Way is so clear it's reflected in the marsh.

(*Transition lighting/images/sound.*)

**Scene 4 – Confluence**

*RACHEL is viewing her most recent photographs on her laptop. As she forwards from slide to slide, the image is projected on the rear scrim, or in some other place the audience can see. The images take us on a visual tour of the Klamath River below Iron Gate dam. KATE is packing her backpack and gear, but is drawn in by the images. They are used to conversations in which they finish one another's sentences.*

KATE: Wow, now that's a great shot!

RACHEL: Iron Gate

KATE: You can totally see the algae growing in the reservoir. Makes you wonder what they were thinking in 1909.

RACHEL: Electricity.

KATE: Irrigation. *(more slides)* Ishi Pishi falls.

RACHEL: Birth place of the Karuk people.

*(KATE snorts)*

RACHEL: Don't be irreverent.

KATE: I'll show you irreverent girlfriend *(tackles and tickles her, while the slide project continues to change slides every 5-8 seconds.)*

RACHEL: Hey! ... you... stop it... okay, okay!

*(both women are laughing, breathless)*

KATE: Oh my god, it's doing it on its own! *(more laughter)*

RACHEL: That's the Salmon River.... *(she puts the machine on pause)*

KATE: I'll miss you. I wish you'd just come with us.

RACHEL: I just got home.

KATE: You just don't like science types.

RACHEL: That's not true; there was wildlife guy in the photo-workshop. I just didn't know you'd be going out there. If you'd told me your schedule sooner, we could have planned the trip together. You count fish, I shoot pictures, but you can't seem to let me know what you're doing one minute to the next. *(new slide)* What, are you afraid of being out to your colleagues? Is that it?

KATE: No. They're cool.

RACHEL: Fine.

KATE: I'm sorry. Next time, I promise, 'kay?.

RACHEL: 'kay. There's Weitchpec . Tell me again why the Trinity water is so much clearer than the Klamath?

KATE: Doesn't carry the kind of silt load. It's colder, below Shasta dam it's forested and it runs through a protected wilderness area. The Klamath has to be everything to everybody. You have farmers and ranchers in Oregon using the headwaters, the seven or so dams, then logging and mining along the mid-river, then the water that's made that long toxic journey is what you see at this confluence -- the clear cold Trinity running into the warmer, greener Klamath. That's why flow levels are so critical in both rivers. Most of Trinity flows are dammed up behind Shasta and sent down to central California.

RACHEL: *(as if she is tasting the word)* Confluence. It's a beautiful word isn't it?

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

**Scene 5 – Media Wars**

*S/He is on location, getting ready to go on camera, checks his hair, perhaps rubs out a cigarette.*

REPORTER: Okay you ready? Yeah, good to go. Good evening. I'm standing on the border of Oregon and California in some of the most beautiful country I've ever seen, but that beauty disguises a troubled landscape. The Klamath River Basin has become a prime example of a problem facing the entire West: How to share limited water with farmers guaranteed irrigations rights by the federal government, fish protected by the Endangered Species Act, and Indian tribes with treaties promising their fisheries will go on forever. The Klamath tribes consider the sucker fish sacred. Historical records indicate that the Klamath Tribes brought in 10,000 pounds of sucker fish in one season. Now this once plentiful fish is protected under the Endangers Species Act. Last year farmers in the Klamath River Basin saw their crops shrivel as the federal government cut irrigation water to protect the sucker fish. Downriver, the Hupa, Yurok and Karuk tribes consider the Salmon a critical part of their livelihood as well as spiritual life, and now this fish, which used to be so plentiful that tribal elders claim "you could walk across the river on the backs of salmon," is threatened too. This year the Yurok tribe of Northern California have warned the Federal government that a fish kill of unprecedented magnitude could devastate the salmon runs. President Bush has repeatedly pledged to do all he could for the farmers, but full irrigation means less water for the sucker and the salmon.

*(off camera now, to the camera person, who is Karuk)* Okay, good. That was pretty good. Was there really a time when you could walk across the river on the backs of salmon?

*(either end here, or if there is an actor playing camera, use the following response)*

CAMERA: Oh yeah. Just talk to my Gram.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

## Scene 6 – Telemetry

*River sounds. JULIE and KATE both students of ANDY are working over tanks, putting tracking devices in the fish, then letting them go.*

ANDY: *(explaining to JULIE, as KATE has done this before)* We put a tracker in the esophagus of the fish. We try to track ten fish a week.

KATE: Last summer we did about a hundred fish.

ANDY: There is a temperature recorder glued to each transmitter. We can download information off the temperature recorder. The data from the temperature recorder will help us prove that when the River is too warm, fish are more prone to disease.

KATE: The main point of the project is to prove that the fish are trying to get out of the warm-ass river into the cold creeks.

JULIE: Which is why we're concerned about a fish kill this year.

KATE: Every year. *(demonstrating)* Pick 'em up real gentle like this, they've already had enough trauma. Easy there, this is gonna help us help you, brother salmon.

JULIE: Here's what I don't get. Indians lived their lives understanding the tides and the river. We knew how to survive for 1000s of years on this river. Isn't that proof enough the we know what we are talking about?

ANDY: Yeah but the federal government wants data. We were an oral society. The Indians' data was a different kind of data. Now we have to go back and quantify what was a way a life and a body of knowledge passed down through generations.

JULIE: My Gram says we should be doing the First Salmon Ceremony.

ANDY: I don't think anyone knows the First Salmon Ceremony anymore. We haven't done it for 150 years.

JULIE: She says we should be doing it. She says it's our part....

ANDY: I like to think about it this way – Indian people have always made good use of the tools the Creator gave us. Science is a tool. If we can use it to help the salmon, that's a good thing.

*(pause)* So, are we good to go here? I'm going to check on the other teams. *(exits)*

*(JULIE and KATE both continue; movement of tagging and releasing the fish can be symbolic.)*

JULIE: I saw you on TV.

KATE: Oh god, I so sucked. I felt like I let everyone down. The reporter just made me seem like some rabid environmentalist. Rachel says it's the dreads.

JULIE: It's not your hair. It's anti-Indian rhetoric. Pro-farmer propaganda. Same ol' same ol' stuff.

KATE: I could have not fallen over myself. *(changing the subject)* Did Andy tell you about the Stakeholders Meeting next month?

JULIE: Yeah.

KATE: Are you going?

JULIE: No.

KATE: You should go. The last one didn't have a single Tribal person there.

JULIE: Figures.

KATE: The Tribes should be part of this conversation. What?

JULIE: I'm sorry, I just wish you wouldn't tell me what I need, or what I should do. You don't have the kind of stake in this issue that Native people do and you shouldn't be telling us what to do.

KATE: I care about the River and the fish. It's what I've chosen to do with my life!

JULIE: It's different. For my people salmon is everything – subsistence, culture, history, identity. It's who we are!

KATE: Ordinary citizens can't have the same investment in caring for the planet?

JULIE: All I'm saying is that for you it's about being right; it's about winning; about "saving the environment" as if that's something other than yourself. For us it's about staying alive.

KATE: That's exactly what I mean. It's about being alive for all of us. Everything we do in our culture has an impact, every choice, what we drive, what we buy or buy into.

JULIE: But for us the threat of extermination is immediate, just like it is for the fish. You come here doing your research that will eventually get you some good agency job. You care, sure, but if the salmon go extinct, you'll find some other species to save. For my family, if the salmon don't survive my grandmother will die of a broken spirit. You called that fish "brother" –

KATE: When?

JULIE: --a couple minutes ago – but it's a metaphor for you. It's *not a metaphor* for us! My people have lived here for 10,000 years or more. (*increasingly angry as if something unstoppable is welling up from within her*) My people live here, they die here. They are the trees, the water, the fish. That the salmon are brothers is not some kind of myth; the salmon are not symbols of life, they are life. We have maintained a healthy balance with the river and the salmon and everything else because it's all one body, one family. If the salmon die, we break apart; the salmon make life make sense. That's who we are!

(*pause*)

KATE: When are you going to say that to the people who need to hear it? (*she picks up equipment and moves away*)

(*ANDY, who has been listening to their conversation, re-enters the scene*)

JULIE: She just pisses me off sometimes. I don't know what it is. I get sick of her trying to "advocate" for us, telling me how to protect what's already mine, ours, our people's. The water rights belong to us and were promised to us by treaty long before greedy white potato farmers dammed up our river and killed our fish with pesticides.

ANDY: You ought to go to that Stakeholder's Meeting.

JULIE: I haven't got the money, and Will is already pissed off I'm doing this. And I don't have a babysitter.

ANDY: I can get you school funds. Take Corina with you – other people bring kids.

JULIE: I'll think about it.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

### **Scene 7 – Tourists**

*(JULIE and WILL at home. He gathers some gear and heads out the door.)*

JULIE: Where are you going? Can you give me some money first? I need \$10. I need to buy food and stuff for her. *(WILL exits)* Don't slam the door! Where are you going? *(she turns to the audience)* My mother was born to a full-blooded Yurok woman, raised on the Klamath River. My ancestors go all the way back to the beginning of time. My great-great-great grandfather was named Peck-Wan John. This means that I have ancestors who lived at Pecwan, upriver. My great-grandmother was born in Klamath in 1909. She lived just upriver from Requa, by where the Golden Bears Bridge is now. Now I'm involved in this terribly intense relationship... the father of my child... he's a subsistence fisherman, Yurok-Karuk. He grew up down-river, but now he fishes like an upriver guy, with a dip net. He says he gets closer to the fish, closer to the river that way.

*(MAN & WOMAN TOURIST enter the scene and become part of JULIE's story. During the following, WILL, with his long dip-net, and JOHNY (his "clubber") and one of the children silhouetted high on a rock.)*

JULIE: I gave a farmer from Bakersfield a ride the other day. This tourist and his wife--they locked their keys in their big white truck. So I gave them a ride to their big white camper to get the spare key out of the old lady's humungous purse. They were bragging about how many fish they were taking home to where ever. They had a huge cooler in the back of their huge white truck. I am suddenly aware that I smell like fish guts because I'd been chopping heads off all morning, getting it ready for smoking.

MAN TOURIST: Water seems low this year.

JULIE: I can see his wife in my rear-view in the backseat, scowling. Might as well dive in, I

think, after all, how many times to you get to be face to face with one of them? (*to the TOURIST*) Farmers upriver in the Klamath Basin turned the water off. You're probably using some of our water, aren't you?

MAN: I'm from Bakersfield myself. Been a farmer all my life. That's why I moved to Bakersfield.

JULIE: Isn't that part of the Sacramento Valley? Did you know 70% of the Trinity River, which flows into the Klamath, is diverted down south to farms like yours?

MAN TOURIST: No, we're not using your water. We have a private pump. And we have aqueducts. Our water comes from the San Joaquin and the Kern.... So, uh, are you going to school?

JULIE: Yeah, Native American Studies major, with a focus Environmental Law. Our Tribe needs good lawyers to protect our water rights.

MAN TOURIST: We're having dinner at Steelhead tonight, with some friends of ours. It's our 30th wedding anniversary. We've made it that long.

JULIE: Hey Happy Anniversary! I've eaten there once. I had the lobster.

WOMAN: We love lobster! We had real Maine lobster *in Maine*. We've had fresh Alaska salmon on an *Alaskan cruise*. We've had this wonderful Cajun crawdad stew, in New Orleans. We even had Buffalo steak in Wyoming!

MAN: Yep, we put 24,000 miles on our camper touring the country. Sometimes I feel like I'm re-tracing my own ancestor's migration West! When we retired we sold our house and now we can go wherever we want and see all things we've missed. We've earned it! This is what we worked for all our lives. That's what our friends say.

(*TOURISTS dissolve into the shadows leaving JULIE alone*)

JULIE: When I dropped him off, he tried to give me twenty dollars. No thanks, really, I don't need anything. But he insisted (*pulls a \$20 bill out of pocket*), so I took it. For the fish. For our daughter.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

**Scene 8 – Knowledge**

*KATE works while RACHEL shoots pictures that simultaneously appear on the scrim; MAX is in the shadows among moving images of fish.*

MAX: The Creator cried and the Salmon were born. The Salmon have gave themselves to the Human People.

KATE: One theory says that salmon navigate by the stars. Feeling the stars in their bones.

MAX: Salmon smell the high country. It's in their blood. There is memory in the blood.

KATE: *(to the Salmon)* Do you call out to one another? Do you sing with joy when you smell it, when you make that turn from the big river up your own fond creek? Do you echo one another in some unknown language, some dark memory place your ancestors knew?

MAX: The same spirit goes up and down the River, the fish changes, but the spirit remains.

KATE: How do they know?

MAX: How do you know when you are hungry?

KATE: Sometimes it hits me when I'm out here checking the equipment, trying to gather information to protect them: they *are* knowledge, they embody it.

MAX: Salmon is all time, ancient time, old one, keeper of knowledge, keeper of time.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

### **Scene 9 – Fish Kill/Lamentation**

*(to audience)*

LOUISE: It was just after one of the Jump Dances in the Fall. We were all exhausted and ready for a feast. The women were getting ready at the long tables and the men were hanging up the regalia. Kids were running around and we were all happy and laughing. My grandson, who was four, was always talking about how he couldn't wait to fish with his daddy and his granpa, but the men wouldn't let him out there. "When you're bigger than the fish, my father would say, that's when you can catch one!" So that day, we're laughing and talking and happy. Where's my son? Down by the water across the path there where the grass breaks and the sand begins. He's okay. *(ZEEK enters, proud, barely able to hold a huge representative salmon)* Then I hear his voice and we all turn around and there he is with a great big salmon draped across his two little arms. Straining and fighting to keep standing, he's so happy, crying out ...

ZEEK: *(entering with a large salmon draped over his arms)* Look Mama I caught a fish! I caught it myself! I caught a fish!"

LOUISE: *(taking it)* That fish was dead; it was already dead.

*The REPORTER's text and the lamentation must seem simultaneous. The actors and director should work to make sure that the words of both are understood, even though voices may overlap. Under the lamentation, MAX may lead the men's rhythmic song. As the lamentation and report are spoken, the representational fish brought onstage by ZEEK is passed in slow motion from person to person. The intensity and volume of the lamentation increases gradually until the REPORTER is nearly drowned out.*

JULIE: 30,000 and counting.

ALL: As they return.

LOUISE: 40,000 salmon dead.

ALL: As they return.

JOHNNY: 50,000 and counting.

ALL: As they return.

*(“As they return” whispered under the REPORTER’s lines.)*

REPORTER: Chinook salmon, coho salmon and steelhead continue to litter the shores of the Klamath River in one of the worst fish kills in U.S. history. Tribal spokespersons say the die-off was a direct consequence of the refusal by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to release more water into the river. The reduced flow on the Klamath River resulted in higher than normal water temperatures – conditions that foster disease in salmon. Adult salmon returning upriver to spawn and juveniles migrating downriver are hurt or killed by high water temperatures and poor water quality due to reduced flows. Temperatures above 60 degrees can be fatal to salmon, and temperatures in the Klamath River in the weeks prior to the kill were well into the high 70s.

WILL: Gill rot!

ALL: As they return. *(This line repeats as a whisper under the REPORTER’s lines.)*

REPORTER: Last year, when farmers stormed Iron Gate Dam to demand more water for potato, alfalfa, and hay, Secretary of Interior Gail Norton pledged ample water this year. Tribal and commercial fishermen and environmental groups recently filed litigation challenging the federal government’s allocation of water to the agricultural Klamath Basin during a drought year.

*(REPORTER pauses, letting the lamentation stand alone)*

ANDY: 30,000 and counting.

ALL: As they return

LOUISE: 40,000 salmon dead.

ALL: As they return.

JOHNNY: 60,000 salmon dead!

ALL: As they return

WILL: Gill rot!

ALL: As they return

ROSE: 70,000 dead.

ALL: As they return

REPORTER: The question now is: What will they do with the bodies? Dead fish lay decomposing along 30 miles of the river. Last week end a handful of volunteers gathered some of the debris. It was later composted with sawdust and woodchips.

*(the rhythmic lamentation growing in intensity; MAX continues to lead the men's song, keeping the beat steady.)*

ROSE: The fishermen abandoned their nets.

ALL: As they return!

WILL: We counted them; we hacked their tails off.

ALL: As they return!

JULIE: Leaving the bodies open, bellies to the sun;

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: Floating -- each its own shipwreck of life.

ALL: As they return.

JULIE: Each not only a meal but a life.

ALL: As they return.

JULIE: 33,000 dead in heaving waves of flesh.

ALL: As they return.

ROSE: As if these sweet ones are litter not corpses of our underwater families.

ALL: As they return.

ANDY: Those who would have, in any other year, in any other time, been setting nets in the sun, teaching our sons .....

WILL: Mostly I left them there. I wanted people to see them, to smell them.

ALL: As they return.

ROSE: Who picked up these dead and dying ones?

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: Who laid them to rest, mixed their flesh with woodchips and ash?

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: Carried them one at a time, for some were three feet long.

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: Who witnessed, who was not driven back by the smell?

ALL: As they return

JULIE: We carried them in our arms, on our backs, in our hearts.

WILL: We counted them.

ALL: As they return!

ROSE: We carry them still. In our arms, on our backs, in our hearts.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

**Scene 10 – Aftermath**

RACHEL: How's Julie?

KATE: Crazy with grief, what do you expect? For her family it's the Holocaust! You know?

RACHEL: Yeah, actually I do.

KATE: I didn't mean it that way.

RACHEL: I know. We should go visit her family.

KATE: (*hardly hearing*) You work and you work and you count the juveniles and open the creeks and you move the sites and you fight with the white water guides and the miners and the dope dealers, and you try to talk to the feds and the farmers and you interpret the data and you get more data and you write opinions and you get pressure from the feds to change the data, but all in all you think things are getting better. You think, well at least in this river we haven't started putting them on trucks and driving them up river! And then this. We predicted it; we did predict it. Hurrah for science! I can't imagine how Andy feels. He's already had to tell some families that they've caught their quota, and there's 25% unemployment on his rancheria, and now he has to explain to them why there are suddenly 50 thousand dead salmon on the riverbank?! It's only my frigging dissertation. For him, salmon is everything. What am I doing, Rach? How did I ever think that I could make a damn difference?

(*pause*)

RACHEL: In Hebrew the word for universe also means fabric, garment. And the fabric is being torn everywhere. When we do mitzvah's—good actions—it's like we're reaching up and helping to mend the torn fabric of the Universe.

KATE: It's not a tear, it's a huge rip, it's a gash.

(*cross fade*)

WILL: We told them! Before the fish kill happened, we told them there was going to be a fish kill. We said you're gonna devastate our fishery. We've got written documents that showed and told them it's going to be a terrible thing.

ANDY: I wrote several Reports for the Yurok Tribe predicting this! California department of Fish and Game warned them that lower levels could cause this disaster. Michael Kelly at US Fish and Wildlife wrote two scientific reports advocating for higher river flows in order to save Coho salmon.

WILL: His reports were squashed.....

ANDY: Quashed...

WILL Quashed, whatever.

ANDY: The Department of Interior told Kelly and other biologists to alter their reports in favor of less water, in favor of the farmers. This happened for one reason: high water temperatures caused by low water levels.

JULIE: How can they justify giving more water to farmers when this is a drought year for everyone?

WILL: 'Cause farmers give big bucks to the Bush campaign that's why.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

### Scene 11 – Respects

*KATE and RACHEL visit JULIE's family. Only the women and children are there. Only necessary props of rugalach, jars, basket, brush dance skirt, dip net should be used to suggest activities. Feeling awkward and out of place, KATE sits on the floor interacting with the children; RACHEL sits near ROSE. The stroller may also be present.*

ZEEK: Can I have another one?

LOUISE: One.

ZEEK: What's the name of them again?

RACHEL: Rugalach.

ZEEK: Is that an old name?

LOUISE: He means is it Yurok. He calls it the old language.

RACHEL: It's Yiddish. Which is old, but not as old as Yurok.

LOUISE: Go on, take another one for Mary too, and then go outside.

ZEEK: My uncle and grandpa are out getting dead fish. I found the first one. There's tons!

MARY: They stink.

ZEEK: We saw them from the bus. They have to cut the tails off.

LOUISE: Go on now.

MARY: My teacher was crying. They sent us home from school. My dad was crying.

LOUISE: That's enough. Both of you go out and play.

*(the children take more rugalach and leave; an awkward pause)*

ROSE: It's nice of you to come see us.

LOUISE: Yes, thank you for the sweets – sugar's the best medicine!

RACHEL: Thank *you*. This is a terrible thing that has happened to you.

KATE: We're so so sorry.

*(Awkward pause; ROSE is working willow root for basket weaving)*

RACHEL: What are you making?

ROSE: This is the willow root. Willow roots to make your baskets and the caps like this one we wear in the dances. When I go down to the river and pick the willow roots, I'm on my hands and knees. My hands and fingers are in that dirt pulling on that long twine to pull the root out, and then going home, soaking it and peeling it – like Louise is doing. You know that's a whole process with the earth.

RACHEL: Then when you wear to cap your thoughts are deep like the roots and flowing like the river.

ROSE: You got it! *(laughs)* I like this girl, Kate, she knows.

RACHEL: How do you get the colors?

ROSE: To make the red, I use the bark of the Red Alder tree. The black color comes from the stems of the Five finger fern and the white color comes from beargrass. When I want to make a really fancy basket, I put yellow in it. I dye porcupine quills yellow with that mountain moss, you know, that one that grows high up in the trees in the high country.

KATE: *Letharia vulpine* -- wolf lichen.

ROSE: We just call it moss. You see to the Karuk people everything and everyone has a purpose. The spirit people taught the Karuk how to live on the land, what to do, what to eat, how to behave and how and when to conduct ceremonies. Then when the Karuk people knew what to do the spirit people went into the sky, the earth, the trees, the animals, the rocks and into the plants. You see when I am in the forest, I am never alone, I am surrounded by spirit people.

JULIE: Try telling that to a forester!

ROSE: I have!

*(In the way that some things seem hilarious at a funeral, Julie's ironic comment provokes peels of laughter, which breaks what is left of the ice.)*

KATE: How is Will doing?

JULIE: When I saw his face when he came home the first day when he saw the fish dead, I thought someone in his family had died. He was too upset to express any emotion. He got up at 3 am one night and just started writing his heart out. He's never done that before.

LOUISE: It seems as if we are struggling to hold on.

JULIE: It just hit us so hard. We feed salmon to our babies before they can talk or walk. It's like it's our blood spilled.

ROSE: It is a big hurt and cry for all our people. Our life on the river lay rotting. What do we do? We have to get down and pray.

LOUISE: It was like how it feels when you grieve for a family member that has passed on -- that heavy feeling in your gut. But when you have a funeral there's an event; there's a grieving time. Elders have never heard about anything like it in legends or stories.

ROSE: Salmon have seen death all around them, but they still fight back. They are strong! Watching them always makes my heart glad.

JULIE: It keeps coming to me that through our medicine we should be able to do something about the fish kill. Why can't we fix this? Did we do something wrong in our dances that caused this to happen?

ROSE: My mind takes me to a time when we thrived as healthy peoples. A time when only our people managed this beautiful land.

LOUISE: How can a system that has been perfected over thousands of years been discarded so easily? Not even two hundred years later a catastrophe has devastated that abundance.

ROSE: During this time there would be the First Salmon Ceremony and a feast that gave thanks to the Salmon for giving their lives for the survival of the people. This was something that has never been done in my lifetime.

JULIE: Why don't we try to bring the First Salmon Ceremony back and use it as healing?

ROSE: All the men had a meeting down at Requa and they were standing around talking about what should they do. And out there in the water there was a sea lion splashing and throwing salmon around. That was a prayer time. That was a prayer time.

LOUISE: I guess some of us feel sense of shame, a sense of responsibility.

ROSE: There is a difference between blame and responsibility. We have a relationship that needs tending. When I was a child the River gave me a prayer and I sewed it into my brush dance skirt. Let me show you something. *(starts to rise)*

JULIE: I'll get it Gram.

ROSE: Get me my brush dance skirt. In that suitcase there. No, not that one. The blue one there. That one. Bring me that here. *(JULIE brings out a shelled brush dance skirt and ROSE takes it; the sound of the ocean rises from the apron and skirt)* This is the skirt Mary will wear.

RACHEL/KATE: *(Kate moves around to see better)* Oh, gosh, it's beautiful!

*(Julie unpacks the other skirt; JULIE and either ROSE or LOUISE hold the apron and skirt up and walk with it, evoking the sounds and allowing the whole audience to see and hear).*

ROSE: I made these. My grandfather and I took this deer when he was about 80 and he could not see anymore. After my grandfather passed away, I took these two hides out of the freezer and had them tanned. I then made a dress from them, to honor my grandfather. I picked up

almost all of these abalone and olivella shells myself. This dress took a few years to make.

Almost everything in this dress comes from nature and from my memories.

RACHEL: Feel how heavy it is.

KATE: Wow!

ROSE: Listen. Can you hear it?

RACHEL/KATE: Oh my gosh. It sounds exactly like the ocean!

ROSE: (*MARY comes back drawn by the skirts and the stories*). This is the skirt you will wear, little Mary!

LOUISE: I am so glad my daughter gets to dance! I remember my first summer camp was at Requa by the Brush Dance Pit. I was a counselor. When she was 2 1/2 she was absolutely entranced by the dancers in the pit. She began slowly bobbing up and down the way the girls are supposed to. My heart filled with joy. You will dance! It's coming up soon. I need to finish this cap.

JULIE: Me and my cousin would always be so tired after a long night of Brush Dancing, and we would always play this little game where one of us would stay awake and watch the other fall asleep only to be scared awake again by one of us shaking each other.

ROSE: You don't have to be Indian to go. We have the dances out at Patrick's Point you can go to. You just call the park and they'll tell you when.

RACHEL: Oh, I'd love to go! (*pause*)

ROSE: My grandpa used to tell me a story about a rock out by the Orick beach: a lady used to live out there on that rock eating clams, oysters, and muscles. When I was little I had always believed it. I made up my mind that if I ever had the chance to go and see if it were true or not, I wouldn't go. I have believed in the lady who lived off the sea ever since.

*(ZEEK and MARY have come back to the group, drawn by their great-Gram's stories; they sit by RACHEL, liking her attention.)*

MARY: Have you ever gone eeling?

RACHEL: What's eeling?

MARY: Catching eels. Some people think only boys can do it, but I really want to.

ZEEK: The don't catch 'em, they hook 'em! They have this long stick, like an arm, with a hook. They just dip it in and get an eel.

MARY: I saw a pretty one that was all carved on the handle.

RACHEL: I hope you get to do it someday.

KATE: We should probably get going. I'm supposed to be out there helping Will.

RACHEL: Thank you Rose.

LOUISE: Thank you for the rugalach.

*(ROSE gives them a jar of smoked salmon).*

ROSE: My gram's recipe!

KATE & RACHEL: Thank you, how kind, thank you so much.

*(they exit)*

ROSE: Nice girls.

JULIE: They're lesbians, gram.

ROSE: I know. You think I was born yesterday? Even white folks need a tribe. *(JULIE laughs)*

In the old days those ones would have a place in the circle.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

## **Scene 12 – Town Hall**

*(Citizens and experts sit in a circle; perhaps they stand up to a microphone to speak.)*

REPORTER: *(on camera)* Salmon are amazing. Born knowing this river and their place in it. Traveling the same way their ancestors have done for centuries. Now, here at the mouth of the Klamath River, the Salmon themselves have called a Town Hall Meeting. Farmers and ranchers from the upper Klamath Basin, mid-river folks, and lower Klamath Tribal fisheries experts and community members have come together in a series of Stakeholder Meetings to discuss what must be seen as a shared future. How do you balance the water level of a river when agriculturalists and commercial fishermen depend on it for money, consumers for food, and indigenous people for life? How thin can we spread the bounty? Does anyone have to give up their lifestyle altogether? Who gets to decide? And what will they say to those they erase? Tonight we bring you some excerpts from that Town Hall meeting....

*(A prop microphone is passed from person to person as they speak; actors respond in character, sometimes in audible sounds, to other character's perspectives.)*

MAX: We need to have the federal government recognize that we have a senior water right. We have court cases and court decisions that have substantiated this right. "How much water does it take to protect fish?" For crying out loud, enough so that they don't die. This is an allocation issue plain and simple. More water must flow down river.

TIM: Look, I'm not anti-fish, I'm just anti-bullshit. I don't accept that the water is over-allocated. My family has been cattle ranching in upper Klamath for 150 years. A lot of folks like me love this land as much as our Indian neighbors do. We're trying to preserve a way of life that

has been handed down and fight off the carnivorous southern California developers. We want to preserve our traditional rural values. We want our children to have a reason to stay and work the land. And that means economic incentives.

**KLAMATH TRIBAL MEMBER:** You talk about your family values. We've seen evidence of your people's values over the years. Like when our Reservation was "terminated" without our participation or consent. We were participatin' in your economy back then, in 1930, 1940, fair and square. Then in 1950s the government just terminated our land, no democratic process, just took it. How many times are your gonna take it, man? (*pause*) We not only lost our land, we lost our whole social fabric. Some of use lost our souls. I don't want that to happen to the Indian people in the lower Klamath. That's all I got to say right now.

**FISHER WOMAN:** I live in Crescent City, California. My family business is fishing and we don't have any support from the government like you all. I drove up here because I wanna know how the hell a whole industry disappears overnight? Marine Fisheries Dept. tell us we're out of a job this year, next year. The '70s were hard enough, when we started feeling the effects of the dams. A lot of families got out. Now our worst nightmare has become reality. The whole coastline is closed. We've lost a whole industry in the blink of an eye without compensation or even much notice by the government. The effects on families are long term – the divorce rates, the domestic violence, the drunk driving rates. We sold Sonja for \$7,000, and that's what I been living on. My husband was aching to be back at sea. He lives by the elements – water, fish, and family. He went to Alaska to work crab 'cause there aren't any fish here. Crabbin's very

dangerous if you know..... and now he's never coming back... My community will never get back what we've lost. *(by the end she is completely overcome and can hardly finish)*

WALT: *(the is heartfelt, not aggressive)* My ancestors came from Eastern Europe, got out of the tenements of NY, then came to the Klamath basin in 1902. The government wanted them to "feed the West" and said "we're gonna fund it". The Bureau of Reclamation was gonna build a dam and recover Tule lake. My ancestors were part of a national dream. And then after World War II the government was giving land to veterans, and so it went for 70 years. Everything went pretty well until the Endangered Species Act passed. Now suing under the ESA has become a cottage industry out here thanks to a band of liberal-ass judges! I worked hard, all my life. I got up at 4 in the morning, hardly ever saw my children, to build this farm, to grow what I was told would feed Americans. I resent being held to count by a bunch of lazy Hippies and Indians. I tell you one thing, the farmers are the next Indians being run off their land by the government!

LOUISE: I've heard from some people up Klamath Falls who are ranchers and they're like "Geez, this is third generation for our family to be here." And I understand that, but it's like, this is the hundredth generation for my people, so put it in perspective. When the fish died, that was me, also dying. That was our people. My family have lived along that river for thousands of years.

MID-RIVER GUY: I grew up Karuk. I remember when I was seven years old I caught my first salmon. I was so proud because now my family would have food to eat! There's a whole tradition with this place... you fasted and you prayed to get the spring Chinook to come early...

it's no different than your Christian faith.. you pray for rain, don't you? I've heard some things today that... I need to say this. I need to dispel this myth of the lazy Indian and the lazy hippie. There's a lot of work go on here... the basket-making and making the nets and tending the trees and doing control burns to clear the undergrowth –this river IS a farm! These stereotypes are dangerous. We have an elder here who just passed away. He signed up and fought for this country in World War II, and then when he came back, the US Forest service had sold off his land. The Karuk have chosen not to fish the spring runs anymore because they're so low – and no ESA ruling had to tell us that! We know how to manage this resource.

JULIE: The fish kill is a process. The fish kill isn't like a one-time thing. It happens every year. All year the small fish are dying because of the water temperatures and the dams. This is a community issue, not just an Indian issue. Most non-Natives see it as an Indian issue, and they don't even understand what that means. It's a spiritual issue. It's our job to take responsibility. We have an opportunity to right a great wrong here.

WHITEWATER GUIDE: I used to *BE* a hippie. Now we run Blue Mountain Rafting Company where the Salmon River meets the Klamath. The year of the fish kill there was so little water that people were unable to safely travel the river by jet boat or raft. I've seen rocks that I didn't know existed before! We are part of this community too. We uphold part of the economy here. We care about the health of this river. We want to see it free and wild and runnable for our grandchildren and yours. We've got to ask what's our ethical obligation here? Doesn't our ethical obligation outweigh even the economic concerns? Sure farmers are going to have to take a hit – we have, the tribes have – we all have to share in the change because it's the right thing to

do for this extraordinary wilderness. You'd sacrifice for your child, if your child was sick. It's a sacrifice, but it's also an act of love.

*(Town Hall assumes frozen or slow-motion positions, and silence, while lights change to show TIM outside the Ladies Room waiting for GRACE. JULIE comes out with her baby in a traditional baby-basket.)*

JULIE: Hey.

TIM: Hi. Thank you for what you said in there. I guess I never saw it that way. *(She is about to roll past him on her way back to the meeting, then stops.)*

JULIE: That your little girl in there?

TIM: Yeah. She's old to sleep in a basket.

JULIE: I'm just lucky today.

TIM: *(looks in stroller)* How old is she, about 12 month?

JULIE: 8 months.

TIM: She's beautiful. Babies are like little ambassadors from another world!

JULIE: They are.

TIM: Yeah. *(pause)* So, do you think we'll solve anything here?

JULIE: I doubt it. I've heard a lot of this talk before.

TIM: So what would help?

JULIE: I don't know. I guess if people up there understood that this is not only our livelihood that's at stake, it's our culture, our traditions, our way of life.

TIM: People where I come from think they are trying to protect their way of life too.

JULIE: Tell that to my father and her dad when 50 thousand salmon are rotting on the riverbank!

TIM: Okay.

JULIE: Okay what?

TIM: Okay, I'd like to talk to them, your dad and..

*(GRACE comes out of the Ladies Room bright and bouncing.)*

GRACE: Okay Dad, I'm done! *(short pause)* Do we have to go back in there? It's soooo boring!

*(Cross fade to REPORTER as JULIE and TIM re-enter the TOWN HALL)*

REPORTER: *(to camera, then interviewing MAX)* I'm standing high above the mouth of the Klamath River. This is where tribal fishermen make their livings. This is where they are losing that living. The situation really hits home for one tribal elder, who grew up on smoked salmon and acorn soup.

MAX: I wonder how many generations of people these rocks have seen. They never get tired of watching their friend the ocean roll in and out. I bet that these rocks and ocean are good old friends and take in all that they see. These rocks are the first to see the Salmon returning. These two old friends, the rocks and ocean, must have wept and grieved when they saw the Salmon floating on their sides, gills rotting, devastated spirits. You'd see dead fish from time to time but I've never seen what's going on now. It's real hard to take, seeing them die like that.

*(Scene returns to inside the Stakeholder's Meeting)*

KATE: *(now with microphone & to the audience as if they are also part of the town meeting)*

The mouth of the Klamath is a glorious place, the river rushing out into the sea. As I walk the beach with my friends whose families fish there, they're all -- Can I borrow your binoculars? I wanna see who's down there. I wanna see who's eeling. Check it out! Some guys on a quad are

zooming buy and they're whistling and asking if we want a ride and my friends are all "oh, *those* guys", and "yeah, they're cousins, we're so over them." And then it hits me! I'm out here like this is some wild coastal preserve; but my friends are in their *neighborhood*. This is their hood! Where they hang in summer; where they meet guys and dance and sleep over and eat food that their Moms made and where they play radios loud and tell secrets to girlfriends. And then it hit me again. What if, in *your* neighborhood, in mine, at the end of a fabulous summer, there were 50,000 dead animals on the streets, in the yards, on the sidewalk, animals you loved, animals you knew and considered part of your family? Animals that were the life-blood of your community? What if that happened to you? And it began to sink in, what this meant, what it must have felt like, just a little.

*(meeting disperses; light change)*

**Scene 13 – Tires**

*Pool of light on RACHEL as she beings the prayers and movements of Shabatt, lights candles; a loaf of bread before her.*

RACHEL: Baruk ata adonoi elohanu / Mela ha olam....

*(KATE enters, drops gear, backpack, etc., stubs her toe)*

KATE: Crap. Sorry. Sorry I'm late. I can never remember what time you start this

RACHEL: Sundown

KATE: That's not a time.

RACHEL: It used to be a time.

KATE: I really need to take a shower. *(taking off layers of outdoor clothing)*

RACHEL: In the cycle of the seasons, in sacred time, sundown is a time, a time that the people understood as a time.

KATE: But not 6 o'clock?

RACHEL: No, that's western rationale time

KATE: Not scared time

RACHEL: Are we gonna do this again?

KATE: I just need a time that's all.

RACHEL: That's the point, you can't put Shabbat in your day-timer. It's outside of day-timer-time.

KATE: Sorry. Really I am.

RACHEL: You of all people should know that there are different kinds of time – there is the time the salmon come home in the fall, the time the salmon come home in the spring. Isn't that what you're trying to get the farmers and feds up there to understand?

KATE: That's political.

RACHEL: It's spiritual. If you miss that, I don't think all your biological opinions are worth much....

KATE: Sure is gorgeous country. When you come over this ridge, there it is, the Basin – the war zone – but it looked like heaven. Then I start noticing the signs. Like “Farmers Feed America”, “Forget the Fish and Feed the Masses”, “EPA Go Home”, or “I'm pro Farmer, I vote AND I shoot”. Oh, you were right about the bumper-sticker, by the way.

RACHEL: Did you talk to anyone?

KATE: Park rangers. Agency biologists. You know me, I don't know how. You don't just walk up to someone with pointy boots in a feed store and say, “hey are you a farmer or a rancher? Are you running 12,000 head of angus on land that used to belong to the Klamath Tribes? Or are you a farmer growing monsoon crops in what used to be, and incidentally still is, intermittent wetlands? Can we talk? No I didn't talk to anyone. Well, no, I did talk to one guy. But not about fish. I had a few close encounters...

RACHEL: What kind of encounters?

KATE: ...of the red-neck kind. I didn't talk to anyone Rach, because I was in getting coffee at what would euphemistically be called a Mom and Pop diner and somebody, some buckaroo, some bucket-brigadier was out in broad daylight slashing my tires.

RACHEL: Oh my god! Are you okay? (*ideally, this line is simultaneous with KATE's next line*)  
(*Lights change as she enters the scene; TIM joins her. KATE coming out of a diner with coffee, sees her car. TIM is on his way in. He sees it too.*)

KATE: Oh my god. Oh my god.

TIM: Ouch!

KATE: (*turns on TIM*) Who did this? Did you see them? What kind of people do this? (*takes out cell phone*) I'm calling the police. Shit. (*her phone is out of range*) Why did they do this? Who are they? Where am I?!

TIM: It happens. You're in Klamath Falls. Take it easy. Let's got you some help. (*takes out his cell phone*) Bob. Tim. Busy? Good. Would you send a truck over to Maxine's parking lot with four tires for.. (*walks around car*) a Toyota Corolla...?

KATE: 1998.

TIM: 1998. No, that's okay. I'll be gone, but just take care of it for me, okay? (*offers her his phone*) Here, wanna call the police?

KATE: Yeah. This is gonna max out my visa. What's the number up here?

TIM: 911 I think. Tires are on the house.

KATE: What? No. No way. You can't do that.

TIM: Too late, already did. I'm sorry about this.

KATE: It wasn't your fault.

TIM: No, but it's my town.

KATE: Who did this? Why?

TIM: People do stupid things when they feel powerless. They see your bumper-sticker and, well, it's a guerrilla war for them. Like Captain Jack fighting off the U.S. Cavalry to hold on to the Modoc homelands. A lot of these farmers and ranchers think they're Captain Jack now. "I'm pro Salmon and I vote"? That's cute. Up here people are suspicious of this interspecies suffrage movement..... I gotta get to the feed store, got a sick calf. Bob will fix you up.

KATE: Wait. Thanks. Uh, I'm Kate.

TIM: Tim. Tim McNeil.

KATE: Thanks.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

**Scene 14 – The Visit**

*JULIE and WILL at home.*

JULIE: Just try to be civil, okay? He wants to hear our perspective, that's all.

WILL: You didn't answer my question. Who said you could invite this guy to our home?

JULIE: No one. No one said. No one needed to say who I can invite.

WILL: This is your Gram's house, and you didn't ask her? And you sure as hell didn't ask me.

*(knock at the door)*

JULIE: Please Will, just one cup of coffee? *(she answers the door)*

TIM: Hi. You must be Will. *(awkward moment)*

JULIE: How was your drive? Did you come through Happy Camp or around?

TIM: Around. I never get to see enough of the ocean.

JULIE: Then you drove along the Smith River, before Crescent City. Did you stop at Requa like I told you?

TIM: I did. I hiked to the top where you can look down on the mouth.

JULIE: That's near where we have our Brush Dances.

TIM: Beautiful country. Beautiful river.

WILL: Should have seen it when there were 1000s of dead fish floating on top.

TIM: I'm sorry that happened. I know it was real hard on your family and your people.

JULIE: Want coffee?

WILL: No. No. I'm sorry. Mr. Uh –

TIM: McNeil.

WILL: Mr. McNeil. This is our "people's" house – our Gram who didn't speak for four days after the fish kill. Julie's father whose only work this season has been counting the dead.

TIM: I'm just trying to understand the implications....

WILL: What is this another "study"? You don't have the stomach for the implications, man.

This is genocide going on here. Like killing off the buffalo. Only now we recognize the pattern.

TIM: I don't think...

WILL: Now you come down here like we're all supposed to sit around some Thanksgiving table and what, eat potatoes?

JULIE: He doesn't grow potatoes.

WILL: Well, I don't want your poison food. I don't want to sit at your table. I want you to get –

JULIE: Will, please.

TIM: That's okay. I want to hear what he has to say.

WILL: I've lived in the Klamath River system my entire life. The river is part of me, the life-blood of my people... The Klamath is my home, my church, garden, highway, counselor, friend, brother -- hell, provider... The carnage I've seen over the weeks is so utterly disgusting I can't sleep. I close my eyes and the images of dead, rotting fish -- maybe you've seen photographs... but you cannot begin to imagine the smell. The smell of death and decay messes with my mind. I can't eat because food, no matter what it is, reminds me of the smell. Come walk along the banks of the river with me ... I dare you... Come and walk with me and cut open the bellies of rotten salmon to detect their sex... Come and walk with me... count with me...hack their tails so they won't be recounted. You can't escape the smell. This is a real life situation. It's not a book; it's not pretend. It's not something you read about that happened a hundred years ago. It's happening right now, today. To people in my life. Maybe all your rancher and farmer friends up there don't understand that. You tell them to get the hell down here and help us clean up this mess that they helped make. *(pause)* That's all I have to say.

TIM: I will tell them. (*WILL leaves*)

JULIE: I'm sorry –

TIM: No, don't be. I'm glad he spoke his mind. I wanted to hear.

JULIE: We aren't asking for all the water, just enough for salmon to survive...Salmon are the center of our culture. If they leave the river, we don't know what will become of us... We are running out of miracles.

TIM: I know. Us too. Thanks for havin' me down.

(*Transition lighting/images/sound.*)

**Scene 15 – Ranch Tour**

*(TIM's office)*

KATE: I didn't know ranchers had offices.

TIM: It's a business.

KATE: Yeah. Guess I expected moose heads on the wall, and, well, you know, big bear hide rugs.

TIM: Those are at the house.

KATE: Thanks for meeting me. I don't really know where to begin. There's a lot of people in pain where I live, Tribal people who depend on salmon for subsistence, commercial fishermen and women who lost their livelihood. They think you all up here are using all the water and not enough goes down river.

TIM: Wanna see some birds, or are you just a fish person?

KATE: No. No, I like birds.

TIM: Our ranch is a historic wetland, so we can't just put all the water in-stream for the sucker fish, or any fish. We'd lose the wetlands, we'd lose the sandhill crane.

KATE: Intermittent wetlands actually.... The birds use the wetlands when nature makes a wetlands – in the spring and fall. Preserving wetlands in the middle of summer, aka irrigation, when the fish need the water is kinda over-management.

*(walking outside)*

TIM: People up here are just scared, Kate. A lot went down during the time of Termination.

KATE: The '50's?

TIM: Yes, and before and after. Klamath tribal land used to extend "from mountain top to mountain top." Then came the Dawes Act that tried to make Indians into farmers. Whites like my

great-grandfather started buyin' up allotments; that's how we came by these acres. Then in the 1950s the Federal government terminated the last of the Klamath Reservation. That brought a stampede of social problems, the drugs, alcohol, wrecked cars and wrecked homes. In our basin upriver we have so much conflict it's just hard to see the bigger picture. We have a history of violence at a level no one talks about. There's a lot of shame around it. We made a lot of mistakes, but I think you'll find when you really listen that people up here do care about the land, about each other. We keep the cattle outa the riparian areas, we try to do right by our Indian neighbors. You met Phillip – he's a good friend to my family, but his father almost killed my father 40 years ago. Things do change.

KATE: My friend and I were traveling through Idaho a couple years ago coming back from a ski trip, and we stopped in this diner for hot fudge Sundays. A group of skin heads came in, shaved head, swastika tattoos, the whole bit. They started checking us out you know, and I looked at my friend, my girlfriend, we both had spiked hair then and I thought, "do we look queer... and how Jewish does she look? I live in a town where I can hold her hand in line at the post office. But there we were in Idaho and cold fear just shot through me. When I saw my tires that day, I had the same feeling. It didn't hit me that it was about FISH.

TIM: What's your girlfriend's name?

KATE: Rachel.

TIM: Is she a fish lady too?

KATE: No, she's a photographer and rabbi-wannabe.

TIM: Bring her up, take pictures. We get a lot of photographers up here. My daughter's favorite subject is the pelican. Look at those guys. Makes you wonder what God was thinking!

KATE: She's the one told me to come back and talk to you. She has this theory. Kind of new-age Jew. About how the universe is like one big garment, that all the violence and distrust in the world are like tears in the fabric and that all we can do with our lives is try to mend little bits of the garment.

TIM: We're trying. Some of us are trying to mend what our ancestors broke. But we can't do it if we're being shot at.

*(KATE leaves and TIM crosses to where ALICE is receiving Holy Communion from a visiting priest.)*

## Scene 16 – Communion

*In the Catholic tradition of insuring those who cannot attend Mass receive Holy Communion, a Father Mac has come to visit Alice and gives her communion.*

FATHER MAC: .... Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

ALICE: Amen

FATHER MAC: Deliver us from every evil, oh Lord..

BOTH: For Yours is the kingdom and the power and the glory now and forever. Amen.

FATHER MAC: *(takes a host from a small gold compact)* Alice, The body of Christ.

ALICE: Amen *(takes the host, eats.)*

*(pause)*

ALICE: Thank you, Father. Coffee's hot.

FATHER MAC: Cookies in the regular place.

ALICE: Uh huh, unless Grace got to 'em. Help yourself.

ALICE: In my mind it was all about coming to this place, the natural beauty, and fixing the River. Fixing everything. Showing, in some way, with an angry determination, that really agriculture and rivers could live together. The opportunities to change the place were unlimited. Drag tires and washers out of the spring. Paint the old dingy house. Move cattle from here to there and then back over here. Don't let them eat the new willows. Fence the river. Dig thistles. Clean the shop. Chainsaw down the old fence, build some new fence. Bring people together. Change the place. The hardest realization for me is that what's really changing is me. This is a bit unsettling for someone controlling enough to think that they might change a place, a valley of rushes and sedges and people!

TIM: *(as he enters)* Change it and hope that someone like the environmental community would notice and let rural communities survive. Hey Father, how are you?

FATHER MAC: Doing the doing of the lord. *(pause)* Well, gotta head up to see Phillip's Aunt next. Thanks for the cookies.

TIM: Thank you for coming, Father.

FATHER MAC: See you next time. *(exits)*

TIM: Ran into Phillip at the cash machine that night of Grace's ballet recital. We were all standing there in the Bank of America parking lot looking up at the stars. Grace was asking if we could see the Milky Way....

*(PHILLIP comes downstage into the light, joins them, as TIM's memory becomes the present GRACE enters the scene twirling..)*

GRACE : Where's the big dipper daddy?

TIM: See that star there, follow my finger. Right there, just over home plate.

GRACE: I see it!

TIM: Now listen. Keep your eye on my finger. See the dipper's four corners? Now follow the handle and then up -- that's the North Star! That's what the first explorers used to navigate to the new world.

GRACE: The North Star's not very bright.

TIM: But it's constant.

GRACE: Why do they call it the Milky Way? Does the dipper get milk out of it?

PHILLIP: We call it "where the people come home." All the ancestors are up there, watching over you, and dancing with you.

TIM: Now every time she sees the Milky Way she does this little two-step and says “I’m dancing with the ancestors!” (*GRACE dances back to bed..*)

ALICE: I was never a very good dancer.

TIM: Me neither. Grace is though.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

**Scene 17 -- Captain Jack's Stonghold**

*The craggy landscape of Lave Beds National Monument suggested in light or projections; TIM sits alone, fingering a brochure; then speaks directly to audience. GRACE sits in front of ALICE as ALICE combs her hair.*

TIM: If you're a tourist at Lava Beds National Monument you pass General Canaby's marker first – a white cross at the place he breathed his last, after Captain Jack's ambush. Looking north just there you can see the southern boundary of my brother's acreage in the Tule Lake sump. This is sagebrush. High desert. Intermittent marshlands. You drive up another three miles into the weird lave formations and there's another little interpretive area called Captain Jack's Stronghold. 50 Modoc warriors held up right here and fought off the US Army. 50 warriors killed 400 cavalymen. Look around you can see what great fortress the land provided. Black lava rocks in mounds that would allow fellas to hide easy. A few juniper pines, lots of sage brush, crevasses where a whole line of men could hide and still see and shoot anybody approaching from the low lying marshes. 50 people spent a whole winter here and the army couldn't take 'em. Tule Lake used to come right up to the edge of this high ground. Finally the army was able to cut off the Indians access to water. All the Modocs wanted... you can read about it in the little trial guide... all Captain Jack wanted was for his people "to live unmolested on their homeland unmolested." They just wanted to be safe, just like me, just like you.

**Scene 18 – Ultimate Title**

*Light fades up on Rancher's family. Outside, looking out over the Klamath Marsh from the large porch of a ranch house built in 1890s. Sounds of wildlife. ALICE and TIM on their porch looking out over the marsh they irrigate and the land on which they run cattle, the same land that belonged to the Klamath Tribe "from mountain top to mountain top."*

TIM: Moon's not up yet.

ALICE: Nope.

TIM: Hear that? Owl got himself a bull frog.

ALICE: Guess he'll live for one more day.

TIM: Don't brood Mom, it's too cold for that.

ALICE: A woman prays for sons when she marries land like this. Don't have 'em and you feel like you failed the land. Now I got 'em...

TIM: You didn't fail, none of us failed.

ALICE: My eldest son suing my youngest son, taking away the only peace I've ever had, and you tell me we got only three options: give in to Greg and loose our water, sell to these vulture developers, or do this so-called land trust arrangement with the Indians. None of those sound like the American dream to me. If I can't die knowing my great grandchildren are going to inherit this, going to continue on this land, my life might as well be dust, just like my Gramz's life. She died with a mouthful of Kansas dust.

TIM: I know Mom. Nobody's leaving. Just the paperwork is changing. It's you always said God's got Ultimate Title.

ALICE: We ran 3,000 head of angus once we got the last allotment. 3,000 head. Then okay we gotta be careful of erosion and fouling the water; okay, we run fewer and fewer head. But damn

it, we're hardly making it now. And my son the potato farmer is now taking what's left. What will be left for Grace?

TIM: Change happens, Mom.

*(pause)*

ALICE: One December Gregory got so sick that along with a temperature of 103 his heart rate was 200, and below his breastbone was contracting in several inches every time he took a breath.... By the time we finally got to the emergency room his black curls were wet with sweat and stuck to his head. After eleven attempts to stick a catheter in his veins, fluids and antibiotics. His chubby little arms were so bruised up.... By the time we got checked out of the hospital, I got the flu and couldn't talk. When we got home neighbors showed up within hours and stayed for three days. They made soup; they figured out the dosing schedule for his five medications. They walked the baby—that was you. You were a very fussy baby.

*(PHILLIP enters the pool of light with the Ranchers, carrying a traditional baby-basket.)*

One day when Phillip was over, you were fussing. The next Sunday, Phillip returned with a baby-basket made specially to fit you.

TIM: I didn't know that.

ALICE: It's soft tan leather on the front with laces that go up in a complicated crisscross pattern.

PHILLIP: The frame is made of Hazelwood.

ALICE: The back is soft black leather. Inside is a hand-sewn brown corduroy pillow. You slept sound in your cradleboard. Your eyes would open, then shut, your little face smiling. *(pause; (to PHILLIP)* How does one put into words the special nature of such a gift? How does one begin to give back?

TIM: We just start, I guess.

ALICE: I know what it's like when the sand hill cranes return to the Sycan marsh – a marsh we irrigate. It's like a miracle. Miles of white running wings. A visitation of spirit. I'd grab you and little Greg and say "look! There they are! The good Lord sent the cranes back to us again!"  
*(pause)* But I don't know what it's like when the salmon return.

TIM: We can imagine. We can imagine what it might be like to have those Salmon returning, not just to the Klamath river, but to the Sycan river. I can feel the excitement for what it might be like to have them come. To be a hungry seven year old boy -- and have them come.

ALICE: I am tired of fighting. I am hungry in my soul. I suppose it would be more an act of love than of water. Holding another place tight, holding other families tight. Love is the only thing that ever changes anything anyway.

*(GRACE has come out to join them, sleepy.)*

TIM: Couldn't sleep? *(Picks her up as she mumbles)* What's that? *(She whispers in his ear).*

ALICE: What's the matter sweet pea?

TIM: Grace asked if we were going to give our land back to the Indians.

GRACE: Daddy, what's a Conservation Land Trust? Do we have to move?

TIM: No, no. We can live here as long as we want. It just means that we're going to work with the Indian neighbors to help take care of the land. It's kinda like what Phillip said, like when you're dancing with the ancestors.

GRACE: Are you going to dance?

TIM: I'm going to try. If you'll dance with me? Will you do that?

GRACE: Okay.

*(Transition lighting/images/sound.)*

## Scene 19 – Sacred

ROSE: (*speaking as the River*) When I was a child, the River gave me a prayer: I am alive in you and I am the source of your hope. Every time someone appreciates my stillness, my beauty and peace, eats the food that I offer, cares for the vegetation and the wild animals that I sustain—every moment of your gratefulness is my renewal.

MAX: Sacred were gifts that were given to us by Creator at that time of the spirit people.

ANDY: Sacred is a word that if said in the Yurok language would likely have so much more meaning than the English version. In this language it doesn't do justice to my life or my people.

ROSE: Sacred is the stories that we were given from our elders who learned them from their elders. Sacred is our prayer medicine that carries my prayers, hopes and dreams up to Creator every night. Our ceremonies are sacred and bring life, repairing what bad feelings or actions have created.

WILL: Sacred is my relative, the Salmon, who has ensured the survival of my people since time immemorial.

JULIE: Sacred is my family who love and support me and have given me the gift of self-respect.

LOUISE: Sacred is my daughter, without whom my life stops.

MAX: Sacred is something that is woven not only into your life, but into the lives of your ancestors. It is something that can't be removed from you, your culture or traditions without devastating it. Sacred is the Salmon, you need to protect it, because it protects you.

*The recorded voices of “Sacred Is...” in Yurok, Hupa and Karuk, mingle with the live voices; we lose the English translation and finally hear only the recorded voices, which continues under MAX’s lines and TIM & JULIE’s phone conversation.*

MAX: Once the salmon thrived and we prayed for them and gave them thanks as a whole tribe. We felt that it was our responsibility to take care of them, because they took care of us. Now, we struggle with wanting to do something, but feeling helpless and with out the necessary skills to carry out a First Salmon ceremony or make medicine for the river and the fish. I don’t believe this means it is lost. It is an opportunity to bring back something that has been done since time before time. We need to once again take care of the Salmon physically and spiritually. This is the time, for our survival and theirs.

*(TIM is alone; visibly moved; he takes out a cell phone, looks up a number and dials. JULIE’s phone rings and she picks up, and steps away; the others freeze.)*

JULIE: iye-ah-qui (*phonetic spelling*)

TIM: Julie? Hi. Tim McNeil.

JULIE: Hi.

TIM: Hope I didn’t catch you at a bad time. How are you?

JULIE: Keepin’ on keepin’ on.

TIM: Listen, I don’t know how to say this... but I wanted to say something... I mean I want to *do* something, we’re trying to do something up here, but it’s going to take some time... You know how you were telling me about how when the first salmon came up the river the your

people would do a ceremony and then send a runner upriver to the Karuks and Nu-Tini-Xwes and then they would do a ceremony?

JULIE: Yeah.

TIM: I know this sounds stupid, but when that first salmon comes I want you to call me. Call me and tell me, okay? Would you do that? And on that day I'm going to go down to the pivot field and turn off my irrigation pump for the day. And if the hell pump is running, I'll turn it off as well. Then, we're going to call our friends who irrigate down in the Scott valley and they're going turn their pumps off. And I'm going to call Walt in the Klamath Project and he's agreed to turn his water off for a day. And he's going to call the members of the Water Users Association and they're all gonna turn their water off on that day. A dozen admin folks who work for the City of Klamath Falls are going to fill milk jugs with water from the tap in their house, and drive it down to the edge of the Klamath river and dump it in. Don't laugh. I know it's more an act of love than of water. It's holding another place tight, holding other families tight.

JULIE: Okay.

TIM: Okay?

JULIE: Okay. I'll call you. I'll tell my Gram and the others.

TIM: This is just a start. We've got a lot of people up here who will be hard to convince. They're just afraid.

JULIE: I always wonder if the salmon are afraid after they've gotten used to the ocean and all that freedom, if they're afraid to swim home.

TIM: Well, I hope we can all have as much courage as a fish.

*(cross fade to REPORTER)*

REPORTER: Here in the Upper Klamath, some say a handful of farmers and ranchers have lost their marbles. What will one day of water do for the salmon struggling up the Klamath?

Spokespersons say that this show of solidarity with fish and Tribal people will be symbolic at first, but that others who hear the news will do what they can, in their way, on that day, when the fish come back.

ROSE: When I was a child, the River gave me a prayer: I am alive in you and I am the source of your hope. Every time someone appreciates my stillness, my beauty and peace, eats the food that I offer, cares for the vegetation and the wild animals that I sustain—every moment of your gratefulness is my renewal.

MAX: Sacred were gifts that were given to us by Creator at that time of the spirit people.

ANDY: Sacred is the story's that we were given from our elders.

ROSE: Sacred is our prayer medicine.

WILL: Sacred is my relative, the Salmon.

JULIE: Sacred is my family.

ALICE: Sacred is my family.

JOHNNY: Sacred is the river.

TIM: Sacred is the earth that we steward.

GRACE: Sacred is my dad, and friends.

LOUISE: Sacred is my daughter, without whom my life stops.

ZEEK, MARY & GRACE: Sacred is the Salmon, you need to protect it because it protects you.

*The voices of “Sacred Is..” in Yurok, Karuk & Hupa overlap the lines above; then only the recorded voices are heard as the lights dim. (In performance the recording continued for several seconds while the actors stood in darkness.)*

THE END

On the final night of performance, the community person who gave the blessing at the start of the performance, may want to give a Closing Blessing.

All performances should be followed by a community discussion, facilitated when ever possible by local Elders or other “expert” community members.



# KBRA = JOBS

**Do you support the KBRA** and the jobs, wildlife and economic stability it will bring to the Klamath Basin? If so, now is the time to act. This month the federal government will be holding a series of meetings in the Basin to collect public comment on a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). These public comments and descriptions of these meetings are included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), which will determine if the federal government moves forward with the proposed project. **YOUR COMMENTS** in support are essential to convince the government to decide in favor of the Klamath Agreements.

It is critical that supporters of the KBRA attend these meetings, show the media our active participation and say a few words so our side is recorded as supporting a solution that will bring jobs to the Basin. These essential meetings make the Agreement happen. Please consider attending and show support for a brighter future in our community.

## What to Expect:

Before the meeting begins there will be a sign-up form for those who are interested in making comments. Comments can be brief; what matters is the number.

At the meeting 8-12 representatives from the US Fish and Wildlife and the appropriate State of California and Oregon Agencies will give a brief presentation on the federal process and the findings of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). A court reporter will be present and will be taking notes, the transcript from the meeting will help the Secretary of Interior decide whether to implement with the Agreements.



## The Klamath Agreements Will:

- Ensure that agriculture continues to be a major contributor in the Basin economy.
- Create jobs and help the local economy
- Restore healthy rivers and wildlife
- End decades of water related lawsuits in the region

## When and Where:

**Oct 18, Klamath County Fair Grounds, 3531 S. Sixth St., Klamath Falls, 4:30-8:00 pm**

**Oct 19, Chiloquin Community Center, 140 S. 4th St., Chiloquin, 4:30-8:00 pm**

**Oct 20, Yreka Community Theatre, 812 North Oregon St., Yreka, 4:30-8:00 pm**

*"This historic settlement has moved us beyond the water wars of the early 2000s. There is real hope for a healthier basin and a stronger economy"*

-Interior Secretary Ken Salazar, Sep 21, 2011

## Need More Information:

Please contact Belinda or Kenny at [KBRAequalsJobs@gmail.com](mailto:KBRAequalsJobs@gmail.com) for more information.

## We Need Your Presence AND Your Voice:

Many people are hesitant to speak in public, but even short comments focused on your issue will help. Just coming to support helps. Show up to a meeting and we can give you a sticker indicating you are with us. Show California, Oregon, and US Congress that we support solving problems and protecting jobs to the Basin.



## Building Blocks of a Sustainable Klamath Basin

There are a many reasons why the KBRA is important to the region. These are just a few examples of general KBRA benefits:

- Jobs and Strong Business that employs our kids and invites new members to the community
- Strong Agriculture is part of our culture; it provides jobs, feeds the country
- Strong fisheries do the same on the coast: create jobs, feed our country, and are culturally significant to tribes as well as sporting anglers down the river to the ocean.
- A healthy environment makes this a special place in the world: with its abundance of wildlife and natural beauty
- KBRA is people working together to solve problems and create opportunity

## More specifically stated in the Klamath Agreements:

**Equitable Water Sharing:** Gives water certainty to grow crops, and water certainty to keep rivers healthy.

- a. Farmers and ranchers need to know they will have water to plan their businesses
- b. Fish will have water to maintain healthy populations

**Healthy Rivers / Clean Waters:** Provides clean water and good habitat for the Basin's salmon, steelhead, trout and sucker fish runs.

- a. Healthy fish mean strong commercial and sportfishing businesses
- b. Healthy rivers and wetlands are places to hunt, fish and enjoy
- c. Healthy rivers are the basis for tribal culture

**Regulatory protection:** Shelters those who are working on their farm or ranch to make things better for the community and the environment from regulatory penalties.

**Renewable energy and energy efficiency:** Empowers our natural assets and creativity to save more power and harness renewable resources

- a. Local ingenuity to save costs on irrigation
- b. Capturing sun, water, wind, biomass and geothermal power to control power costs and provide jobs

**Ratepayer protection:** No more paying for dams that are not wanted, even by their owners, and that PUCs say are very costly to keep.

**Strong tribal communities:** Promotes culture, jobs and businesses for the area's tribal groups

**People working together:**

- a. Spirit of adaptability and cooperation in tackling the challenges of the future.
- b. Local control and autonomous determination

## **THE DAM FACTS!**

### **The Dams are NOT “ours” – Dams are private property of PacifiCorp:**

- SUPPORT the company’s PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS, particularly because the Public Utility Commission has said this will be the LEAST COSTLY OUTCOME FOR YOU as a ratepayer.
- The Dam owner is making a PRIVATE BUSINESS DECISION.
- TAKING OUT DAMS IS CHEAPER than relicensing for fish passage.
- Privately owned dam removal on the Klamath river is NOT PRECEDENT SETTING.
- Taking out the dams WILL NOT TURN OFF YOUR LIGHTS.

### **WHAT THE DAMS DON’T DO:**

- Dams DO NOT PROVIDE STORAGE FOR IRRIGATION WATER.
- Dams DO NOT PROVIDE FLOOD CONTROL.
- Dams DO NOT PROVIDE PREFERENTIAL PUMPING RATE.
- Dams DO NOT/ will not OPERATE AT FULL CAPACITY if relicensed.
- Dams DO NOT SAVE YOUR FAMILY FARMS AND RANCHES from water shortage and environmental regulations.

**Comment Author** May, Theresa  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_1079-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**  
---o0o---  
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. AMBROSE McAULIFFE: My name is Ambrose

McAuliffe, A-m-b-r-o-s-e, M-c-A-u-l-i-f-f-e, F as in

Frank.

Thank you folks for being here. I can't help but  
start out by maybe sharing a lighter side. And I got to

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

thinking about the advocates and those opposed, which, of

course, I am. But I go back to times when they were

Comment 2 - Our of Scope

having the riots in LA. I'm sure some of you recall a guy

named Rodney King. He got beat up. And when it was all

over and done with he more or less gathered himself up and

said, "Now, why can't we all just get along?"

Wouldn't that be nice?

And I am sure -- I want to give you a few reasons

why we are not getting along. And I would like to start

at the head of the watershed Annie Creek Canyon. And the

road to Crater Lake is quite a viewpoint there that is

hard to see the bottom, in fact it is something that the

tourists make a point of stopping to look.

Well, there is not too many years back the

geothermal study was done by way of the Park Service, of

course, trying to find out what the geothermal potential

was.

In the course of that they discovered that there is still 500 feet to go before they reach the bottom of the original channel.

Now, what does that lead to? If you're familiar with the Wood River and Annie Creek, the fish from the lake go above the confluence of Annie Creek to spawn in the clear water, the Redman trout, that is.

So that sediment that comes from Annie Creek every year is hard to measure. It goes into the river and ends up in the lake. If you look at the river, as so many fishermen I'm sure have, wondered what's going on on the bottom of the river. It just keeps rolling. That sediment is going to fill the lake eventually. Obviously that could have an effect on some of our aspirations.

Where is that sediment going to end up?

Well, I would like to jump forward to an incident that took place when ECONorthwest hired by the US Fish and Wildlife to do an Environmental Impact Study, not just on the Basin but on the Fort Klamath Rogue River area. They maintained unequivocally there would be zero impact on the community, period. All right.

Well, that's when Fort Klamath Critical Habitat was born because the water users in our area felt that that

was the end of the line if that was to take place.

So we were able to avoid that designation. In the process of doing that, I thought maybe we could mitigate the sucker issue by building a riparian fence, fish ladders that were developed by Water for Life as far as the cost share program that was successful and still there today --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. McAuliffe. Your time is up.

MR. AMBROSE McAULIFFE: One little shot, this is about trust, developing trust. At any rate, ECONorthwest, it's an open lawsuit with them. They were collaborating with Fish and Wildlife. And it had to do with high cost pricing of the water in the Wood River Valley. Thank you.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you.

MR. AMBROSE McAULIFFE: I was just getting warmed up.

THE FACILITATOR: You can always put it in writing.

**Comment Author** McAuliffe, Ambrose  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_171-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_171-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

Comment 1 - Costs

Comment 2 - Fish

GP\_EM\_1031\_262

I am not particularly impressed with the logic behind removal of the Klamath River dams. Particularly in these economic times, I find it hard to justify the expense. I have also been unconvinced that removal of the dams will actually benefit the salmon yet it will cause major disruption in the area.

Comment 3 - Terrestrial Wildlife

I am particularly concerned about the impact removal will do to the wildlife there. There is a large population of white pelicans that live and breed at Copco Lake during the year. What is the plan to accommodate them? Eagles and osprey will make the switch to a river, but not the pelicans.

Comment 4 - Disapproves Dam Removal

I request that the project be tabled and reconsidered.

Thank you,  
Marsha McBaine  
Ashland, OR

**Comment Author**           McBaine, Marsha  
**Agency/Assoc.**           General Public  
**Submittal Date**           October 31, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1031_262-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1031_262-2	<p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho Steelhead and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the Only line of Evidence.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.</p> <p>It is unclear from the comment, what is meant by major disruption in the area. For the purposes of this response, it is assumed the disruption referred to is related the physical removal of the dams under the proposed alternative.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-12 Sediment and Chemical Analysis.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Appendix C details the water quality impacts of dam removal and Section C.7 contains a detailed contaminant assessment. Appendix E of the Draft EIS/EIR address effects to fish related to the rise in suspended sediment concentrations. Appendix F of the Draft EIS/EIR addresses effects to fish as the result of bed material changes resulting from the release of fine sediment.</p>	No
GP_EM_1031_262-3	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No
GP_EM_1031_262-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_552

-----  
From: [john@bioinvest.com](mailto:john@bioinvest.com)[SMTP: JOHN@BIOINVEST.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:08:22 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John McCamant  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support alternate 2 which would remove dams on the Klamath river. I would spend much more time and money in the Klamath basin if it were a healthier river. My previous experience has been disappointing as I have run into very low water in the summer.

**Comment Author**            McCamant, John  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_552-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1118\_761

-----  
From: [alanpol@humboldt1.com](mailto:alanpol@humboldt1.com)[SMTP:ALANPOL@HUMBOLDT1.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 10:56:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Alan McCann-Sayles  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Body: I strongly support Alternative 2, full removal of 4 dams on the Klamath River. As you know, this would restore over 420 miles of salmon habitat, giving critical aid to our declining salmon population.

Thank you very much.

**Comment Author** McCann-Sayles, Alan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_761-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1208\_978

-----  
From: [danielms@humboldt1.com](mailto:danielms@humboldt1.com)[SMTP: DANI ELMS@HUMBOLDT1.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 08, 2011 10:52:17 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams: Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Daniel McCann-Sayles  
Organization:  
Subject: Klamath Dams: Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I urge you to support Alternative 2 - full removal of four dams on the Klamath River.

This will help restore critical salmon habitat in Oregon and California.

**Comment Author** McCann-Sayles, Daniel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1208_978-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1118\_769

-----  
From: [jonsonario@comcast.net](mailto:jonsonario@comcast.net) [SMTP: JONSONARIO@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 12:19:30 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jonathan McClelland  
Organization: none

Subject: Klamath restoration

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



Body: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this issue. I am encouraged that the preferred alternative is full removal of the 4 hydro power dams on the Klamath. Although this will not entirely solve the problem of a nearly destroyed fishery it is an important step in the right direction. Many segments of our society will be improved by this action, and it has been carefully crafted to minimize the hardships that a very few individuals will sustain in the short term. It might in fact lead to a more thoughtful and long term sustainable change in agricultural practices for those who believe they are adversely impacted by this change for the greatest common good.

**Comment Author** McClelland, Jonathan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_769-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1121\_845

-----  
From: [tommccannel@frontiernet.net](mailto:tommccannel@frontiernet.net)[SMTP:TOMMCCONNEL@FRONTIERNET.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 12:55:21 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tom McConnel  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal (full removal of the Iron Gate, Copco1, Copco2, and J.C. Boyle dams).

**Comment Author**           McConnel, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.**           General Public  
**Submittal Date**           November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1121_845-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MS. B. McCOVEY: For me, this river is a real emotional tugging and heart-rendering thing. I have lived 60 years on this river. As a child growing up, I have always seen the river. I was brought up to believe that the river water was the strongest element and that the river was a -- it was always significant to me as a sign of life and power. Nowadays, there is not much life or power in the water. And so, to pass this on to my grandchildren doesn't have the same effect that it had on me as a child. And I support taking the dams down.

Comment 1 -  
Approves of Dam  
Removal

And as a child, when I grew up here, when fish were plentiful, this town was an ongoing -- not only -- before the forestry and logging was here, it was a really active, recreational town for recreational fishermen. It had a couple of restaurants in this town. It had two or three -- it had two hotels. It had three or four businesses that had cabins and such. And so, the economy was run on tourism.

This thing isn't staying up very well.

And I see that if we do bring the dams down, we will have a large -- because of the recreational value of this river, the steelhead and all the fish that were

here, if they do come back and the river does get healthy  
again, we have viable ways of income. And I also see  
that if they remove the dams there and the river is  
healthy, that it will continue on up the river. They  
will have -- their little communities and little towns  
will again grow and prosper.

On the -- at the mouth of the Klamath River, when its fishing was good, there was at least a million fishermen a year who came to fish at the mouth of our Klamath River.

And the other thing I have heard people talk about how it's going to -- how the water at the source is warmer, and so, therefore, this river it will be warmer and it will be contaminated if the dams are removed. That was some of the comments I heard in Yreka. And this is not true. The Klamath River is different from all other rivers; it is because it's cleaner at its mouth than it is at its source. And it's the only river that is that way.

And the geography of this area is we have rocky terrain and such; therefore, our water, it purifies itself within so many feet. It didn't have the gravel and stuff on the riverbeds.

And I don't see the silt being removed as being a 100-year or a 50-year thing. After seeing the video on the Sandy, where they removed the dams there, and within

nine months their sediment and everything was gone, I was told and after seeing that video.

And I would really like to thank you guys for having to listen to us. I don't know how many times I have done this process, but, again, thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you, BeaVi.

**Comment Author** McCovey, B.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_297-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. BEAVI McCOVEY: B-e-a-v-i M-c-C-o-v-e-y.

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

I am here because I am for the dam removal. I

Comment 2 - Hydrology

have heard people talk about flood control, and I like to

think I don't look my 60 years, but I am, and I've lived

all 60 years on the Klamath River, and if you see the '64

flood, you will not say a dam is for flood control. I've

seen the river raise eight feet in less than an hour

because the dams were cracking. They cannot hold back the

water. You talk about water? You haven't seen water.

We have been in a drought now for the last four

years. This place, when I grew up in Northern California

and on the lower Klamath, it would rain and not let up,

and it poured down for 40 days straight and the sun won't

come out, so we had that kind of water.

And that dam will not hold it, they let the

water go and you don't have any control over it.

Comment 3 - ITAs

The other thing I'd like you guys to know, um,

Klamath does not mean "stinking," it means "rapid," and

that was a real slur to the Klamath people.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

Um, and for property values, I don't know how

to tell the people that are on Copco Lake and stuff like

that, but I don't know anywhere where property values have not dropped. We are deceiving ourselves if we think that things are going to be better if they keep the dam. All of our economies are gone. Um, we are in a really hard situation. I think we are now in a depression and we have to learn to live with that. We are going to lose money, that's all there is to it, but we didn't --

Comment 5 - Fish

And you talk about livelihoods and stuff like that, we are all lost without fish, without -- we no longer have guides on the lower Klamath for fish guides. We have lost those incomes, but fish will bring it back.

Um, you talk about voting, um, people with 80 percent; well, the other counties, we have a right to vote, too, and you seem to think your county outweighs -- Siskiyou outweighs Del Norte, Humboldt, and Trinity, so -- That's all I have to say. I think we should cooperate with each other, and that's all I have to say.

**Comment Author** McCovey, Beavi  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020-227-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_227-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MC_1020_227-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_227-4	Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_227-5	Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	No

GP\_EM\_1209\_1014

-----  
From: Kathleen McCovey [[SMTP: KMCCOVEY@GMAIL.COM](mailto:KMCCOVEY@GMAIL.COM)]  
Sent: Friday, December 09, 2011 3:18:53 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Kathleen McCovey

96039

**Comment Author**           McCovey, Kathleen  
**Agency/Assoc.**           General Public  
**Submittal Date**           December 09, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1209_1014-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1025\_289

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MS. McCOVEY: Hello. I'm Mavis McCovey.

MS. JONES: And I'm going to ask if you would  
each spell your names, first and last names.

MS. McCOVEY: M-a-v-i-s M-c-C-o-v-e-y.

And I was born on the Klamath River, and I have  
lived here except for -- on the Klamath River, except for  
eight years out of my life. So, I have been on the river  
for 70 years.

And I remember, as a child, going to school and  
walking along the riverside, and the river was so thick  
with mud that it looked like -- almost like molasses.

And it was bright orangey-brown, and it was from the

mining. And already my grandpa would say, "We're not  
getting hardly any spring salmon. The spring salmon run  
is going down." And that was in the '40s, and the river  
was already sick.

And then next came the logging, and it got  
worse. And then, down the river, I was living down there  
then, and they said, "The spring salmon are disappearing  
down here. We only get four or five. Setting our nets,  
we only get four or five of them at a time. We're hardly  
getting any. And the run is real short."

And then, the next thing that came along was they moved the borders of the United States from 25 miles out in the ocean to three miles out in the ocean. And then you see the big trawlers coming from Russia and from Japan, and they were -- and then the Coho salmon started going down and the other salmon.

And then, the next thing we know, the river is sick, and there's poisons growing along the river. And the mining slowed down, and so, it was clean in the wintertime, anyway.

And now something has to be done, because the river is just getting sicker and sicker and the salmon have gotten diseases. And you can't even clean your fish off in the water anymore. If you kill a fish, you have to take it to some spring water someplace or some creek and rinse it out, because you can't rinse it with the river water

because the river water is too contaminated.

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal

So, I think taking the dams down would help a

lot. And the logging is -- there is very little logging

now, and there's no -- very little mining. So, maybe the

river could heal itself again and the fish could start

running again, and the water could be healthy. Because

it can't be good to have the river, such a big piece of

water, being unhealthy. It must make all the other plant

life and everything else get unhealthy.

That's all. Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

**Comment Author**      McCovey, Mathis  
**Agency/Assoc.**      General Public  
**Submittal Date**      October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_289-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

GP\_LT\_1227\_1180

December 19, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Gordon Leppig  
California Department of Fish & Game  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY 10/11/11		
DEC 27 2011		
CODE	AGRN	SUBNAME DATE
152	✓	

**Re: Comments on Klamath Facilities Removal Draft Environmental  
Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report (DEIS)**

Dear Ms. Vasquez and Mr. Leppig,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support Alternative 2 --full removal of four dams by 2020--in the DEIS about the Klamath Facilities Removal.

I've lived my entire life on the Klamath River, and I've noted a lot of changes, not only in the river but also in the use of the river and the weather pattern. In the last 25 years there has been drastic changes in our weather pattern. The weather is fluctuating so much, we have no idea what the weather is going to be.

When I was a child walking to school, the water in the winter was really thick with mud, and it rained a lot and the water would get really high, and the hydraulic mining made the water really muddy and bad. There were a lot of pollutants in the water because of the runoff from the mines, usually mercury.

Classification	ENV-6100
Project	12
Control No.	11095175
Folder I.D.	1194398
Date Input & Initials	12/27/2011 AD

SCANNED

## Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

But the fish were still coming in good, and in August you could stand on the Orleans Bridge and look all day long and the whole bottom of the river would get black with fish. They'd take a five or ten-minute break and then keep coming, and it went on and on like that for about two weeks. That went on until the early 1950s.

Then the mining wasn't as prevalent, and they were clear-cut logging. And up here before that they had done mostly select cut logging, didn't waste time with the little ones and took only the big trees. It was more eco-friendly. After they started the clear-cutting, within two to five years there were two large floods (1953 and 1955). People started complaining that spring run Chinook salmon (they were huge fish) had gone down in population and they weren't getting as many fish for subsistence fishing--that's all they had to subsist on. I lived downriver then.

In 1960, they moved our borders on ocean fishing from 25 miles out at sea to 3 miles out at sea. You could see the Russian and Japanese trollers out fishing from Orick. Within three years, fall and spring salmon runs were less for subsistence fishing.

Then the U.S. government decided they weren't going to let Indians have subsistence fishing on the Klamath River. There was quite a bit of controversy over that. My mother in law was 56 and she was subsistence fishing. She heard the feds were coming so she pulled her net up and sat on it for the whole day without water or bathroom so they couldn't take it from her.

Then we lobbied and got our rights to fish from the falls recognized by the state, not the feds. Now we have our fishing rights from the federal government, but we didn't then.

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

Then we started having a drought in the 1970s. It never rained like it used to. And the logging companies were still clearcutting and using chemicals, and the mining companies were doing what I call vacuum mining (also known as suction dredging), and that wasn't helping salmon any. Tribes started making fish hatcheries. That went on for about 10 years. I don't know how much it helped, but they all did it.

Then I'd say about 20 years ago the blue green algae became more prevalent in the river. I'd say it was always in the river, but it started building up in high concentrations in the reservoirs behind the dams and then going downriver from the dams.

Comment 2 - Hydrology

I see where they estimate that if they do remove the dams, flooding will go down to Happy Camp. I'm just wondering why does it stop there? I would presume that the flooding would go all the way down the Klamath.

When they used to release water out of the dam, about 2 p.m. the water came up 2 feet in Orleans. When there was a flood, we saw more of a flood because of the dams. Actually they were more dangerous than if we didn't have any dam on the river.

When we stayed down on the lower reservation, the houses were above the flood plain. And at least 25 feet above the flood plain was where the water went in the '64 flood. The river was a half-mile wide after they released water from the dams. It was coming up at a steady one foot an hour (my husband was measuring the water levels with sticks).

Then I went over to deliver food and my kids and blankets and everything in a pickup truck. One guy said he'd come over the fill one time to get the kids. We walked back a mile to our place. When we got down there to the house, the water had come up eight feet in

## Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

the time we were gone--about an hour. That river was a half-mile wide. That dam caused more havoc than it helped. When they built Iron Gate (Dam) in the 1940s, they told us it would help with floods.

Other than electricity, I don't think that dam helps. We've got more herbicides and chemical runoff in our water. The sticks we use for our baskets are thicker and more knotty than before. The things they put in the water make our willows grow better. But it doesn't make them better willows; it makes them worse to us basket weavers. On the other hand, denser willow growth could make more shady spots for the fish, although the river is extremely hot.

I swam in the river in the 1940s and 1950s. By the 1960s, it didn't smell good, and we were swimming in the creeks and the Salmon River. Now, within the last five years, the Klamath River has gotten warmer. I don't study the temperature or anything, but when you swim in it you can feel the difference. You can't stay in the water for very long when the water is cold. The river has always been polluted up there in the Upper Klamath Basin. As it came downriver, it's cleaner because we have a wilderness area and all these big creeks and the Salmon and the Trinity River. But the Klamath River used to be cold.

They still had native freshwater mussels in the 1960s downriver, but they have disappeared upriver. We used to eat them but can't any more because they are polluted, just like the river.

There used to be millions upon millions of eels, but their populations have cut way back also. You used to see the eels that hadn't made it back to the ocean after spawning, dead in the eddies, but you don't see that many any more. You don't see as many great big salmon spawning any more either.

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

12.19.11

Back in the 1920s, the Yuroks had a canning factory in Klamath. My husband was born in the fish camp while his father was commercial fishing. My mother in law and her mother worked in the fish cannery. But then there were a lot of fish. I feel putting dams in the river, mining in it, logging it and overfishing in the ocean and the river has hurt our Klamath salmon runs.

In Klamath in the 1950s, a million sport fishermen came there in a year. Every place you could see there were motels and hotels. There were guides. There were three restaurants, four bars, a movie house. All of that was just for tourists. There were redwood carvings and agates for sale.

There must have been at least a hundred Indian men that hired out as guides, every day all through fishing season. It was a big business. There was fish-related tourism clear on up into Happy Camp. We ran a hotel and three or four campgrounds. They had little boats down by the river and people dotting the river bank like fence posts, fishing.

I believe it would help taking those dams out to get the Klamath River to start purifying itself. The Klamath River is one of the few rivers in the world that has always been cleaner downriver than at its start.

I think the dams are helping the contaminants from the Upper Basin to get farther down, because it's holding them up there and they build up and they come slowly downriver. If the river were to run free, it would be able to purify. The lake isn't THAT contaminated.

The river is the center of our world. It's what our language is based on. Instead of north or south, east or west, we have words for upriver and downriver, towards the river and away from the river in our languages.

Mavis McCovey written testimony re: Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS

---

12.19.11

Used to be you would walk in the store or a restaurant or any public place around here and hear people talking about what the conditions were like in the river. That's how it was; it flowed through us and it was a central part of our lives.

Again, please move ahead with Alternative 2 outlined in the Klamath Facilities Removal DEIS released in September of 2011.

Thank you.

Sincerely, *Mavis McCovey*

Mavis McCovey, Karuk Tribal Member and Lifelong Orleans Resident



Mavis Mc Covey  
PO Box 179  
Orleans, CA 95556



Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, CA 95825

9582531898

**Comment Author** McCovey, Mavis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 27, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1227_1180-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1227_1180-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.  A significant amount of flood water enters the Klamath River from tributaries downstream of the Four Facilities. During flood events, any change in flood flow associated with the removal of the Four Facilities is not significant beyond Humbug Creek (see Figure 3.6-11).	No

GP\_WI\_1006\_023

-----  
From: [poliklah@yahoo.com](mailto:poliklah@yahoo.com)[SMTP:POLIKLAH@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, October 06, 2011 1:39:09 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: We must not forget why we need dam removal.  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Shaunna McCovey  
Organization:

Subject: We must not forget why we need dam removal.

Comment 1 - Fish

Body: In 2002, the Klamath River and its people witnessed the largest fish kill in recent memory. The article below is from the front lines of the fish kill and should be entered into the record for this EIS/EIR. We must not forget why dam removal is so important and we must never lose sight of the work of every person - tribal, environmental, farmer, fisherman, government staff, and industry - who committed time and effort to reach the most historic agreement of our time.

For the Yurok, Salmon is Everything

Indian Country Today, Barry Wayne McCovey Jr., Posted: Oct 12, 2002

I have lived within the Klamath River system my entire life. I'm not very old, but I've witnessed and experienced the river for twenty-four years. The river is an inherent part of me, and the lifeblood of my people.

As a Yurok Tribal member and college student in the fisheries field, I spend my days working along the Klamath. The carnage I've seen over the past week and a half is so utterly grotesque that I cannot sleep at night. I close my eyes and the images of dead, rotting fish envelop me. You may have seen photographs in newspapers or caught a glimpse on the television, but you cannot begin to imagine the smell. This smell of death and decay is impossible to escape. It fills the air and plays with the mind in ways that I could never describe. I can't eat because food, no matter what it is, reminds me of the smell. Perhaps it's because the rotting fish represent so much of my people's food gone to waste. The water levels in the river have never been in such decline. Numerous tribal and non-tribal elders have assured me of this fact. In my lifetime, I have never seen the Klamath so shallow.

Over the past month, the lack of water has actually stopped the tribal fisheries program from completing tasks that were routine last year. There is so little water that people are unable to safely travel the river by jet boat or by raft. I've seen rocks that I didn't know existed protruding from dangerous rapids, making the attempt to count dead and dying fish a risky endeavor. Yet even in its shrunken state the river humbles me and demands my respect. I am fortunate enough to spend time within its grasp and to be able to know and understand the power of the Klamath. For me, nothing is greater. Civilizations will come and go, but the river will remain. This I know. People will try to destroy it, to use it for

hydroelectric power, use it to irrigate a desert, use it to get votes and push policies contradictory to natural laws. But the river will survive. All of the sickness and greed in the world cannot stop the river from its flow. In the not so distant future the world's population will surpass the Earth's carrying capacity. People will starve, become infected by disease and suffocate just like that salmon in the Klamath. This insanity will stop, and the river will rise. Unfortunately, the chinook, coho and steelhead salmon will not see the river rise.

Just like the wild grizzly and wolf, these fish are being run out of California. Some would argue there isn't a problem because we can just grow new fish in the hatchery system, but that system, like many others in forced management, is flawed. The hatchery system has created fish of unknown origin. It is impossible to tell the difference between a hatchery born fish and native fish without extensive genetic studies. It is estimated that only 10 percent to 25 percent of hatchery chinook are marked for identification, and estimates of the native fish population estimates are very difficult to make. Arguments that dismiss the magnitude and future impact of this fish kill sicken the spirit. It may as well be said that Yurok people could just die off because other native and non-native people could easily replace us and thrive in our traditional homeland. Native fish, not hatchery fish, are the only hope for the future of the species. Without a doubt, the native chinook, coho and steelhead are endangered.

Recent fish kill estimates in the Klamath have been conservative, but as many as 30,000 chinook, 600 coho and 1,000 steelhead are likely to be counted among the dead. These numbers may not sound like much unless you've witnessed the putrid, decaying fish kill firsthand. Washington bureaucrats, like Secretary of Interior Gale Norton, need to come to the Klamath and walk along the banks of the river with me. Perhaps a view of the carnage might lead them to see things differently. I personally invite officials from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Interior to come and cut open the bellies of rotten salmon to detect their sex. I invite them to hack off fish tails in an effort to keep them from being recounted. I want them to realize there is no escaping the smell.

The Klamath is everything to me. It is my home, church, garden, highway, counselor, friend, brother, and provider. Even in its depleted state, nothing on this planet could equal its beauty and its power. Secretary Norton has a rare opportunity to do something great. She has the power to reverse an incredible injustice. The Yurok people aren't asking for all of the water in the Klamath, just enough for our most important resource to survive. Her job is not easy, and her decisions affect people's livelihoods. But her decisions also affect generations of Yurok, Hupa and Karuk tribal peoples. Another fish kill of this magnitude could bring about extinction. Salmon are the center of our tribal culture. If they leave the river system, we don't know what will become of us.

If farmers growing potatoes in the Klamath Basin faced crop die-offs, they could easily recover. The same cannot be said for native salmon species in the river. Is the federal government really willing to risk the demise of salmon species and tribal culture because the irrigation of crops in the basin is, in their minds, the right thing to do? Potato crops are not endangered. Farmers are not endangered.

It is a miracle to me that chinook, coho and steelhead are still in the river, and that this kind of fish kill has not happened before. What is equally miraculous is the fact that the river still holds such beauty despite the robbery of its mass and the degradation of its quality. But we are running out of miracles. These stories of survival have all but come to an end here on the Klamath.

The people of the Klamath, and our way of life, deserve the same respect given to the farmers of the upper basin during their so-called water crisis. The Department of Interior and Secretary Norton need to understand that this type of ecological disaster cannot happen again. The time will come when she will have to decide the fate of the salmon essential to our survival. For the Yurok, and other tribal groups impacted by the current situation, this is not simply a struggle for water rights. It is a matter of life and death.

**Comment Author**           McCovey, Shaunna  
**Agency/Assoc.**           General Public  
**Submittal Date**           October 06, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1006_023-1	The article has been included in the record as a public comment. History and causes of fish kills are extensively analyzed in Section 3.3.3 – Aquatic Resources, Existing Conditions / Affected Environment and Section 3.10.3 – Greenhouse Gases / Global Climate Change, Existing Conditions / Affected Environment. Effects of fish kills on Indian Tribes are discussed in Section 3.12.3 – Tribal Trust, Existing Conditions / Affected Environment.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_547

-----  
From: [inthetank@hotmail.com](mailto:inthetank@hotmail.com)[SMTP: INTHETANK@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:10:06 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: How about this.....  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: McCoy Pauley  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Costs

Subject: How about this.....

Body: Blowing those dams SHOULD happen, but why spend taxpayer money to do it?  
You've got all these whacko extremists who like to blow stuff up, right? Paint a cartoon of Allah on every dam, post a photo on the internet and step back. Hint: don't arrest them until AFTER they blow up the dam, comprende? WHAT! I mean, this way, EVERYBODY's happy, right?

**Comment Author** McCoy, Pauley  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_547-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No

GP\_LT\_1114\_697

Elizabeth Vasquez  
MP 150  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento Ca. 95825

Nov 9, 2011



Dear Elizabeth Vasquez  
Thank you for accepting my comments about the KBRA and KESA Public Drafts.

My name is Donald McCullough, I want to complement the parties for their work in drafting these proposals. A person only has to review the proposals to realize how much time and effort were put into them. I can appreciate all this work but I <sup>have</sup> strong concerns with some areas of the drafts.

SCANNED

I think the Comment 1 - Alternatives

(farmers, citizens, tribes and etc.) to every one water is to build storage areas for water.

There are several areas within the boundaries of the drafts where this could be done, store excess water in the off season then use it in the on season.

Generators installed in the outflow from the storage areas could help recover costs of building and operating storage areas!

(1)

Classification	ENV-6000
Project	12
Case No.	11035086
Folder ID	11902118
Date Input & Initial	11/14/2011 JN

I want to state I have no interest in Pacific Corp other than I buy electricity from them. Yes I am a stakeholder, yes I am a fisherman, and yes I am a conservationist. I don't believe in creating what I think are larger problems to solve different problems.

Comment 2 -  
Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

→ If the dams in question are removed I see this as a real problem. Loss of energy, clean up of materials, pollution, and loss of flood control are some of the negatives.

The dams provide electricity for approximately 70,000 homes. Lets take a close look at the number of homes in the areas covered by the drafts, yes approximately 70,000.

Comment 3 - FERC

→ Yes I want to buy electricity as reasonable as I can, therefore I say lets build fish ladders or alternate methods instead of removing the dams to get fish back to the head of Klamath River from the Pacific Ocean.

Comment 4 - Fish

Bottom line do not remove dams.  
→ After almost 100 years with the dam(s) in the Klamath River would the fish remember how to return to the head of the river about a 400 mile journey from the Pacific Ocean.

Comment 5 - KBRA

→ If the tribes want the Mayama tree farm they should buy it, not expect the tax payers to give it to them.

Yours Truly  
Donald McEllough

5422 Balsam Dr, Klamath Falls, OR 97601

(2)

**Comment Author** McCullough, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1114_697-1	Implementation of the KBRA would include development of additional water storage. Section 18 of the KBRA includes three restoration projects intended to increase the amount of water storage in the Upper Klamath Basin (see p. 2-47 for more information). The KBRA Sections 18.3 and 15.1.1 include provisions for further investigation and acquisition of at least an additional 10,000 acre-feet of storage (see p. 2-48 for more information). The KBRA is a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3; implementing additional storage would require additional environmental compliance activities.	No
GP_LT_1114_697-2	The Draft EIS/EIR evaluates impacts to energy in Section 3.18, Public Health & Safety, Section 3.2, Water Quality, Section 3.9, Air Quality, Section 3.10 Greenhouse Gases, and Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology.	No
GP_LT_1114_697-3	The effects of each Alternative in regard to fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.	No
GP_LT_1114_697-4	<p>Section 11 of the KBRA describes possible salmon and steelhead reintroduction plans using salmon and steelhead native to the Klamath River to reestablish runs in the Upper Klamath Basin. There is ample evidence and documentation regarding the fact that anadromous salmonids historically occurred above Iron Gate Dam (River Mile 190) in the mainstem Klamath River and several tributaries. There is also ample evidence and documentation indicating anadromous salmonids, native to the Klamath River, would recolonize their historical habitat given the opportunity. Evidence includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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"> <li>o Hamilton et al., 2005</li> <li>o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• On October 16, 2006 Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision included the following findings of fact (FOF) in his decision (Administrative Law Judge 2006): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1114_697-5	<p>anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> <li>o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).</li> <li>o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).</li> <li>o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32).</li> </ul>	No
	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.	

GP\_EM\_1120\_816

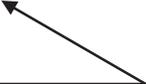
-----  
From: Roslynnne [SMTP: CUTI EPI 2U@COMCAST. NET]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 4: 40: 25 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: DAM REMOVAL  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please do not go forward with our plans to remove the dams on the Klamath River. We can't move backward in the West. You will be destroying all that we have worked for and enjoyed. There is no need, except for political reasons, to do such a disastrous thing to the individuals who live and work in the area. It makes NO sense.

Respectfully submitted,

Roslynnne McCullough

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Sent from my iPad

**Comment Author** McCullough, Rosslyne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_816-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_505

-----  
From: [don@donsart.com](mailto:don@donsart.com)[SMTP: [DON@DONSART.COM](mailto:DON@DONSART.COM)]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:16:07 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Don Scott Macdonald  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath River restoration  
Body: I support Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal (full removal of the Iron Gate, Copco1, Copco2, and J.C. Boyle dams).

**Comment Author** MacDonald, Don Scott  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_505-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_0922\_001

From: Meg McDonald[SMTP:MEGMCDONALD@CENTURYTEL.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2011 4:47:01 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath River dam removal: Draft EIS/EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
Hello!

I'm writing again to request a specific modification to the Draft EIS/EIR for the proposed removal of the dams on the Klamath River.

I would like to see the paragraph on page 3.3-23 that addresses the Southern Resident Killer Whales amended to read as follows:

The Southern Resident Killer Whale (*Orcinus orca*) DPS is designated as endangered under the ESA (NOAA Fisheries Service 2005). This DPS occurs in the inland waters of Washington State and southern Vancouver Island, particularly during the summer. However, approximately three-quarters of this endangered population (L and K pods) travels south past Oregon into California waters throughout every fall, winter, and spring. Individuals from the Southern Resident Killer Whales have been observed off coastal California in Monterey Bay, near the Farallon Islands, and off Point Reyes (Heimlich-Boran 1988; Felleman et al. 1991; Olson 1998; Osborne 1999; NOAA Fisheries Service 2005). Southern Resident Killer Whale survival and fecundity are directly correlated with Chinook salmon abundance (Ward et al. 2009; Ford et al. 2009).

The Southern Resident Killer Whales will experience tremendous positive effects from changes in salmon populations in the Klamath River caused by the Proposed Action (food abundance is one of the elements of their critical habitat, as described in the Critical Habitat Section). Hanson et al. (2010) found that Southern Resident Killer Whale stomach contents included several different ESUs of salmon, including Central Valley fall-run Chinook salmon.

Thank you,

Meg McDonald  
24107 Wax Orchard Rd SW  
Vashon, WA 98070

Comment 1 - Marine Life



-----  
From: Meg[SMTP:MEG17@CENTURYTEL.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2011 3:41:12 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath River dam removal: Draft EIS/EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
Hello!

I'm writing to request an improvement to the Draft EIS/EIR for the proposed removal of the dams on the Klamath River.

The Draft EIS/EIR for the proposed removal of the Klamath River dams completely overlooks the immense benefit that removing these dams will give to the highly endangered Southern Resident Killer Whales. Over half of this endangered population of orcas spends late fall, all of winter, and all of spring traveling south from Washington State, past Oregon, and into California waters as far south as Monterey Bay. The Southern Resident Killer Whales feed almost exclusively on Chinook salmon, which have become increasingly scarce. As this food source has become more difficult to find, the SRKWs who travel south to search for Chinook salmon have experienced increasing mortality rates due primarily to starvation.

Please modify the EIS/EIR for the Klamath River dam removal project to address the incredible opportunity that removing these dams gives us to improve the survival chances of the iconic and beloved, but gravely endangered, Southern Resident Killer Whales.

Thank you!

Meg McDonald  
24107 Wax Orchard Road SW  
Vashon, WA 98070

**Comment Author** McDonald, Meg  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** September 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_0922_001-1	<p>Section 3.3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the Existing Conditions and Affected Environment within the project area. A description of the potential effects of the Proposed Action on Southern Resident Killer Whales is described in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations beginning on p. 3.3-93.</p> <p>In addition to the analysis presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, the potential effect of the Proposed Action is subject to interagency consultations under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The DOI released a final Biological Assessment (BA) in October 2011 and they have concluded that the Proposed Action may affect listed species and therefore ESA Consultation is required. A copy of the BA is available for download at:</p> <p><a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA_%20Final%20_10-03-11.pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Klamath%20BA_%20Final%20_10-03-11.pdf</a>.</p> <p>The National Marine Fisheries Service is currently developing a Biological Opinion (BO) for the Proposed Action and the findings of that analysis will be available to the public when completed.</p> <p>Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_555

-----  
From: [rjmcewan@me.com](mailto:rjmcewan@me.com)[SMTP:RJMCEWAN@ME.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:26:27 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wriinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wriinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: ROBERT MCEWAN  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Alternative 2

Body: I support the removal of the four Klamath River Dams.

**Comment Author** McEwan, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 01, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_555-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_226

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR

---00o---

YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. HAROLD McFALL: H-a-r-o-l-d,

M-c-F-a-l-l.

God bless America. Even before it was America,  
natives were here, you know. I want to give honor to the  
common roots, Shasta, you know, the Founding Fathers here,  
settlers. I'm one of those, you know. I barely got here.

I was 2,000 or something like that, some ridiculous  
number.

My ancestors did not come over here on the  
Mayflower, they were before the Mayflower. They came on  
slave ships.

I'm not a rancher, I'm not a miner. What's my  
stake in this? I'm American. I'm a veteran. And I did  
take an oath to defend the United States and this  
Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Okay. Mr. Salazar -- oh, we have so many  
esteemed politicians here today, stemming from politics.  
Everyone knows that one. Politics. Poli, many, ticks,  
blood suckers.

There is some politicians, there is some good  
Congress people, some good government people. I am not

going to try to tell you who they are, let's let the good Lord tell.

All right, what I want to say, what I want to say, you know one thing he said, Father forgive them so they know not what they do.

And later on there will never be an excuse I was only doing my job, I was only following orders.

I am a firm believer in people. If given the truth, they can be depended upon to meet any national crisis. The Great White is bring them on real fast.

And if this, you had up here is coffee, bring me tea. I'm looking at some of you, and I have looked at body language -- I am no great decipher of body language -- but I do know you schedule a lot of them and their body language says a lot, it says man, let's get this over. I am so tired of being here. Let's have these people out there say, the decision has been made, people don't get excited. They aren't going to do what you want.

They don't listen to you. Mr. Salazar,

Comment 1 -Out of Scope

Mr. Obama, Congress, you know what, the people are the power. The people are the power. You need to listen to the people. The people have spoken, you don't listen to them.

The people, that is the only legitimate foundation of any company --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. McFall --

MR. HAROLD McFALL: Thomas Jefferson --

THE FACILITATOR: If you would like to submit  
your comments.

MR. HAROLD McFALL: Okay.

**Comment Author** McFall, Harold  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_226-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_147

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---oOo---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. ELIZABETH MCGILVRAY: I'm short. I'm

Mrs. McGilvray, Elizabeth, M-c-g-i-l-v-r-a-y.

I was born in Malin. My grandparents dug the  
ditches that you are using today, they helped build those  
dams, for a reason, many years ago.

Comment 1- Sediment Transport

But the reason I'm standing here is because I  
want you to know that if you take those dams out, you have  
a silt problem that can never be corrected; example, your  
very Rogue River here in Oregon, it took them more than  
ten years and they still haven't gotten that silt out of  
it. So think very seriously about that before you decide  
anything.

Thank you.

**Comment Author**            McGilvray, Elizabeth  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_147-1	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	No

GP\_WI\_1229\_1192

-----  
From: [danomcginn@yahoo.com](mailto:danomcginn@yahoo.com)[SMTP: DANOMCGINN@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 4:23:46 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dano McGinn  
Organization: none

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Restoration

Body: I strongly urge and support the full removal of the four lower dams on the Klamath River. Benefits to citizens will be a healthier watershed resulting in improved native fish populations, increased recreation, and greatly reduced dam operation/maintenance costs.

**Comment Author** McGinn, Dano  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1229_1192-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_787

-----  
From: Sue McGuire[SMTP:SNOOZE@NCCN.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 3:52:20 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dam Removal Proposals  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I oppose the proposed dam removals and particularly the impetus allegedly behind these proposed actions.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

How will taking down dams improve water quality? Common sense dicates that removal of the dams will create shallow waters which become warm in the extremely less depth of slow moving rivers, particularly in the surrounding volcanic area.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

How will the State mitigate damage from the built up sediments at the bottom of the lakes/dam? How much will it cost to be properly done?

Comment 4 - Hydropower

How could you possibly provide energy in a less costly way than the current green energy produced by hydroelectric power? Common sense dictates that it can't be done.

Comment 5 - KHSA

Who is behind this? Who are the stakeholders? It should be "The People" the inhabitants who live in the area, not special interests. Have the true stakeholders received proper notice pursuant to due process under our Constitution? Have the Indian tribes? If so, are you listening?

Why are you even considering this for the alleged purpose of protection of salmon, which are not native to the area? Why don't you consider the hatcheries, etc.? Common sense again dictates against this entire effort to take down dams necessary and irreplaceable for energy.

I am a California native and am personally affronted by the failure to follow due process and to use common sense. What is your true motive in this devasatation caused to farmers, ranchers, miners, loggers, fisherman, communities and local residents?

Comment 6 - Fish

This conduct against the will of the People should be stopped.

Susan Kay McGuire

Attorney at Law

Leave the dams alone!

Jo Hatcher

Fresno County

**Comment Author** McGuire, Sue  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1118_787-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1118_787-2	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.  Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.	No
GP_EM_1118_787-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish. Master Response AQU-2A Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_EM_1118_787-4	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_EM_1118_787-5	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.  This EIS/EIR has been developed in accordance with the requirements of NEPA and CEQA to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the KHSA and from the implementation of the KBRA. Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR p. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on p. ES-7-13. Both the KHSA and KBRA were negotiated and signed by a diverse array of over 40 parties with an interest in resolving Klamath Basin issues. The goal of the KHSA is found on p. 3 of the agreement and the goals of the KBRA are found on p. 4 of that agreement. See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for the KHSA and KBRA.  The Klamath agreements are examples of negotiations designed to resolve longstanding legal battles over the use of water resources in the Klamath Basin. PacifiCorp, tribes, environmental, fishing and agriculture interests are using these agreements to avoid litigation. Signing the KHSA was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSA a valid agreement. To obtain a copy of the agreements please visit <a href="http://KlamathRestoration.gov">KlamathRestoration.gov</a> .	No

**Comment Author** McGuire, Sue  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1118_787-6	<p>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> <p>Master Response AQU – 18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>In addition to the Interim Measures under the KHSA described above, the KBRA also provides for development of a conservation hatchery (Section 11.4.4 Conservation Hatchery) to assist in reintroduction efforts if the need is identified in the Fisheries Reintroduction Plan. Iron Gate Hatchery, Fall Creek Hatchery, or another facility could serve to meet this purpose provided it satisfies the requirements to operate as a conservation hatchery. The development of guidelines for the use of the conservation hatchery would be outlined in the Phase I Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan and would support the establishment of naturally producing anadromous salmonid populations in the Klamath Basin following implementation of the KHSA (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-140).</p> <p>Replacement power for the region will be provided by PacifiCorp through the power grid. There is enough excess generating capacity in the Northwest region to meet the demand in the Klamath region if the dams are removed (North American Electric Reliability Corporation 2010). However, in their 2008 Integrated Resource Plan, PacifiCorp acknowledged that there would be a “summer peak resource deficit” in the region by summer of 2011, meaning that more power is needed in the region to meet current peak summertime demand. Due to the economic downturn, this deficit did not occur as forecast, but PacifiCorp’s Strategic Plan has identified the need for new power sources and increased transmission capacity in the region regardless of the outcome of the proposed decommissioning (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.18 Pg 13-14). New sources of power will be needed to meet the increasing demand in the region due to the fact that hydropower facilities are able to provide peaking power, but not sustained, heavy load production. All current energy forecasts show the Northwest region having an energy surplus at the beginning of the 2010 forecast period that, while in decline over the study period (2010 – 2018), are sufficient to meet the needs of the sub region through 2018 (WECC 2009). The surplus capacity may not be able to be sustained over a prolonged cold spell or heat wave, due to the nature of hydro generation (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.18 Pg23).</p> <p>Additionally, PacifiCorp has already begun upgrading their transmission capacity through its Energy Gateway project</p>	No

**Comment Author**            McGuire, Sue  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            November 18, 2011

---

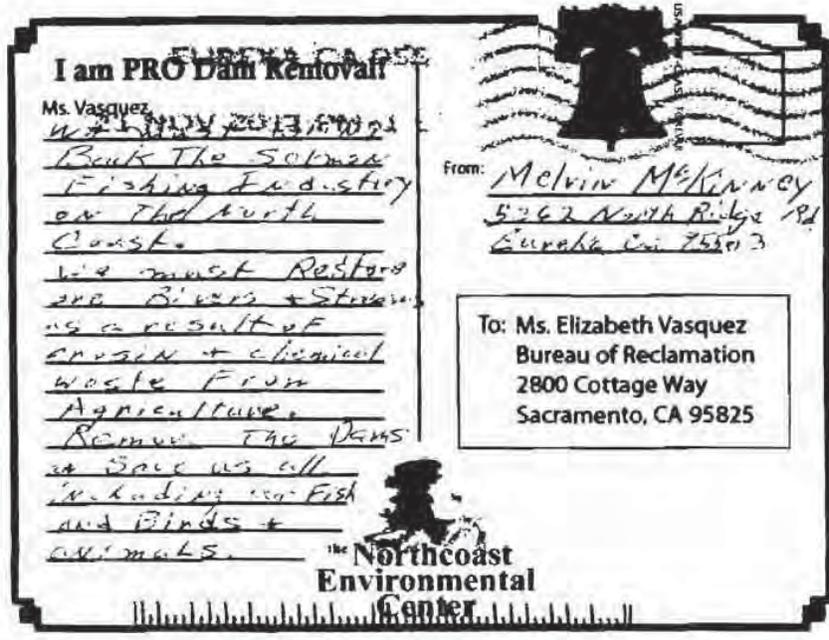
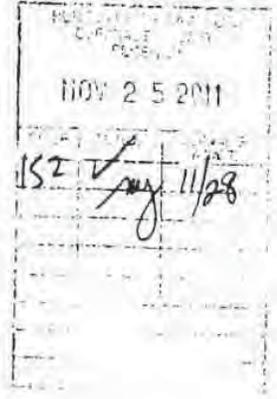
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>(<a href="http://www.pacificorp.com/energygateway">http://www.pacificorp.com/energygateway</a>). There have been few improvements in transmission capacity over the last 20 years, despite population growth and increased demand. The planned improvements to the transmission systems, as well as additions to generating capacity, are targeted to be online by 2018, prior to the proposed removal of the dams.</p>	

With (unreadable) back the salmon fishing industry on the North Coast.  
 We must restore the rivers and streams as a result of erosion and chemical waste from agriculture.  
 Remove the dams and save us all including the fish and birds and animals.

11/23/2011

GP\_LT\_1125\_946

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



SCANNED	Classification	PRJ-13 00
	Project	12
	Contract No	11-10-A
	Project ID	113134
	Date Scanned	11/25/2011

**Comment Author** McKinney, Melvin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1125_946-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1220\_1106

-----  
 From: [briseboy@msn.com](mailto:briseboy@msn.com)[SMTP:BRISEBOY@MSN.COM]  
 Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 10:12:08 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Michael McLaughlin  
 Organization:

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Since the Klamath dams have led inexorably to massive loss of anadromous spawners for several species, removal as soon as humanly possible is the most economical method to prevent government financial losses through necessary implementation of costly mitigation and litigation. Historically, this free-running river supported numerous Native tribes, many, many sport fishermen, and several distinct ecosystems. All of these individuals, groups, and living systems suffer irreparably from each moment those dams exist.

As you know, these dams are not assets, but liabilities to their owners, as well as to the future health of citizens, native species, and even distant commercial fisheries and other industries.

Other dams still licensed are also implicated in the species loss, and this, too, impacts the necessity for expeditious removal. If a significant portion of the Klamath can be restored to health and productivity, when the time occurs for removal or superior replacement of those, the species temporarily eradicated and endangered have a far stronger chance for repopulation.

For these and other reasons, these dams must be removed as soon as humanly possible.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** McLaughlun, Michael  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1220_1106-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1018\_044

-----  
 From: chm111@q.com[SMTP:CHM111@Q.COM]  
 Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 5:09:31 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: KBRA/KWAPA  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: C. H. McMillan  
 Organization:

Subject: KBRA/KWAPA  
 Body: Comments of C. H. McMillan 3rd in re: Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement & KWAPA

As specific to the Klamath Basin, I have been very disappointed with the lack of depth of alternatives addressed by the KBRA. There seems to be a pervasive failure to recognize, if not near denial of, the fact that freshwater is the most important factor in the survival of all terrestrial species and the world and the nation are well on their way to critical shortages.

Comment 1 - KBRA

With this as the guiding principle, a much broader inquiry into alternatives must be undertaken, to wit:

The eutrophic escalation of a dying upper Klamath Lake must be minimized and offset. To do this the surface area must be drastically reduced by the diking off of shallower areas such as Hanks Marsh, Copic Bay, the entire upper West side toward Rocky Point and North to Cherry Creek, and the restoration of the recently removed dikes in the Tulana Farms area and South of the Williamson River estuary. The upper Klamath River should be contained to reduce surface area and increase flow in areas of the lower Klamath Lake basin south of the river in the Miller Island and Rat Club areas west of US 97. Reducing the surface area substantially reduces evaporation and increases flow movement through the lake and river. Dredging of the lake to raise the level of land in the diked off areas will result in a deeper and hence cooler body of water and the creation of productive agricultural lands that should be irrigated with highly efficient modern systems rather than saturated by flood as has been the custom in the past.

Additional areas of storage need to be considered and developed.

1. The Boundary Dam proposal on Lost River.
2. Consideration of a deep lake created in the Bly basin of the Sprague River drainage by the construction of a dam at the Beatty narrows.
3. Consideration of expansion of Clearlake and development of water supplies thereto from subterranean sources in the hundreds of unoccupied square miles south and east. These wells could be powered by solar cells floated on the Clearlake surface and a portion of the water could be siphoned to the West into lower Tule Lake.

Native American cultural heritage considerations are being overemphasized when it comes to restoration of the sucker species. Today's Native American buys their

Comment 2 - ITAs

Comment 2 cont. - ITAs

food at Walmart or Safeway just like the rest of us; cultural significance of sucker fish can be preserved in artificial habitat just as their baskets, bowls, arrowheads and other artifacts are preserved in museums. In contrast, economic viability and self-sustainability of the tribes should be a major factor of consideration. To a degree the viability of salmon populations plays into this economic element and they should be entitled to an interest in increased agricultural production acreage created by the extensive diking of Klamath Lake and river.

As to the existing dams, upgrade of fish passage has been considered and found to be exorbitantly expensive. Perhaps it would be worthwhile to investigate the functionality of water driven dam face fish elevators in contrast to fish ladders.

Comment 3 - FERC

KBRA endorsement is an illegal over extension and power grab of individual property rights by self interested district directors elected and empowered only to manage delivery of water to member properties. They should only be allowed extended powers as the result of a majority vote by all district members and any member should reserve the right to be exempt from any plan that encroached on individual property right.

Comment 4 - KBRA

KWAPA is an illegal assemblage of special interest persons assuming authority over district utility rate decisions w/o legislative authority or open election to such a Board, should it ever be authorized.

Comment 5 - KBRA

**Comment Author** McMillan, Cliff  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_044-1	<p>KBRA Section 18.3 identifies the need to complete appropriate studies for additional water storage projects. The KBRA analysis, however, is programmatic, as described in Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines, because the details of these potential water storage projects are unknown and not reasonably foreseeable at this time. A program-level document is appropriate when a project consists of a series of smaller projects or phases that may be implemented separately. These programs will likely undergo detailed development and analysis in the future. Therefore, it is anticipated additional National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analyses for the suite of actions contained in KBRA will be tiered as appropriate to this EIS/EIR. See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA.</p> <p>A discussion of the storage potential of new dams on Lost River or Sprague River or expansion of supplies from Clearlake would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Both NEPA and CEQA include provisions that the draft environmental review analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that meet most of the purpose and need/project objections, and are potentially feasible (40 CFR § 1502.14; 43 CFR § 46.420(b); Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002; CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f)). Alternatives should be limited to ones that avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects (CEQA Guidelines secs. 15126.6(a), (c), (f), sec. 15204(a); Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). The Lead Agencies are not required to consider all conceivable alternatives to the Proposed Action. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21091(d)(2)(B); CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a); sec. 15204(a). Nor are the Lead Agencies required to analyze an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(f)(3). The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. These five alternatives were analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report).</p>	No
GP_WI_1018_044-2	<p>During consultation and in the ethnographic record Indian tribes identified the historic use sucker species for subsistence and as an important component of their traditional cultural practices (e.g., ceremonies). The discussion in Section 3.12 of the Draft EIS/EIR regarding sucker species primarily acknowledges the religious and ceremonial use of sucker species by Indian tribes.</p>	No

**Comment Author** McMillan, Cliff  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1018_044-3	<p>Alternative 4 is based on the fishways prescribed by the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service (DOI 2007; NOAA Fisheries Service 2007) for the proposed relicensing of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project, as those fishway prescriptions have been modified through the trial-type hearing and alternative process under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. It thus represents the current position of the Departments in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) proceeding. In developing the fishway prescriptions, the Services considered different prospective methods of providing passage. The prescriptions are consistent with ladders for upstream migration that have been successful at other dams. For example, the North Fork Dam (upstream of River Mill Dam) on the Clackamas River has a 2 mile long ladder that rises 196 feet (it is higher than Iron Gate Dam, the tallest of the lower four Klamath River Dams). This fishway has been in operation since 1958 and has generally had good passage success and virtually all anadromous salmonids that enter the ladder also exit, according to Doug Cramer (as cited in DOI, 2007 p. C-29). Accordingly, the the fishways prescribed for the Klamath facilities would provide safe, timely, and effective passage for anadromous salmonids, redband trout, suckers, and Pacific lamprey.</p>	No
GP_WI_1018_044-4	<p>The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the KHSAs and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_WI_1018_044-5	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP\_MF\_1218\_1100

# Comment Form

CODE	ACTION	SIGNATURE
150	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Please mail your comments for **All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.**

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

(Please print legibly)

**Name:**

**Organization:**

**Title:**

**Address:**

**Email:**

Jim McQuillen

Self & Family

Person / citizen

60 GRAEF Lane

crescent city Or. 95531

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

In the Dam Removal

process I am for taking all Dams down, not just one or two but all dams need to come down. It will create better water quality and colder water for the fish. I have experienced the affects of the poor & low water on the Klamath river with myself and my children getting rashes & swimmers itch due to what ever is in the water. we have a hard time getting up the river in a boat due to low flows also. We also witnessed the fish kill a couple of years back and this can not occur again. Please bring down all DAMS

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** McQuillen, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1218_1100-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1117\_751

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
OFFICIAL FILE COPY  
RECEIVED  
NOV 25 1991

*Dear Mrs. Vasquez,*

Comment 1 - Disapproves  
of Dam Removal

I am writing this letter to object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River: Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2 and JC Boyle Dams.

CODE	ACTION	DATE
		11/17

- The total cost of dam removal and implementation after removal exceeds \$1.9 billion.
- Irresponsible expenditures during a national economic crisis
- The science to support dam removal is based on unproven science and not on facts. Lacks of factual evidence that dam removals will restore salmon runs.
- Dam removal will have the effect of putting over several hundred farms and ranches out of permanent food production and destroy over one third (1/3) of the economic base of the County. Shasta Valley agricultural operations in 2006 (95.15 Million) amounted to 56% of total economic output for Siskiyou County.
- America needs clean renewable energy and food independence.
- The spotted owl was listed as endangered in 1995. We had closure of 18 mills and elimination of nearly 6,000 living wage jobs. We have never fully recovered and are still dependent on timber harvest subsidies to maintain our schools and roads. The rural school act is in jeopardy of not being renewed. We cannot allow destruction of our agricultural industry.
- In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services and gold mining,
- 79% of Siskiyou County residents voted NO Dam removal on an Advisory measure on the November ballot 2010
- Dams bring in 300,000 to 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our county.
- Substantial increase in electricity cost as hydroelectric is the cheapest source of energy.
- Lost of habitat wildlife
- Loss of lake fisheries
- Loss of Irongate fish Hatchery
- Loss of recreation
- Loss of property value
- Loss of down river flood protection
- Loss of roads and bridges from flooding which has been document by the flood of
- Loss of fire protection...the lake is used to put out fires
- Irresponsible release of dam sediments down river by state and Federal agencies.
- Loss of Shasta Nation burial grounds which will be uncovered which are behind the dams.
- Loss of sustained Minimum River flows
- Tunnel by pass alternative to the proposed Dam removal which will enhance and expand the Salmonids Habitat has been totally ignored by the dept. of the interior.

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement consist of 2 farming units, 3 tribes, 3 Federal Cabinet Secretaries, 3 Oregon State Depts., 1 CA stated Dept. and only 2 of the 9 basin counties, 8 environmental groups and 2 fishing associations. Siskiyou County was not representatives. These agreements were done in secret. It wasn't until the BOS learned of these agreements that public hearings were finally heard. The majority of Siskiyou County residents are opposed.

Comment 2 - KHSA

Classification	ENV 6.5
Project	11086079
Control No	1175998
Folder ID	11171101
Date Input & Initials	11/17/01 EW

Respectfully,  
Julia B. McRoberts  
P.O. Box 536  
Fort Jones, CA 96032

SCANNED

**Comment Author** McRoberts, Julie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 08, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1117_751-1	<p>The total cost of the project would be less than \$1.9 billion.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>The cumulative impact analysis considers other actions that have affected the region.</p> <p>The effects of reduced tax revenues are addressed in Section 3.5 of the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>The impacts listed in the comment and mitigation measures to address the impacts are discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Habitat and wildlife effects are discussed in the Section 3.5, Terrestrial Resources.</li> <li>- Fishery effects and effects to Iron Gate Hatchery are discussed in Section 3.4, Aquatics.</li> <li>- Recreation effects are discussed in Section 3.20, Recreation.</li> <li>- Real estate and property value effects are discussed in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics.</li> <li>- Flooding effects are discussed in Section 3.6, Hydrology and Flooding.</li> <li>- Fire protection effects are discussed in Section 3.28, Public Health and Safety.</li> </ul> <p>Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.</p> <p>Property taxes currently paid are described in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics.</p> <p>The baseline for analysis of flooding effects for the Proposed Action is discussed in Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology.</p> <p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p>	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1117_751-2	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No

GP\_WI\_1108\_399

-----  
From: [jeffmctear@gmail.com](mailto:jeffmctear@gmail.com)[SMTP:JEFFMCTEAR@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 11:16:00 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jeff McTear  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support the removal of all four of the dams being considered for removal. I believe that the long-term benefits of this proposal far outweigh the costs.

**Comment Author**           McTear, Jeff  
**Agency/Assoc.**           General Public  
**Submittal Date**           November 08, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1108_399-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1024\_254

SCANNED

10-21-11

150 ✓

To - Bureau of Reclamation  
Elizabeth Vasquez

From - James McVay  
926 Laura Linda Dr.  
Klamath Falls OR 97601

PROJECT	13011
NO.	12
FILE NO.	1024-254
DATE	11-3-11
BY	1024-2011

This letter is to convey my concerns about the proposed Klamath River Restoration agreement and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement.

I have lived in the Klamath Basin for 71 years and farmed for many years at Malin, and Merrill in Oregon and Tululetic in California.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

My major concern is the removal of 4 hydroelectric dams. These are clean energy producing facilities and as state Senator Doug Whitsett said, "removing four perfectly good hydroelectric dams is insane."

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

The agreements lack provisions for more water storage. How can you have sustainable water supplies with the current amount of water? In drought conditions there must be more water to meet the competing demands.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

I agree that the farmers need lower power rates. They should have rates equal to other irrigators in Oregon and California.

I am concerned about the tribes signing these agreements. As sovereign nations, in the future they

Comment 4 - ITAs

can back out if they should disagree with any provision.

In closing I find the only solution is Adjudication  
and more water storage.

James McKay  
*James McKay*

**Comment Author** McVay, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 24, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1024_254-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1024_254-2	See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the KBRA. Many sections of the KBRA address measures and plans for additional water storage in the upper basin including KBRA Sections 18 and 20. In addition, KBRA Section 19 describes a process for developing a drought plan to equitably manage water demand during drought conditions.	No
GP_LT_1024_254-3	Klamath Basin power users formerly paid reduced power rates for irrigation and other purposes under a 1956 contract between the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and Copco (now PacifiCorp Power). In April 2006, the Oregon Public Utilities Commission (OPUC) determined that the 1956 contract would expire on April 16, 2006, and it decided to shift irrigation customers to full general irrigation tariff rates over several years. In re Pacific Power & Light, No. UE 170, 2006 WL 1675377 (OPUC Apr. 12, 2006) (Order No. 06-172). The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) similarly decided to transition irrigation customers to full tariff rates following the April 16, 2006, expiration of the contract. In re Application of PacifiCorp, No. U 901-E, 2006 WL 1049355 (CPUC Apr. 13, 2006) (Decision No. 06-04-034). The rates paid by irrigators are equal to the rates paid by retail rate payers in California and Oregon.	No
GP_LT_1024_254-4	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) both require the Lead Agencies to respond to comments on significant environmental issues related to the Draft EIS/EIR. Because the comment does not address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, no additional response is provided. Nevertheless, your comment regarding the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and/or the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.	No

GP\_EM\_1022\_183

-----  
 From: DON MEAMBER[SMTP:DMEAMBER@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
 Sent: Saturday, October 22, 2011 1:01:03 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Cc: Siskiyou Co. Supervisor Jim Cook; Ed Valenzuela; Michael Kobseff;  
 Marcia Armstrong; Grace Bennett; Rick Costales  
 Subject: Klamath Settlement comment  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule  
 To whom it may concern:

### **Reasons the Klamath Dams should remain standing**

I am a rancher along the Shasta River who has served on the local Resource Conservation District Board and have been very active in restoring my stretch of the River and a tributary for the salmon for the last 20 years. I also keep the local City wastewater from polluting the River with year-round storage and subsequent recycle on my pastures.

Comment 1 - KHSA

1. Flushing out the sediment stored behind the dams by use of winter flow may do damage to the runs of Coho Salmon during December. The runs on the Shasta in recent years according to CA Fish & Game counting stations, have been running from about 10-26 until 12-26, and on the Scott River from 10-26 until 12-24. Some of the large floods, such as 1964 occur during late December.

2. The poor water quality in the four hydro-electric dams is not caused by the water in storage there, but by the discharge from the Upper Basin, chiefly from Upper Klamath Lake, Lake Ewana, and especially by return flow from project irrigators and the Wildlife Refuge through the Klamath Straits. If the problem was because of storage in these reservoirs, then places like Shasta Lake and Trinity Lake would also be charged with poor quality water.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

3. That poor Upper Basin water quality is reason enough to not encourage the salmon to move upstream. In addition, tributaries above Iron Gate that might be used for spawning, are few in number and habitat space until getting above Upper Klamath Lake.

Comment 3 - Fish

4. This poor quality water should be used more for irrigation in the Upper Basin, so that the springs below J.C. Boyle Dam and the various Klamath R. tributaries would comprise a greater portion of the River's warm season flow, keeping the warm season flow cooler. Discharges from the dams could also be drawn from deeper colder water, as it now is at Shasta Dam.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

5. Probably the number one cause of fish take in the River is from diseases to in-transit smolts, returning to the estuary. The River is being mismanaged in a way that causes more disease, and has nothing to do with the dams. The flow is kept too high during the summer, which fosters higher populations of poychaete worms, *Manayunkia speciosa*, the host for the two myxosporean parasites, *Ceratomyxa Shasta* and *Parvicapsula Minibicornis*. Lower flows, according several scientific reports, should help to dry out some of the streambed where

Comment 5 - Fish

Comment 5 cont. - Fish

the worms live, destroying them and their habitat. Summer is not the time that either smolts or adult spawners use the River, so maintaining significant flow by releases from Upper Klamath Lake should not be as important as controlling disease. Smolts move out in the spring and adults come up in the fall. High winter flows are also recommended for flushing out the worms and parasites. These measures of River management are things that the lay person can easily understand, and don't need scientific studies to confirm.

<http://www.fws.gov/arcata/fisheries/reports/technical/Final%20KR09%20Report%20May%206%202010.pdf>

<http://www.northcoastjournal.com/020807/news0208.html>

[http://www.times-standard.com/localnews/ci\\_14746435](http://www.times-standard.com/localnews/ci_14746435)

[http://www.times-standard.com/localnews/ci\\_11991477](http://www.times-standard.com/localnews/ci_11991477)

Comment 6 - Fish

5. Another alternative to save the fish in the long run is to close down Iron Gate Hatchery. Mismanagement is probably destroying the wild population by raising 2-year old steelhead, which have been found to stay as residents in the River, consuming wild as well as hatchery smolts that are leaving the system. In addition, many scientists feel that hatchery fish compete with wild salmon for food, lessening the numbers of preferred wild salmon. The waste outfall from the Hatchery is probably also causing all kinds of bad repercussions to the River, such as providing nutrients to grow more habitat for the Polychaete worms.

Thank you for reading my concerns, as well as, listening to my 3 minutes at the Yreka Hearing on October 20, 2011.

Don Meamber

Montague, CA

**Comment Author** Meamber, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1022_183-1	<p>The effects of increases in suspended sediment concentration to coho salmon are described in Section 3.3.4.3., under Effects Determinations, and Appendix E of the Draft EIS/EIR. The timing of upstream migration of coho salmon in the main stem Klamath River is described to span from September to January. The Draft EIS/EIR found that the effect of the Proposed Action would be significant for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Shasta River, and Scott River population units in the short term and the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for the coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long term as a result of increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality.</p>	No
GP_EM_1022_183-2	<p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Although out of scope for the Draft EIS/EIR, general information on Shasta and Trinity reservoirs is provided below to directly address this portion of the comment. Shasta and Trinity reservoirs are much deeper and larger than the Klamath Reservoirs and contain colder water. These reservoirs were created for flood control and irrigation storage of winter rain runoff and spring snowmelt. Unlike the Klamath system, the reservoirs were not created below areas with large natural wetlands or marshes. They also do not have significant agricultural runoff introducing nutrients to the systems. Additionally releases from these reservoirs are much larger than releases from Klamath River dams. See the following web page for more information on both the Shasta and Trinity dams:</p> <p><a href="http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Project.jsp?proj_Name=Shasta%2FTrinity+River+Division+Project">http://www.usbr.gov/projects/Project.jsp?proj_Name=Shasta%2FTrinity+River+Division+Project</a></p> <p>In winter flood control releases from Shasta can be up to 50,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). Summertime irrigation flows range from 9,000 cfs to 15,000 cfs. See web page at: <a href="http://cdec.water.ca.gov/histPlot/DataPlotter.jsp?staid=KES&amp;sens=or_no23&amp;duration=D&amp;start=10%2F25%2F2004+end=now&amp;geom=Small">http://cdec.water.ca.gov/histPlot/DataPlotter.jsp?staid=KES&amp;sens=or_no23&amp;duration=D&amp;start=10%2F25%2F2004+end=now&amp;geom=Small</a>. These high flows continue throughout the irrigation season. This creates a much more quickly moving dynamic system with water releases from various levels of the reservoir using the temperature control device. Trinity Reservoir also has large volumes of water discharged throughout the summer. Trinity Reservoir is the fourth largest reservoir in California. Historically up to 90% of the Trinity River flows were directed over to the Sacramento River watershed. Trinity River flows have now been adjusted to mimic the more natural flows to restore the habitat</p>	No

**Comment Author** Meamber, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

values of the river. Beginning in May, depending upon the type of water year, flows are ramped up from 4,000 cfs to 11,000 cfs. These high flows last through July. See web page [http://www.trrp.net/?page\\_id=391](http://www.trrp.net/?page_id=391) for more information. These larger volumes of water and higher discharge flows of cold water make the reservoir dynamics very different from the Klamath River system.

GP\_EM\_1022\_183-3

In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in UKL and Keno is seasonably poor. To assess what this might mean for reintroduced salmon, Iron Gate Chinook salmon stock were tested in UKL and the lower Williamson River to assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin. Juvenile Chinook salmon were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009). This evidence (documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR) strongly suggests that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period. The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to *C. shasta* (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin.

The life history of Type I fall-run Chinook salmon, which emigrate downstream in the spring, does not include a freshwater phase from July through September. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. The timing of the migration period for Type II spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead trout would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake. Spring inputs in the Williamson River and on the west side of UKL would likely provide thermal habitat for these year round life histories.

Regarding habitat in the Project reach, while the exact miles of habitat for use by anadromous fish within is unknown, 58 miles is a reasonable estimate based on the evidence contained in the record (Administrative Law Judge 2006). Access to habitat within the Project would benefit Coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the Coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the Coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the Coho population (Administrative Law Judge 2006).

**Comment Author** Meamber, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1022_183-4	<p>There is about 22.4 miles (36.04 km) of riverine and riparian habitat (currently under reservoirs) that would restore riverine nutrient cycling and aeration processes provided by a natural channel. These improvements resulting from the Proposed Action would likely moderate the anticipated stream temperature increases resulting from climate change (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3). River channel habitat within the reservoir reaches would be low gradient habitat of critical importance for spawning and rearing for salmon, steelhead, redband trout, and Pacific lamprey. The upstream half of the J.C. Boyle Reservoir is shallow and considered low gradient (FERC 2007, p 3-185). FERC also considered the Copco No. 2 bypassed reach and reaches inundated by Iron Gate and Copco reservoirs to be low gradient. For these reaches, they estimated that the density of Chinook salmon spawners per mile for mainstem habitat was twice that of high gradient habitat (FERC 2007; p 3-315). These river channels would likely excavate to their pre-dam elevations within a Klamath few months, and revert to and maintain a pool-riffle morphology due to restoration of riverine processes, creating holding and rearing habitat for anadromous salmonids.</p> <p>The water temperature effects of the cold water springs downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam are localized (see Draft EIS/EIR Appendix C, pg C-3). While the river water can be considerably cooled during summer months by input from the springs, particularly during non-peaking flows when the springs dominate mainstem flows, ambient heating from solar radiation results in considerable warming as the water travels further downstream. Additionally, existing data and numeric models described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-125) indicate that the dams are not acting to cool summertime water that is transported downstream from Upper Klamath Lake. Instead, the dams increase late summer/early fall water temperatures in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam. This is due to the fact that powerhouse withdrawals for Copco 1 and Iron Gate Dams are primarily from the epilimnion (surface waters) (see Draft EIS/EIR Appendix C, pg C-3), which are heated by ambient conditions. Unlike Shasta Dam or other deep reservoirs that support downstream tail water fisheries by release of cool water from low level outlets, the location of Klamath dam outlets cannot be adjusted to access large volumes of cool water in the bottom of the reservoirs (hypolimnion). This is because hypolimnetic waters in the Project reservoirs are of limited volume and poor water quality. The prior FERC analysis determined that there are no controllable actions that can be taken to cool water released from either Keno or J.C. Boyle developments (FERC 2007, pg 3-142). Based on the analysis provided in FERC (2007), the duration of hypolimnetic releases from Copco 1 reservoir storage would last</p>	No

**Comment Author** Meamber, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 22, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1022_183-5	<p>about 1.8 days at 1,000 cfs (see pg 3-145) and any such hypolimnetic flow release would likely be very low in dissolved oxygen (FERC 2007, see pg 3-146). Sustained temperature relief of more than two weeks to the Klamath River via releases from Iron Gate dam is not feasible (FERC 2007, see pg 3-146) and, as with hypolimnetic releases at Copco Dam, the dissolved oxygen of water released from near the bottom of Iron Gate reservoir would generally be very low (FERC 2007, see pg 3-146). In addition, the sole water supply for Iron Gate Hatchery withdraws cold water from the deeper water of Iron Gate reservoir; depleting or exhausting this cold water pool during the summer would likely seriously impair hatchery operations during any year that such hypolimnetic releases occur (FERC 2007, see pg 3-147).</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges that parasites and disease are harmful to fish however flows are only one of several issues associated with this topic. Parasites have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam. High parasite prevalence in the lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of Iron Gate Dam and Iron Gate Hatchery and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007) The highest rates of infection occur in the lower Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007; Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (Final EIS/EIR 3.3.3.2).</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 27 Disease.</p>	No
GP_EM_1022_183-6	<p>Closing Iron Gate Hatchery does not meet the Proposed Action’s NEPA purpose and need or CEQA objectives, as described in the EIS/EIR Executive Summary, and therefore this alternative was not analyzed in the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Water quality considerations under all the alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR are subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act and therefore must meet load allocations defined through the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process. The analysis of water quality impacts for all project alternatives and a discussion of TMDL implementation are included in EIS/EIR Section 3.2.</p> <p>It is assumed that all applicable federal, tribal, state, and local statutes and regulations would be followed under all alternatives.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p>	

**Comment Author** Meamber, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Master Response AQU – 28 FERC Conclusions for Disease.	
	Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.	
	Master Response WQ-22 TMDLs and the No Action/No Project Alternative (and Alternative 4).	

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. DON MEAMBER: My name is Don Meamber,

D-o-n, M-e-a-m-b-e-r.

I am a rancher near Montague, and I am below  
the Shasta River. I like fish, and I appreciate anything  
for salmon recovery.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

But in this case there is just too many, too  
many reasons to leave the dams in there. And this is  
being sold as a fish recovery, fish passage program; and I  
feel like there is too many things not being done  
properly.

Comment 2 - Water Quality

If you want to restore fish, the river is not  
being managed properly under the present operation. The  
river has been, it seems like, I think it has been about  
since 2001 when the water was taken away from the Upper  
Basin farmers. It is about that time when they noticed  
the rivers managed to maintain flow, peak flow, large flow  
all summer long, and it flat line about a thousand cfs.  
I've read several scientific reports that say  
that stimulating the survival of the polychaete worms  
which are the host of the diseases of the small salmon  
that leave the tributaries. And it's -- I want to say

something too about the fish, the water quality.

I went to a film for Fish & Wildlife about  
three or four years ago. There was a group that came  
there, talking to -- they had this film about salmon  
recovery in the Klamath River. He said all we want here  
is clear, clean, pure water in the Klamath River.

Well, I dispute that the Klamath River had  
pure, clean water.

Comment 3 - Sediment Transport

Mr. Lynch talked about letting the sediment go  
to the middle of the winter. Like in the December of '64  
flood, was December, the fish reports I see from Fish and  
Game, the Coho were running up November, December. They  
are going to run into that sediment if they get a flood in  
that time of year.

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

One other thing I want to say is my, even  
though I have different feelings on the dam removal, I  
want to say my uncle, my great uncle was actually the guy  
that was in charge of building all the dams on the river.  
So I do have a little sentiment on that. His name, John  
Boyle. Thank you for your time.

**Comment Author** Meamber, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_234-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_234-2	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHS/KBRA Improvements.  Master Response AQU – 27 Disease.	Yes
GP_MC_1020_234-3	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.  Master Response AQU – 16 Benefits to Coho.  Master Response AQU – 21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho.	No
GP_MC_1020_234-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_203

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR

---00o---

YREKA, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. JOHN MENKE: John, J-o-h-n, Menke,

M-e-n-k-e. Retired professor, University of California at

Davis, University of California at Berkley, colleague of

Peter Boyle since 1973, but a grassland ecologist, not a

fishery biologist.

I have been here 19 years though studying the

fishery situation, and served on numerous committees

including the Klamath Basin Fisheries Task Force technical

work group. And I got involved very heavily --

I have a serious claim here to make.

Comment 1 - Algae

We have scientific misconduct happening on this

case. Now I want to give that evidence. And this goes

along right following Peter Boyle's ideas.

Bioremediation benefit of the dams. Peter is

worried about, as am I, the longer, the loss of the longer

transit time for bioremediation of the phosphorus

scrubbing ability of blue green algae. Without the algae

to take up the phosphorus in the water, the lower river

will degrade. In fact, the scrubbing ability of these

algae cells that pick up phosphorus and drop it to the

bottom of the reservoirs, is a phenomenal bioremediation

remediation benefit to the fisheries.

The issue, then, is if the dams go out you will

lose that scrubbing ability. It is irrefutable evidence

with 21 million cubic yards of largely dead blue green

algae cells on the bottom of the reservoirs of how much

work those cells have done.

It is actually a vast resource, phosphorus is a

Very valuable element for productivity. And those areas

could easily be dredged, in fact there was an analysis by

Dr. Wedge's (phonetically) team to get the material out of

there.

Comment 2 - Proposed Project

I don't think the dam should ever go out until a

Comment 3 - Fish

substantial dredging operation precedes removal. The

other item is with the dams out you don't have the

hatchery operations there. Now that the habitat

management plan is farther along we will be able to do a

better job in producing fish that are not inbred and lead

to depression and performance.

Comment 4 - KBRA

Shockingly enough in the Upper Basin the natural

phosphorus is there and is almost all natural, requires

intensive agriculture to export phosphorus out of the

Basin, in cross and bone and livestock.

So taking those away, the whole wetlands

program, which is another kind of like an ESA strategy,

that is common work being used today by agencies. In

fact, is the epiphysis of what needs to be done.

Waterfowl mobilize phosphorus in their, in their

dung slurry with both nitrogen and phosphorus together.

And they tend to gather that and bring it onto the

wetlands and defecate every day, gather around the area

and defecate.

So in fact the wetland's model for improvement

is not a solution.

The misconduct --

THE FACILITATOR: Mr. Menke --

MR. JOHN MENKE: Let me make one statement. The misconduct is that all the jobs are going to be guarded by the agencies, not the Native Americans.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Menke, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_203-1	<p>Concern #1: The dams trap algae and nutrients originating in Upper Klamath Lake, which is an important ecosystem service for the Klamath River.</p> <p>Response #1: There is no scientific misconduct happening as part of the analyses conducted for the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR. As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.3 (p. 3.2-23 to 3.2-24) and (Appendix) Sections C.2.1.3 and C.2.1.4 (p. C-12 to C-15), existing conditions data for algal-derived (organic) suspended materials indicate that algal blooms originating in Upper Klamath Lake largely settle out of the water column in the Keno Impoundment (i.e., upstream of the Project reservoirs). Further decreases in concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials can occur downstream of Keno Dam, which may be due to the mechanical breakdown and settling of algal remains in the turbulent river reaches between Keno Dam and Copco 1 Reservoir, as well as by dilution from the springs downstream of J.C. Boyle Dam. In other words, the Project reservoirs are not responsible for “scrubbing” the majority of the algal material produced in Upper Klamath Lake from the Klamath River. In fact, concentrations of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials in this reach can also increase due to large seasonal algal blooms occurring in Copco 1 and Iron Gate Reservoirs. That said, the reservoirs at the Four Facilities do intercept and retain some amount of phosphorus and nitrogen originating from Upper Klamath Lake. As discussed in Section 3.2.4.3.2.3 (p. 3.2-101 to 3.2-104), under the Proposed Action these nutrients would be transported downstream and potentially be available for uptake by algae, including nuisance periphyton species. Analyses of the effects of dam removal on nutrients have been conducted by PacifiCorp for its relicensing efforts, California North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB) for development of the California Klamath River total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), and the Yurok Tribe as part of an evaluation to improve previous mass-balance estimates of nutrients in the Klamath River and increase understanding of retention rates in free-flowing river reaches (see citations in the Draft EIS/EIR). Results of all of the evaluations recognize the trapping efficiency of the reservoirs with respect to total phosphorus (TP) and total nitrogen (TN), such that under the Proposed Action total nutrient concentrations in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam would increase. Estimates of the increases are relatively small for TP (2-12%) and larger for TN (35-55%), depending on the period of analysis (i.e., June-October vs. July-September). Despite the overall increases in absolute nutrient concentrations anticipated under the Proposed Action, the relatively greater increases in TN may not result in significant biostimulatory effects on primary productivity (i.e., periphyton growth). Existing data indicate that the</p>	No

**Comment Author** Menke, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_203-2	<p>Klamath River is generally N-limited (TN:TP &lt;10), with some periods of co-limitation by N and P (see Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.3, p. 3.2-101 to 3.2-104 and [Appendix] Section C.3.1.4, p. C-24 to C-29). However, concentrations of both nutrients are high enough in the river from Iron Gate Dam to approximately Seiad Valley (and potentially further downstream) that nutrients are not likely to be limiting primary productivity (i.e., periphyton growth) in this portion of the Klamath River. In addition, N-fixing species dominate the periphyton communities in the lower reaches of the Klamath River where inorganic nitrogen concentrations are low. Since these species can fix their own nitrogen from the atmosphere, increases in TN due to dam removal may not significantly increase their growth (see also Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.4, Algae), particularly if overall TN increases are less than those predicted by existing models due to implementation of TMDLs and general nutrient reductions in the Klamath Basin.</p> <p>Concern #2: The phosphorus deposits in the sediments behind the Project dams represent a resource and could be dredged.</p> <p>Response #2: The Alternatives Formulation Report identified the option of mechanical sediment removal as mitigation for sediment erosion impacts associated with removal of the dams. Subsequent analysis found this measure to be infeasible (Lynch 2011). (<a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/Lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf</a>). Dredging of reservoir sediment was deemed infeasible for the following reasons: (1) dredging is relatively ineffective because it would only remove 43% of the erodible sediment at best; (2) since greater than 50% of the sediment deposits would still be transported downstream during reservoir drawdown, dredging would provide only a marginal benefit to fish; (3) disposal of the dredged sediments would have a large environmental impact on terrestrial resources and possibly on cultural resources; and, (4) dredging is associated with a high cost of about \$165 million in 2020 dollars. While the analysis conducted for the Alternatives Formulation Report did not focus on phosphorus recovery from the sediment deposits, the relatively low effectiveness and high cost of dredging operations in the Project reservoirs may also mean that phosphorus recovery projects are infeasible.</p> <p>The Lead Agencies considered mechanical removal of reservoir bottom sediments as a mitigation measure to reduce the effects of suspended sediment on aquatic resources, water quality, and other environmental resources. However, based on the findings that dredging would only remove a maximum of 43 percent of the erodible sediment, would only provide a marginal benefit to fish</p>	No

**Comment Author** Menke, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_203-3	<p>during drawdown, would have a large environmental impact on terrestrial resources and possibly on cultural resources, and would cost on the order of \$165 million in 2020 dollars, this mitigation measure was deemed infeasible and it was not explored further as a mitigation action in the Draft EIS/EIR. For additional information on the reasons why this measure was eliminated, please see the Memorandum entitled "Infeasibility of the Mechanical Removal of Reservoir Bottom Sediments if Klamath Dams are Removed in 2020" dated August 30, 2011, that is available at the following website: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge.pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge.pdf</a></p> <p>We believe the comment refers to a hatchery management plan rather than a habitat management plan.</p> <p>PacifiCorp and the California Department of Fish and Game are currently developing a Hatchery Genetics Management Plan (HGMP) for coho salmon reared at Iron Gate Hatchery. Under the HGMP Iron Gate Hatchery will be operated to conserve coho salmon populations incorporating the best available science for operating hatchery facilities consistent with the conservation of salmonid species.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p> <p>In addition to the Interim Measures under the KHSA described above, the KBRA also provides for development of a conservation hatchery (KBRA Section 11.4.4 Conservation Hatchery) to assist in reintroduction efforts if the need is identified in the Fisheries Reintroduction Plan. Iron Gate Hatchery, Fall Creek Hatchery, or another facility could serve to meet this purpose provided it satisfies the requirements to operate as a conservation hatchery. The development of guidelines for the use of the conservation hatchery would be outlined in the Phase I Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan and would support the establishment of naturally producing anadromous salmonid populations in the Klamath Basin following implementation of the KHSA (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-140).</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_203-4	<p>The point the comment author is attempting to make is unclear. The Draft EIS/EIR thoroughly analysis the project's effects to phosphorus and water quality in Section 3.2.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-13 KBRA Analyzed as a Connected Action.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1113\_645

-----  
From: [marmarket@gmail.com](mailto:marmarket@gmail.com)[SMTP:MARMARKET@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 6:20:23 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam, Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marisa Mercado  
Organization:

Subject: Dam, Klamath River

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: All dams on Klamath River should be removed immediately, surrounding wetlands restored, and minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet/second at Iron Gate, in accordance with Nat Marine Fisheries Service requirements. Our nation's bounty is our economic gain. Dwindling species of marketable seafood is our loss. Facing numerous threats, salmon need this opportunity to rebound, before losses become irreversible.

Comment 2 - Fish



**Comment Author** Mercado, Marisa  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 13, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1113_645-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1113_645-2	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.  The Current 2010 NMFS Biological Opinion does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP\_MF\_1019\_052

# Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

**All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.**

(Please print legibly)

Name: *Cheryl Medill*

Organization:

Title:

Address: *1721 Bonedale Rd.*Email: 

Comments: *I strongly oppose the  
removal of the dams -*

*It has been manipulated  
by ~~my~~ major interest groups and  
never voted on by the citizens -  
what was on the ballot was a  
~~total~~ total misrepresentation - let us  
be heard*

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Merrill, Cheyre  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_052-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_500

-----  
From: [kmerz@suddenlink.net](mailto:kmerz@suddenlink.net) [SMTP: KMERZ@SUDDENLINK.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 10:29:33 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Karolyn Merz  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River dam removal

Body: I support alternative 2; please save the fish & the river. we are running out of time.....



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Merz, Karolyn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_500-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

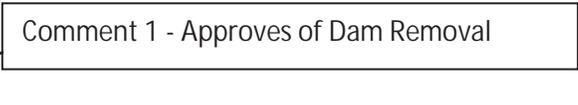
GP\_WI\_1111\_537

-----  
From: [meyerjs@aol.com](mailto:meyerjs@aol.com)[SMTP:MEYERJS@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:13:20 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jon Mmeyer  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath restoration

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: Restoration of salmon and steelhead populations depend upon waterways that are free of dams and other migratory obstacles. Guarantee future generations substantial populations of sea run fish by removing dams along the Klamath River and other western rivers.

**Comment Author** Meyer, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_537-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

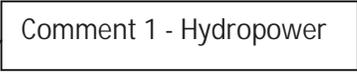
GP\_WI\_1016\_032

-----  
From: [meyersbetty@yahoo.com](mailto:meyersbetty@yahoo.com)[SMTP: MEYERSBETTY@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, October 16, 2011 12:51:19 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Betty Meyers  
Organization: self

Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Hydropower



Body: Removing the dams on the Klamath River will not help our local farmers and ranchers with better electrical rates. Until we have a cheaper way to produce electricity for those of us that use power from the Klamath Dams, then those sources need to stay in place. We are fast becoming a nation reliant on foreign-produced foods, when we used to be the world producer. The reason we were able to win World War II was because we produced everything we needed inside our own country. Where would we be today under those same circumstances? We need to take care of our needs, and then look to other options.

**Comment Author** Meyers, Betty  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1016_032-1	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_705

-----  
From: [aidamiho@gmail.com](mailto:aidamiho@gmail.com)[SMTP:AIDAMIHO@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 5:23:32 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Please consider removing the Klamath River dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Please consider removing the Klamath River dams  
Body: I am writing today to express my opinion about the Klamath River restoration project.

I am so grateful that you are considering removing the dams on the river. This is extremely important for a few reasons:

1. The restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake will bring Coho and Chinook salmon runs to their historic spawning grounds.

2. Therefore, it restores the Yurok Indians' way of life, which ties directly with the health of salmon. The relationship between the native community and salmon needs to be restored to make sure these people's human rights and indigenous rights are protected.

Thank you so much for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Miho

**Comment Author** Miho  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_705-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_569

-----  
From: [Mikeob@sacmag.com](mailto:Mikeob@sacmag.com)[SMTP: MIKEOB@SACMAG.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 7:54:56 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support of Klamath alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mike  
Organization:

Subject: Support of Klamath alternative 2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I recommend Alternative 2, for restoration of fish habitat and migratory ability, lesser cost and long term benefit.

**Comment Author** Mike  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_569-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1228\_1186

-----  
From: [millard@uoregon.edu](mailto:millard@uoregon.edu) [SMTP: MILLARD@UOREGON.EDU]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2011 11:42:09 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Dam  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James Millard  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Remove the Dam

Body: Remove the Dam!!!!



**Comment Author** Millard, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1228_1186-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1229\_1183

-----  
From: [jenniferfmiiler@hotmail.com](mailto:jenniferfmiiler@hotmail.com)[SMTP: JENNI FERFMI LLER@HOTMAIL. COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2011 11:03:39 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog. com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog. com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR - Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jennifer Miller  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR - Klamath

Body: I am in full support of removing all Klamath River Dams.

**Comment Author** Miller, Jennifer  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1229_1183-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1006\_022

-----  
 From: [kstar337@gmail.com](mailto:kstar337@gmail.com)[SMTP:KSTAR337@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Thursday, October 06, 2011 12:14:38 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Comments: Klamath Damn Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Krista Miller  
 Organization:

Subject: Comments: Klamath Damn Removal

Body: I support the following action steps in Klamath Damn Removal as essential to the success of the project:

Comment 1 - Recreation

Public Access: Access is vital, especially where whitewater difficulty changes, so boaters can choose runs suited to their skills and tastes. Paddlers should request new or improved access at Keno Dam, Highway 66 Bridge, JC Boyle Dam Site, Frain Ranch, Above Wards Canyon, Below Wards Canyon, Irongate Dam Site.

Assistance for Outfitters: The river has long supported a vibrant commercial rafting industry. Dam removal will mean changes but these changes can be positive if basic steps are taken to address outfitter needs. These include improved access at Frain Ranch, timely issuance of permits for new runs, and restoration of a more natural flow regime just prior to dam removal to help outfitters evaluate the run and prepare guides, equipment and logistics for post-dam conditions. Following dam removal, continued access to flow information is important for all river runners.

Comment 2 - Recreation

Restoring the River Channel: In removing the dams, all debris associated with the man-made structures needs to be removed from the river channel to facilitate safe passage. In addition, vegetation that has colonized the dewatered Ward's Canyon needs to be removed.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Preserving Open Space: PacifiCorp owns 3800 acres adjoining the reservoirs. Management of these lands will profoundly affect river runners. AW supports permanent protection of all PacifiCorp lands that includes restoration and revegetation.

Comment 4 - Land Use

Permanent Protection: Finally, to protect the investment in river restoration, we support designating the entire Upper Klamath from Keno to Irongate as a National Wild & Scenic River.

Comment 5 - Wild and Scenic River

Thank you very much!  
 Krista Miller

**Comment Author** Miller, Krista  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 06, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1006_022-1	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.	Yes
GP_WI_1006_022-2	Master Response REC-3 Mitigation Measure REC-1.  In addition, during this process, there will be opportunity for stakeholders to have input on where access is provided and other measures that are taken to address changes in recreational opportunities.  Section 7.3.3 of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) states that the "Parties agree that PacifiCorp may continuously operate the Facilities subject to the ICP and Non-ICP Interim Measures identified in Appendices C and D to this Settlement and generate electricity at the Facilities through December 31, 2019." Power generation is dependent upon peaking flow releases which will not allow for restoration of a more natural flow regime prior to dam removal.	Yes
GP_WI_1006_022-3	All manmade debris in the river channel would be removed, as described in Section 4.0 of the Detailed Plan, which can be found online at: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a> . No vegetation would be removed from the river channel as part of dam removal.	No
GP_WI_1006_022-4	Section 7.0 Reservoir Management Plans (p. 105-123) of the Detailed Plan for Dam Removal – Klamath River Dams Klamath Hydroelectric Project FERC License No. 2082 Oregon - California (Reclamation 2012b) outlines specific goals and objectives and potential projects (Table 7.1) for revegetation and restoration of formerly inundated reservoir areas.  Master Responses RE-6A, C and D: Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_WI_1006_022-5	Master Response WSR-1 Wild & Scenic River Eligibility.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_1026

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:42:28 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Removal of dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> constancemi tchell <[constancemi tchell@comcast.net](mailto:constancemi tchell@comcast.net)> 11/20/2011 6:40 PM

>>> >>>

Please stop this insane removal of dams so crucial to the economic viability of the area and to the livelihood of so many people. Salmon are more important than human beings? This is a perfect example of why our country is going downhill so fast.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Mitchell, Constance  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_1026-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_549

-----  
From: [jdmitchell@charter.net](mailto:jdmitchell@charter.net)[SMTP: JDMITCHELL@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:16:08 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wriinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wriinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jason Mitchell  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath dam removal

Body: I would love to see a free flowing Klamath river!!! Bring it back to its natural state. I know hundreds of people that would be fishing this river and tributaries, if it was closer to it's natural state. can you imagine the rafters, boaters, kyaker's? Beyond the enjoyment/money that it would bring to thousands of people, it would be returned to it's natural state.... Not many things in this beautiful world can say that.

**Comment Author** Mitchell, Jason  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_549-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Jeff Mitchell

Representing Klamath Tribes

Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

Support all 2 or 3

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

*\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card.*

5-15

GP\_MF\_1019\_093

**Comment Author** Mitchell, Jeff  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_093-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1201\_954

-----  
From: [dmittel@gmail.com](mailto:dmittel@gmail.com)[SMTP:DMITTEL@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 5:26:03 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Don Mittelstaedt  
Organization: Cal Trout

Subject: Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: I support full removal of the dam (Alternative #2)

**Comment Author** Mittelstaedt, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 01, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1201_954-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1011\_027

-----  
From: alden.moffatt@gmail.com[SMTP: ALDEN.MOFFATT@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 11, 2011 6:35:08 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Alden Moffatt  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: The Klamath River dams create sewage pits in summer bubbling with algae. We own a third of a mile of river front downstream that would benefit from improved water quality after the dams are removed. Larger fish runs would improve recreation and the economy of downstream communities.

**Comment Author** Moffatt, Alden  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1011_027-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1126\_905

-----  
From: [moir1010@frontiernet.net](mailto:moir1010@frontiernet.net) [SMTP: MOIR1010@FRONTIERNET.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 24, 2011 10:25:38 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Moir  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Do not remove the dams. They are functioning as designed for all parties. The design of the system is a result of years of planning towards a common goal that benefits the citizens.

**Comment Author** Moir, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1126_905-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1224\_1168

-----  
From: [youreyesonlymjm@yahoo.com](mailto:youreyesonlymjm@yahoo.com) [SMTP: [YOUREYESONLYMJM@YAHOO.COM](mailto:YOUREYESONLYMJM@YAHOO.COM)]

Sent: Saturday, December 24, 2011 8:38:23 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)

Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Michael Molamphy

Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River

Body: It is best to remove all dams, and allow the natural flow of the Klamath.

**Comment Author** Molamphy, Michael  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 24, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1224_1168-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_545

-----  
 From: [jmolino0131@comcast.net](mailto:jmolino0131@comcast.net) [SMTP: JMOLINO0131@COMCAST.NET]  
 Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:55:23 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Fishing Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jim Molinari  
 Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Fishing

Comment 1 - General/Other



Body: I have been fishing on the Klamath River for steelhead since 1976. My father and uncle fished the Trinity and Klamath Rivers beginning in the 1950s and 1960s. Based on their inputs and my own experience, the number of fish has significantly declined over this period of time. I feel dams on the Trinity and Klamath were the first major blow, but, over-fishing by both sport fisherman and Native American gillnets, logging, farming (pollution and water flow effect), etc. all have taken a toll. Fortunately, over the years there has been ongoing efforts to control the "catch" and increase the escapement for salmon and steelhead. Even though there are legal circumstances under which you can keep a salmon or steelhead, I practice "catch and release" only for many years now because of my perceived decline in these fisheries. I think it is a must due to the dwindling number of these incredible fish. Unfortunately, I do see more gillnets than ever and it seems commercial gillnetting is now allowed. This practice seems to be taking most of the larger fish. As to the river's health, what ever happened to the sturgeon I used to see in the Klamath. The eels are gone. Spring runs are abysmal. These fish are a valuable part of our ecology and a wonderful resource and I really support any effort to preserve them for future generations. But, I am very skeptical this will happen.

**Comment Author** Molinari, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_545-1	EIS/EIR Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, evaluates effects to fisheries under the Proposed Action and alternatives. Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, evaluates economic effects of in-river fishing.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_721

-----  
From: Carol Hamilton Monkerud[SMTP:HAMILTON@BAYMOON.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:27:34 AM  
To: [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Cc: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Alternative 2: Remove four dams and restore the Klamath River now.  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Hello Elizabeth Vasquez and Gordon Leppig,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



I am writing in support for alternative 2: the removal of the four dams and restoration of the Klamath River.

Damming the Klamath River has led to a precipitous decline in the native salmon population over the last century and will soon lead to its extinction if this agreeous mistake isn't corrected.

I urge you to remove the dams and restore the river. Let the local Native Americans manage the native salmon runs as they have done successfully for about 8000 years.

Adopt alternative 2 now, before it's too late.

Sincerely,

Carol Monkerud

**Comment Author** Monkerud, Carol Hamilton  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_721-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP\_MF\_1128\_935

# Comment Form

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
 California Dept. of Fish and Game  
 Northern Region,  
 619 Second Street  
 Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
 KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
 KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
 (916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by **November 21, 2011.**  
 (Please print legibly)



**Name:** JIM MORRIS  
**Organization:**  
**Title:** SCOTT VALLEY RAUCHER  
**Address:** 4129 EASTSIDE RD, ETNA CA 96027  
**Email:** jim@bryan-morrisranch.com  
**Comments:**  
 DEAR MS. VASQUEZ

Comment 2 - General/Other

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COMMENT ON KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL. I STRONGLY DISAPPROVE OF THIS DRASTIC AND VERY EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT. WHAT CONCERNS ME THE MOST IS THAT IF THIS EXPERIMENT FAILS REGULATORS WILL CERTAINLY COME TO THE RELATIVELY PRISTINE SCOTT AND SHASTA RIVERS TO MITIGATE FOR THE DAMAGE IN THE MAIN STEM KLAMATH. IF THIS PROCESS DOES LEAD TO DAM REMOVAL THE SCOTT AND SHASTA RIVER LANDOWNERS MUST BE HELD HARMLESS FOR A DISASTER THAT WAS NOT OF THEIR MAKING.  
 THANK YOU.

SCANNED

Classification	ENV-6.00
Project	12
Control No.	1102X127
Folder ID	1190748-1
Date Input & Initials	11/23/2011

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that your comment may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Morris, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1128_935-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1128_935-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_725

-----  
From: [michelecrail@hotmail.com](mailto:michelecrail@hotmail.com)[SMTP:MICHELECRAIL@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 10:52:41 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: The Klamath Dams Must Come Down Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Michele Moschetti  
Organization:

Subject: The Klamath Dams Must Come Down

Body: The Klamath dams must come down. The economy, environment, and many lives will be severely damaged to the point of no repair if the dams are not removed. The fishing industry, the future health of the entire Klamath River ecosystem, every individual with cultural ties (tribal or not) to the Klamath River, as well as any person who disapproves of unnecessary damage to the environment are relying on these dams to be removed to prevent complete devastation to their own existences.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author** Moschetti, Michele  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_725-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1115\_685

-----  
 From: [gigimoser@aol.com](mailto:gigimoser@aol.com)[SMTP:GIGIMOSER@AOL.COM]  
 Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 6:59:30 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Un-Dam the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Becky Moser  
 Organization:

Subject: Un-Dam the Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Humboldt co. is where I was born and raised. Please do this un dam the klamath •The reopening of 420 miles of steelhead habitat and 80 miles of coho habitat.

•Anticipation of an 80% increase in Chinook, resulting in a major increase in commercial, tribal, recreational issues.

•Virtual elimination of the toxic algal and fish diseases in the Klamath.

•Restoration of more natural flows and introduce more gravel important for spawning grounds.

•Restoration of more natural temperature regimes, so that water will warm up faster in spring, and cool down much faster in fall, improving conditions for spawning salmon.

•Fish ladders will not solve the problems with toxic algae, the fish disease, or the temperature.

**Comment Author** Moser, Becky  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 15, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1115_685-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**GP\_EM\_1120\_807**

From: Ojai Quarry[SMTP:OJAIQUARRY@VERIZON.NET]

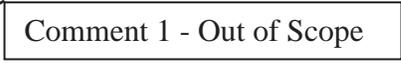
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 12:08:35 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dam removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Out of Scope



I think you do-gooders should be put in jail. You have no common sense at all. The only thing you know is SAVE THE RAT. This country is on the way down the drain. When China takes over this country, do you think they are going to care about the fish? Why don't you people get into the real world, start to worry about the people not the rats.

Larry Mosler

**Comment Author** Mosler, Larry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_807-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1205\_961

From: [rmueller@farms-usa.com](mailto:rmueller@farms-usa.com)[SMTP: [RMUELLER@FARMS-USA.COM](mailto:RMUELLER@FARMS-USA.COM)]  
 Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 7:46:31 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Response -  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Rex Mueller  
 Organization:

Subject: Response -

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: the notion of common good, in regards to the rivers, in the northwest.

The overarching intent of dam removal is salmon habitat.

the FAQ's clearly indicate something I would deem unconstitutional in terms of fair use practice.

Here in the midwest we recently dealt with poor river management as the result of congressional over reach.

As I see it, dams built on rivers serve several core concerns, 1st and foremost is seasonal flood control, 2nd agriculture, 3rd in the case of the Klamath and over basins in the North West, electric power generation, and then use of the river for other activities.

The proposal appears to favor a few disparate tribal concerns without concern for the broad portion of society impacted by the removal of dams in the northwest.

I have concerns regarding this subject only as it impacts power generation, and thus impacts electric fees nationwide. Removal of these dams without a MW to MW replacement ready in advance, is a bit like cutting off nose to spite the face.

I have found over the last 40 years, I call myself a common sense conservationist, in the spectre of dam removal without some form of replacement for the energy lost around the Klamath basin is asinine thinking. And clearly is not done with the full faith of the common good.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

I clearly doubt, anyone but fishing and tribal interests concerns will be considered as viable voices in this battle that has been waging since the 1950s.

Comment 3 - KHSA

I would remind those involved, flooding along the Klamath has and does occur on a periodic basis. the economic value of communities along it's course, should have a paramount say in the matter.

Midwest flooding destroyed several communities in the plains states as the result of poor management by the US-Army Corp favoring retention upstream in reservoirs for recreation and irrigation. Holding the amount until it was too late to release for impeding flood control.

Waters must be managed to the key reason they were placed.

the 1930s brought the dams to the North West for flood control, irrigation and power generation(as a by product).

Comment 4 - Hydrology

If these three concerns are not added to the consideration list it will be shameful of the DOI, BLM and other federal agencies as favoring salmon over people.

**Comment Author** Mueller, Rex  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 05, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1205_961-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1205_961-2	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_WI_1205_961-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_WI_1205_961-4	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP\_EM\_1123\_911

-----  
From: Sotero Muniz[SMTP:SJMUNIZ@CYBERPORT.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 1:44:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: blowing up dams on the klamath River  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - General/Other



I have rec d Email information that 4 dams on the Klamath River are in threat of being blown up to save the coho salmon. If this is true I would like an address I can write to verify this data and request the agencies in charge of the lands these Dams are on and any expected timetables for these actions,

Thank You Sotero Muniz.

**Comment Author**            Muniz, Sotero  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1123_911-1	The email address to which you sent this request is the email address to provide comments and questions.	No

GP\_EM\_1123\_910

-----  
From: Donna Munsen[SMTP: DMUNSEN@TAMPABAY.RR.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 10:14:21 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd  
Subject: Leave the dams alone!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We're on to your Progressive agenda (21) and you will very soon be out of power.  
You are shameful excuses for human beings. If anything needs to be destroyed it  
is YOU AND YOUR DAMNED AGENDA. So do your damage while you can.  
"WE THE PEOPLE" will not allow this to continue!

**Comment Author** Munsen, Donna  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1123_910-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

# Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_053

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** Joanne Murphy

**Organization:**

**Title:**

**Address:** 4808 Sumac Klamath Falls Ore 97603

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Email:**

**Comments:** I am against the removal of four viable working dams. They provide clean & cheap energy. They have been paid for, they help our farmers and our citizens. There is no proof that removing them will benefit the overall good. There has to be a better solution lets all work together to reach it.

It makes no sense, keep the dams!

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author**            Murphy, Joanne  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_053-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_1132

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:01:39 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: DON'T DESTROY OUR DAMS!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



>>> <[Murphs2@aol.com](mailto:Murphs2@aol.com)> 11/16/2011 9:28 PM >>>

Please don't destroy four perfectly good, reliable dams in our valley. We need these.

P. D. Murphy, Property Owner  
2205 Hilltop Dr. #159  
Redding, CA 96002

[Murphs2@aol.com](mailto:Murphs2@aol.com) (mailto:Murphs2@aol.com)

**Comment Author**            Murphy, P.D.  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_1132-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_731

-----  
From: [Murphs2@aol.com](mailto:Murphs2@aol.com)[SMTP:[MURPHS2@AOL.COM](mailto:MURPHS2@AOL.COM)]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 10:26:28 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dams in No. California.  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

**Please leave the dams in. We need these in Northern California.**

**P. D. Murphy  
2205 Hilltop Dr. #159  
Redding, CA 96002**

[Murphs2@aol.com](mailto:Murphs2@aol.com)

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author**            Murphy, P.D.  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_731-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_051

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name:

RONALD W. MURPHY

Organization:

Title:

Address:

4808 SUMAC AV. KFOR 97603

Email:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comments:

I DO NOT THINK THE FOUR DAMS SHOULD BE REMOVED ON THE KLAMATH RIVER. I CAN NOT UNDERSTAND WHY ANYONE WOULD TAKE OUT A DAM THAT WAS BUILT & PAID FOR, ~~ETC.~~ MY UNDERSTANDING IS THE FOUR DAMS ARE STRUCTURELY SOUND & ARE STILL PRODUCING ELEC. I DO THINK FISH LADDERS COULD BE A SOLUTION. I ALSO THINK YOU COULD OPEN UP THE SPILL GATES ON THE FOUR DAMS, LET THE WATER GO DOWN STREAM FOR A YEAR & SEE HOW IT WORKS. I AM OPPOSED TO DAM REMOVAL ON THE KLAMATH RIVER.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author**            Murphy, Ronald  
**Agency/Assoc.**            General Public  
**Submittal Date**            October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_051-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1019_051-2	<p>Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the NEPA purpose and need and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams, described on P. 2-70 in the Draft EIS/EIR, proposes the installation of fish ladders on the dams. The environmental effects of Alternative 4 are analyzed as part of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The spillways of the four dams were not designed to accommodate fish passage; therefore, the alternative proposed in this comment would not meet any of the elements of the purpose and need/objectives of the project and requires no further consideration.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_804

-----  
From: Howard Myers[SMTP:1HMYERS1@COMCAST.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:32:56 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Do not remove the dams!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Bureau of Reclamation

Hello,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

As a landowner in Del Norte County I am outraged at the prospect of my own government causing such devastation with total disregard for the welfare of the people.

I won't bother to present the arguments against the dam because you already know them and obviously don't care. It isn't like you are protecting a native fish, or anything else. You are doing nothing constructive, only being destructive.

I can only assume you are doing this to further agenda 21 to force people off the land. This is not Europe, this is America. We don't force easily.

All I will say is for you to keep your damn hands off the damn dams.

You are not king and we are not your subjects.

The occupy idiots are occupying the wrong offices.

Howard Myers

**Comment Author** Myers, Howard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_804-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP\_EM\_1212\_1199

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:33:48 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Do not remove the dams!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Howard Myers <1hmyers1@comcast.net> 11/20/2011 5:32 AM >>>  
Mr. Gordon Leppig  
c/o California Department of Fish and Game

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Gordon,

As a landowner in Del Norte County I am outraged at the prospect of my own government causing such devastation with total disregard for the welfare of the people.

I won't bother to present the arguments against the dam because you already know them and obviously don't care. It isn't like you are protecting a native fish, or anything else. You are doing nothing constructive, only being destructive.

I can only assume you are doing this to further agenda 21 to force people off the land. This is not Europe, this is America. We don't force easily.

All I will say is for you to keep your damn hands off the damn dams.

You are not king and we are not your subjects.

The occupy idiots are occupying the wrong offices.

Howard Myers

**Comment Author** Myers, Howard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1212_1199-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1020\_202

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** Melissa Starr Myers  
**Organization:** Human  
**Title:** Mother, Daughter  
**Address:** Hwy 169 Yurok Res.  
**Email:** WIRT Hupa CA 95546  
**Comments:** Healthy Indians = Clean Water

Dear Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez,

← Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am a Yurok woman that lives along the Klamath Trinity River, I live by means of fishing + hunting. The river is most important to me because it's all we have, there are ~~are~~ very few jobs and no power poles to bring us electricity. So therefore we fish to survive. I know personally the impact of our low water level and the toxic algae that grows well w/ warm water. Please hear our plea to UnDam the Klamath.

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Myers, Melissa Star  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1020_202-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**  
---o0o---  
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. CAROLINE NASH: My name is Caroline Nash, N-a-s-h.

I would like to thank you for all sticking  
around to hear me talk, we could all be home, eating  
dinner.

But I would like to talk today just about what

Comment 1 - KBRA

-- the question has been asked, what is restoration, what  
would restoration mean for this? And I think that's a  
valid question, I think the word gets thrown around a lot  
without actually addressing what it means.  
And in terms of this agreement and in terms of  
this settlement, as it is, it is a draft. That's been  
stated before and I think that needs to really be  
stressed. It's not perfect, it's not the be-all, end-all.  
It's definitely an important step.

And as someone said earlier, no action means  
crisis, and I strongly believe that, too.

And I think what we need to look at in this  
form of restoration is that restoration goes beyond  
fisheries, restoration goes beyond fish populations,  
restoration of the river extends to the entire watershed  
that the river drains, and all of us live in the

watershed, all of us thrive on this watershed and make our livings in this watershed, and it's in all of our best interests to preserve the natural function of it.

I got my degree in western water resources and have studied the water cycle and soil science and a lot of the different sciences involved in watersheds. And as ranchers, as farmers, and as people who are involved with fisheries, everybody knows this already: You guys are the ultimate in land conservation, ultimate in knowing the

Comment 2 - Approves of Dam Removal

land, and this restoration agreement, the removal of the dams, the partial removal of the dams and the associated KBRA is going to restore not only the fisheries but it's going to improve the overall functioning of the ecosystem, and I think that's in all of our best interests.

I firmly believe that a healthy functioning ecosystem is tied intrinsically to a healthy functioning community and economy.

The region that we live in has incredible natural history, an immense amount of richness, and I think that if we allow the river to degrade any further, we allow the natural resources on which we made this living, we have made this economy, to degrade even further, we are going to be in a serious crisis.

So I think that the best option for us is to

move away from the status quo, to try something different,  
and to do it as a community, to do it with all interests  
in mind, because we can't pitch fisheries against farming  
against ranching: We need everything in this basin, we  
need to all co-exist, and it is possible, and it is  
possible if we stop doing it as a mutually exclusive  
argument and start looking for solutions, and I believe  
that the KBRA and the agreement, as it stands, will not  
necessarily (inaudible) the first step towards that,  
towards what we all need for this basin to thrive  
economically, ecologically, and for future generations to  
be able to enjoy it and to enjoy the lifestyle we and  
generations before us had.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Nash, Caroline  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_164-1	<p>In the context of the KBRA, restoration primarily means restoration of fisheries habitat. As described in Section 2.4.3.9 of the EIS/EIR, restoration activities could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Purchases of conservation easements and land from willing sellers allow for more direct land management for habitat enhancement purposes.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Gravel augmentation involves the direct placement of spawning-size gravel into the stream channel. Gravel augmentation could increase spawning habitat in systems by increasing the amount of area with suitable substrate.</li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Nash, Caroline  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>	
GP_MC_1018_164-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Settlement**  
  
**Speaker Card**

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Caroline Nash

Representing self

Notes: Dana if moved ~~to~~ the Klamath River would do more than restore fisheries - it would restore ~~the~~ the first step in restoring an entire watershed + improve quality of life for all residents there.

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

GP\_MF\_1019\_091

Comment 1 - General/Other Comment

**Comment Author** Nash, Caroline  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_091-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_831

-----  
From: Shirley Nathan[SMTP:SHIRLDN@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 12:05:56 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Removal of Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I strongly object to the removal of dams on the Upper Klamath River and urge you to reconsider this proposal!

Sincerely,

Shirley Nathan

**Comment Author** Nathan, Shirley  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_831-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1125\_931

Duplicate of GP\_LT\_1118\_796

11-11-2011

I am writing this letter to object to the proposed removal of four dams on the Klamath River: Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2 and JC Boyle Dams.

- The total cost of dam removal and implementation after removal exceeds \$1.9 billion. Irresponsible expenditures during a national economic crisis
- The science to support dam removal is based on unproven science and not on facts. Lacks of factual evidence that dam removals will restore salmon runs.
- Dam removal will have the effect of putting over several hundred farms and ranches out of permanent food production and destroy over one third (1/3) of the economic base of the County. Shasta Valley agricultural operations in 2006 (95.15 Million) amounted to 56% of total economic output for Siskiyou County.
- America needs clean renewable energy and food independence.
- The spotted owl was listed as endangered in 1995. We had closure of 18 mills and elimination of nearly 6,000 living wage jobs. We have never fully recovered and are still dependent on timber harvest subsidies to maintain our schools and roads. The rural school act is in jeopardy of not being renewed. We cannot allow destruction of our agricultural industry.
- In the last two years Siskiyou County has lost freight rail services and gold mining,
- 79% of Siskiyou County residents voted NO Dam removal on an Advisory measure on the November ballot 2010
- Dams bring in 300,000 to 1 million dollars a year in tax revenue to our county.
- Substantial increase in electricity cost as hydroelectric is the cheapest source of energy.
- Loss of habitat wildlife
- Loss of lake fisheries
- Loss of Irongate fish Hatchery
- Loss of recreation
- Loss of property value
- Loss of down river flood protection
- Loss of roads and bridges from flooding which has been document by the flood of
- Loss of fire protection... the lake is used to put out fires
- Irresponsible release of dam sediments down river by state and Federal agencies.
- Loss of Shasta Nation burial grounds which will be uncovered which are behind the dams.
- Loss of sustained Minimum River flows
- Tunnel by pass alternative to the proposed Dam removal which will enhance and expand the Salmonids Habitat has been totally ignored by the dept. of the interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
NOV 23 2011  
52 ✓ 11/28

The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement consist of 2 farming units, 3 tribes, 3 Federal Cabinet Secretaries, 3 Oregon State Depts., 1 CA stated Dept. and only 2 of the 9 basin counties, 8 environmental groups and 2 fishing associations. Siskiyou County was not representatives. These agreements were done in secret. It wasn't until the BOS learned of these agreements that public hearings were finally heard. The majority of Siskiyou County residents are opposed.



We have a law passed in the 1950s signed by Oregon & Calif. legislators & both governors & passed by the the US Congress & signed by the President - called the "Law of the Klamath River Basin" - We also have laws in the United States Constitution that protect up...

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

SCANNED

**Comment Author** Naylor, T.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 25, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_LT\_1118\_796. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_LT\_1118\_796. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_LT\_1118\_796 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1125_931-1	The Proposed Action analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR does not change the Klamath Basin Compact. To ensure the Compact was given full consideration the Klamath Basin Compact Commission is a Cooperating Agency on the Draft EIS/EIR (see Table 1-2). Also, Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights, considers how the Klamath Basin Compact relates to the Proposed Action and water supply and water rights, Section 3.8.2.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses the Compact as it relates to interstate water allocation, and Section 3.14, Land Use considers the Compact as it relates to land use, agricultural, and forest resources.	No

GP\_EM\_1123\_913

-----  
From: Joel Nazara[SMTP:PALUKA7@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 3:05:37 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Good for all  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Out of Scope



If any man does a thing for the benefit of all, he will be blessed.

If any man does a thing for the benefit of himself by bringing harm to the all, he brings destruction upon himself.

THE WORD OF GOD

**Comment Author** Nazara, Joel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1123_913-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1107\_385

-----  
From: wneander@gmail.com[SMTP: WNEANDER@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 9:42:56 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Project Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Wendy Neander  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Project

Body: Please let it be known that I support the Klamath Dam removal project. Given the precarious state of wildlife in today's world we need to make every effort possible to restore habitats in order to support and maintain ecological balance. The dam removal will restore 420 miles of much needed Salmonid habitat. Alternative 2 the full removal of all four dams is the best option for restoring the Klamath River.

**Comment Author** Neander, Wendy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

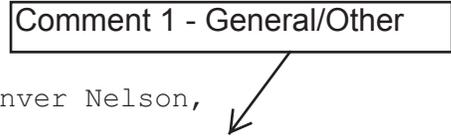
---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1107_385-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1026\_367

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
 DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
 OCTOBER 26, 2011  
 PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
 ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

Comment 1 - General/Other



MR. NELSON: Hello. My name is Denver Nelson,  
 N-e-l-s-o-n. I have been coming to these meetings now  
 for about 30 years. And I remember the first Bureau of  
Reclamation meeting I went to. I think, many of the  
people -- none of you were there. And I think many of  
the Bureau of Reclamation people were interested in  
building more dams.

And my concern at that time was there was a  
 proposed Ah Pah Dam, which was going to divert most of  
the Klamath River water to the Central Valley. And I  
 think it's weird -- obviously, I don't think any of you  
are here to try and put the Ah Pah Dam in. In fact, I  
 think everybody here agrees that we should take out some  
dams and improve the state of the Klamath River.

And I think it's worth sort of stepping back and  
 looking at where we have come, that -- it's sort of like  
I always use the analogy of a battleship. At the time,  
the battleship was headed in a particular direction,  
which is pretty much opposite of the direction we're  
heading in now, and now there still are some  
 similarities. The room is still full of experts telling  
everybody how we should accomplish what it is we are  
accomplishing.

But I think it's worth keeping in mind that the  
battleship has turned, and I would like to encourage you  
all to keep the battleship going the way it is now.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Nelson, Denver  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_367-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1026\_249

-----  
From: Rachel Neumann[SMTP:RACHELBNEUMANN@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2011 1:05:38 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Please pass Klamath Dam Removal Alternative 2:full removal of all 4 dams combined with restoration  
Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Mr. Gordon Leppig and Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez,

Because healthy fish help create a healthy ecosystem for all, because my family and I treasure the lower Klamath and Salmon tributary as one of the most beautiful places on earth, because removing the dams will help ensure salmon survival, a clean river, and economic sustainability for river communities, I strongly urge you to pass and implement Alternative 2: Full removal of all 4 dams combined with restoration.

Most sincerely,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Rachel Neumann  
806 Vincente Avenue  
Berkeley, CA 94707

**Comment Author** Neumann, Rachel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

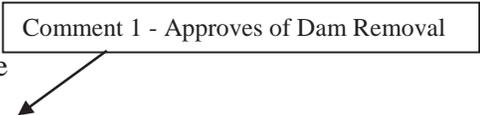
---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1026_249-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1027\_246

-----  
From: yeshi neumann[SMTP:YESHINEUMANN@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, October 27, 2011 9:24:18 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Cc: Sue Terence  
Subject: Please remove klamath river dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule Dear Dept of Interior people

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Please remove all 4 dams and combine with restoration of our beloved klamath river  
We need our salmon to survive, toxix algae is no good for anyone, we want to be able to fish and  
swim in the Klamath again and we want economic sustainability for river communities.

Thank you for listening to our plea  
Yeshi Neumann

--

Yeshi Neumann, Certified Nurse Midwife, MPH MA IBCLC  
[www.mindfulfamilycircles.com](http://www.mindfulfamilycircles.com)

**Conscious Grandmothering Workshop**  
Esalen Institute, June 2012

**Comment Author** Neumann, Yeshi  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 27, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1027_246-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_563

-----  
From: [dougng@pacbell.net](mailto:dougng@pacbell.net) [SMTP: DOUGNG@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:32:26 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the Dams!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Douglas Ng  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Remove the Dams!

Body: I support Steelhead Salmon and Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal. Please remove the dams!

**Comment Author** Ng, Douglas  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_563-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_0927\_009

From: [wranglerdani@gmail.com](mailto:wranglerdani@gmail.com)[SMTP:WRANGLERDANI@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, September 27, 2011 11:22:12 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov); [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Don't remove the dam!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dani Nichols  
Organization:

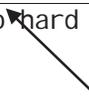
Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal



Subject: Don't remove the dam!

Body: Dam removal will harm the local farmers and other businesses. Do not harm those who have worked so hard to create livelihoods, simply for an unproven ideology.

Comment 2 - Economics



**Comment Author** Nichols, Dani  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** September, 27, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_0927_009-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_0927_009-2	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No

GP\_WI\_1115\_676

-----  
From: [ktree4@yahoo.com](mailto:ktree4@yahoo.com)[SMTP: KTREE4@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 5:29:23 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Restoration EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: karen nichols  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Restoration EIS/EIR

Body: Hello,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I wish to support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributary streams.

In addition, restoration of salmon, other water dependent species, and habitat on the rivers, surrounding wetlands, and entire watersheds of the Klamath, Trinity, Scott and Shasta Rivers.

Comment 2 - Fish

In addition, please act on the health and well being of salmon, trout, amphibians, and other life by having the National Marine Fisheries Service determine the flow of water during the dry summer season months and acting on their recommendations.

Sincerely,

Karen Nichols

**Comment Author** Nichols, Karen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 15, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1115_676-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1115_676-2	<p>Table 3.3-4 of the Draft EIS/EIR presents the minimum flows below Iron Gate Dam and lake elevations for Upper Klamath Lake from the 2010 Biological Opinion. As described in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the Proposed Action, which includes implementation of the KBRA, would result in flows more favorable to all life stages of salmonids, and would provide suitable habitat for resident riverine species, anadromous fish and lamprey in hydroelectric reach from the upstream end of J. C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam. In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009).</p> <p>The Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and Coho Salmon in the long term. The fact that Coho and Chinook salmon historically occupied the hydroelectric reach and the lower Klamath is also evidence that restoring flows to mimic historic patterns will be sufficient for maintenance and recovery of fish populations.</p> <p>Minimum flows for fish are also expected to be a result of future Biological Opinions by NOAA Fisheries Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to Section 7, of the Federal Endangered Species Act. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service) issued a biological opinion to Reclamation requiring releases from Reclamation's Klamath Project to produce specified rates of flow for the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam, based on the habitat needs of coho salmon (NOAA Fisheries Service 2010, Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.2, p. 2-17). Implementation of the NOAA Fisheries Service 2010 Biological Opinion mandatory flows are a reasonably foreseeable future action associated with Reclamation's Klamath Project (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.1, p. 3.2-35). Target flow rates in the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam vary by month, and are dependent in part on the amount of water entering Upper Klamath Lake. Reclamation and PacifiCorps are required to meet these flow requirements. PacifiCorp currently coordinates with Reclamation to meet ramp rates in the NOAA Fisheries Service biological opinion on Reclamation's Klamath Project (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.2, p. 2-17).</p>	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**  
---o0o---  
STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. ROGER NICHOLSON: Thank you for the  
opportunity to comment.

My name is Roger Nicholson,

N-i-c-h-o-l-s-o-n. I'm from an agricultural family  
that's been in the county since the 1890s.

Just a few brief comments. The Department of  
the Interior recently issued your draft Environment  
Impact Statement that proposes the demolition of  
these four dams.

Comment 1 - Sediment Transport

Yet, by even your own estimates there's 20  
million and some of the governmental estimates,  
there's much more than that, cubic yards of silt and  
debris behind these dams.

I see nowhere in the process that you suggest  
doing anything with it, except letting it just wash  
down the river.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

We can find no mention whatsoever of the  
sediment accumulation above Keno Dam in this report.

It appears our government regulations have  
two standards. One standard holds private citizens  
to a standard that severely restricts or virtually

Comment 3 - Other/General

bars their activities in or near the water bodies.

That, then, holds private citizen really responsible

for their actions.

The other standard allows the government

entities to do pretty much whatever you wish, as long

as it is in your political correct view, and

eliminates all other view points on that. This dam

simply ignores -- chooses to ignore the potential

liabilities and attempts to absolve all government

parties of legal responsibility.

Comment 4 - Sediment Transport

How can we justify dumping the equivalent of

two million dollar truck loads of sediment into the

Klamath River to expedite the politically correct

hydroelectric dams.

Comment 5 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

In closing, I would have to say I'm very much

opposed to the removal of the dams and the KBRA. I

Comment 6 - KBRA

lead a group of some 200,000 acres of variegated land

that were excluded, disallowed from being part of the

KBRA and has become very obvious we weren't the only

ones.

If you look at this room, public forum, you

would simply find the general public was not allowed

to be part of that process, otherwise we never would

have got it. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Nicholson, Roger  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_145-1	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-2	Keno Dam will not be removed as part of the proposed action. No additional sediment investigation was performed in this reservoir because the sediment stored behind Keno Dam will remain in place.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-4	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.  The purpose of the NEPA and CEQA environmental review process is to disclose to decision makers and the public the significant environmental effects of a proposed action or project and the manner in which those significant effects can be avoided or minimized (40 CFR Section 1502.1; Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002). This EIS/EIR has been developed in accordance with the requirements of NEPA and CEQA to analyze the potential impacts to the environment from the removal of the four PacifiCorp dams on the Klamath River as contemplated in the KHSA and from the implementation of the KBRA. Together, these two agreements attempt to resolve long-standing conflicts in the Klamath Basin. Some of the conflicts and issues these agreements attempt to resolve are enumerated on Draft EIS/EIR P. ES-1 and ES-8-9. The activities leading to the development of the KHSA and the KBRA are discussed on P. ES-7-13.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_145-6	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_729

-----  
 From: Andree Nippe[SMTP:ANDREEN3@LIVE.COM]  
 Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 2:06:39 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: KLAMATH RIVER DAMS  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

To Whom It May Concern:

REASONS FOR THE KLAMATH RIVER DAMS [4] MUST BE SAVED! DO NOT DESTROY THEM, NOW OR EVER!

Dams must be saved to:

- Save the salmon and all the fish
- Save ESA listed eagles and their habitat in the Tulelake Refuge, which will be devoid of water.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Other reasons:

- An estimated 22 million cubic yards of toxic sediment will sludge its way down the Klamath River destroying salmon runs, mucking up the environment affecting water clarity and purity! This amount of sediment will sterilize the river for 100 years.

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

- Real science now proves original statements are **fraudulent**  
 - It has been admitted this is an "experiment" — we can't afford this kind of experiment!

Comment 3 - Hydropower

- 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.**

Comment 4 - Hydrology

- The settlement agreement does not appear to provide any assurances that the irrigation water inside or outside the Klamath Project will be delivered.

- Additional in-stream flows for the Klamath River will put 30,000 acre feet of irrigation water diverted to the Rogue Valley in Oregon AT RISK!

- Feds will be paying out millions of TAX PAYER money, besides cost of dam removal there will be millions spent in grants for fake and fraudulent RESTORATION.

- Several federal and state agencies will spend \$63 million on restoration projects on the Sprague, Williamson and Wood rivers; \$67 million for the fringe wetlands around Upper Klamath Lake and fish diversions for the Keno Dam; \$92 million for water conservation and ground water management; \$47 million is budgeted for acquisition of lease of water rights, water conservation and land management programs; and \$7 million for modification of dikes on the Wood River.

– A total of \$385 million would support implementation of the water deal – things like paying for farmers to idle land and not farm, provide lower power rates to pump water, \$65 million for tribal economic development and environmental management; each tribe will also get \$14 million for fisheries management. The Salmon River Restoration Council will get \$10 million for their projects.

Comment 5 - ITAs

--The Klamath tribe would like fishing rights on the Klamath River from Iron Gate to Interstate 5. This tells me that they don't expect the fish to get to Klamath Falls where their territory is, and they also get \$21 million to purchase the Mazama Forest. The wildlife refuges get more water. There is \$100 million budgeted to acquire water on a year-to-year basis for environmental needs.

Sincerely,

Andrée Nippe  
Redding, CA 96003

**Comment Author** Nippe, Andree  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_729-1	As described in Section 3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the dams have been shown to be detrimental to salmon. Removal of the dams would be beneficial. Section 3.8 of the Draft EIS/EIR explains that the dams do not provide water to the Tule Lake Refuge. Removal of the dams would not affect the refuge. See also N/CP-14 regarding future management of the refuges proposed in the KBRA.	No
GP_EM_1116_729-2	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_EM_1116_729-3	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1116_729-4	The main water bodies that store water for agricultural use in the Klamath Basin are Upper Klamath Lake, a natural lake now controlled by Link River Dam; the Lost River; and the Klamath River from the Keno Impoundment. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage (Greimann 2011). Neither Link River nor Keno Dams are being considered for removal. As a result, the removal of the Four Facilities will not negatively affect the water supply for Reclamation's Klamath Project.  The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the KBRA as a connected action to Alternatives 2 and 3. Water supply and water rights effects of the KBRA are analyzed on p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24. As discussed on p. 3.8-18, a primary purpose of the KBRA is to increase water supply reliability. The KBRA would establish water diversion limitations that would be more reliable in the long term and simultaneously develop programs to address decreased diversions.  The KBRA would include the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), a voluntary program for the purpose of supporting fish populations restoration by permanently increasing inflow to Upper Klamath Lake by 30,000 acre-feet per year. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts from the WURP on p. 3.8-21 and 3.8-22, and concludes that "Implementation of the WURP is anticipated to have a less than significant impact to water rights because rights would be voluntarily retired. Implementation of the WURP is expected to have no effect to water supply because there would be no changes to diversions."	No

**Comment Author** Nippe, Andree  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_729-5	<p>Under KBRA Section 34.1, a petition for the Klamath Tribes' Interim Fishing Site is intended to be filed within three months of the Effective Date. The interim fishing site would provide that Chinook salmon fishing in this reach of the river would be open to the Klamath Tribes each salmon season immediately after the hatchery at Iron Gate Dam achieves egg take goals. The Klamath Tribes negotiated this section to allow the Tribe to start harvesting fish for ceremonial purposes immediately following approval of the Agreement and prior to dam removal and the start of restoration activities.</p> <p>Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.12.3.1 describes the positive effects dam removal and establishment of an interim fishing site between Iron Gate Dam and the I-5 Bridge and implementation of the KBRA will have on the Klamath Tribes and the fishery.</p> <p>As described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3 (p. 3.3-95 to 3.3-96), under the Proposed Action, removal of the Four Facilities would allow fall-run Chinook salmon to gain access to the upper Klamath River upstream of J.C. Boyle Reservoir. The access would expand the Chinook salmon's current habitat to include historical habitat along the mainstem Klamath River, upstream to the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers (Hamilton et al. 2005). This would be a potential increase in access to 49 significant tributaries in the Upper Klamath Basin, comprising 420 miles of additional potentially productive habitat (U.S. Department of the Interior [DOI] 2007), including access to groundwater areas resistant to climate change (Hamilton et al. 2011).</p> <p>Poor water quality (e.g., severe hypoxia, temperatures exceeding 25°C, high pH) in the reach from Keno Dam to Link Dam might prevent fish passage at any time from late June through mid-November (Sullivan et al. 2009; USGS 2010; both as cited in Hamilton et al. 2011). However, evidence indicates that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is presently suitable to support Chinook salmon for at least the October through May period (Maule et al. 2009). Summer poor water quality conditions, may necessitate seasonal trap and haul around Keno Impoundment for some life stages of Chinook until Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation improve water quality. This is consistent with the fish way prescriptions of DOI and U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) (DOI 2007; NOAA Fisheries Service 2007).</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1121\_853

-----  
 From: [Jesusweptanamericanstory@gmail.com](mailto:Jesusweptanamericanstory@gmail.com) [SMTP: JESUSWEPTANAMERICANSTORY@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:32:19 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Billie Nix  
 Organization: <http://jesusweptanamericanstory.blogspot.com/>

Subject: Dam removal

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal
--

Body: Please DO NOT remove our dams

There is NO good reason to destroy these strategic, economically sound dams.

The science is flawed that supports removal. Removal will not save the fish.

80% of the local population has voted against removal. They're interests should be heard.

One dam in S. Oregon recently removed is DAMAGING THE FISH AND HABITAT!  
 The environmental consequences of removal is more damaging than leaving them alone.

HYDRO ELECTRICITY..our cleanest, cheapest, best renewable resource....we need the dams.

Speaking as people with Native American ancestry, we believe it is time that we all have the same rules and rights. A majority of citizens have spoken against removal. The removal of these dams cannot and will not make the Karuk or any tribe 'whole' again. History is history. The 21st century needs the dams.

Thank you,  
 Billie Nix  
 Danny Milich  
 12114 Ponderosa St.  
 Hornbrook, Ca. 96044  
<http://jesusweptanamericanstory.blogspot.com/>

**Comment Author** Nix, Billie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1121_853-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.  Master Response FERC-1 FERC Process Status.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_588

-----  
From: [npc12004@yahoo.com](mailto:npc12004@yahoo.com)[SMTP: NPCL2004@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 12:27:29 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: steel head salmon  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Noel  
Organization:

Subject: steel head salmon

Body: let's do everything to ensure prolific availability of salmon fish for all times.

← Comment 1 - General/Other

**Comment Author** Noel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_588-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

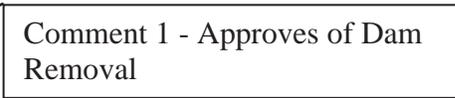
GP\_WI\_1121\_852

-----  
From: [redwoodpost@suddenlink.net](mailto:redwoodpost@suddenlink.net) [SMTP: REDWOODPOST@SUDDENLINK.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:15:03 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams on the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Cynthia Noel  
Organization: RRAS

Subject: Dams on the Klamath

Body: Please remove the dams on the Klamath!  
Thank you



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author** Noel, Cynthia  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1121_852-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_829

-----  
From: Norma[SMTP:NJARTENO@ATT.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 6:59:50 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: THE DAMS  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

What an idiotic move this is!!!

GOTTA GET RID OF THE FOLKS WHO ARE BEHIND THIS. ITS THE ULTIMATE "DESTROY AMERICA" Lets see it for what it is!

**Comment Author** Norma  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_829-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Recode.	No

GP\_MC\_1019\_175

## PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM

---o0o---

CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

MR. KIRK OAKES: Kirk Oakes, O-a-k-e-s.

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Having read the report as much as I could, Iwas very, very supportive of where you are going with theselections to take out all of the dams and restore thebasin to the way it was ninety, a hundred years ago.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

I had some very serious concerns originally,going back a year and a half or so, to removal of the damsor whether or not there would be heavy metal contaminationin the sediment; that was a primary concern of mine.I did sufficient research, talked to some ofthe gentlemen in your department, and was put at ease thatwe are not going to have issues like mercury contaminationand things of that nature.

So I do believe that that's been discussed and,

at least to my satisfaction, that's not going to be an

issue.

Comment 3 - Fish

I was very concerned by the fact that, um,there is no way to mitigate the fact that we are going tohave some kill-off after the dams are removed,particularly the low levels of dissolved oxygen. That's

going to have an impact. I was very heartened by the fact that you have taken that into account and seem to have plans in place to deal with the fact that no matter what we do, we are going to have a kill-off, it's going to occur, and that may prove to be a public relations issue, used out of context, but --

So you stepped forward, um, identified the kinds of issues that we are going to have, and it looks like you've done that very straightforwardly and very fairly, and you've put together some -- some plans to address those issues.

So I was very pleased with what I read so far -- still studying because there's a lot of information there -- but the fact of the matter is that I would stand in favor of removing all of the dams, and based on some of the impact studies that you have done, I think we are well prepared for that.

Thanks.

**Comment Author** Oakes, Kirk  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1019_175-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1019_175-2	Master Response WQ-1 B-G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_MC_1019_175-3	We thank you for input for the Secretarial Determination for the removal of four dams on the Klamath River. It is important to note that fish kills have also occurred in the past, and are likely to occur in the future if the dams are left in since the dams create conditions that perpetuate parasites and diseases that cause fish mortality (Section 3.3.4.3). The Secretary of the Interior will consider the environmental consequences described in Chapter 3 before selecting an alternative to implement. The Secretary may also choose the No Action/No Project Alternative.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_818

-----  
From: [Dale300@aol.com](mailto:Dale300@aol.com)[SMTP:DALE300@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:03:19 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: RE: Kalamath River Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



It is sad that you don't respect our American history and against individualism and wanting in the end result by destroying the dams in N. California and Oregon etc. so you can hasten us into this horrendous Agenda 21. If you go along with this, we know where your heart is and that you want no more private ownership of lands everywhere. Don't pretend it is for the environment because what you are doing is destroying the environment and will cause flooding etc. I feel it is a sham that you are pulling this over on us and we are going to spread the word far and wide what is taking place. I beg you as an American please reverse your thinking. If you do, I would whole heartedly thank you!!!!

Dale Oakley, Knoxville, TN

**Comment Author** Oakley, Dale  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_818-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP\_EM\_1119\_777

-----  
From: Beth Oehlert[SMTP:BETH@BETHOEHLERT.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 12:06:34 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath River Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
To whom it May Concern,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



I was a guest of a rancher in Yreka in Siskiyou county last month. I came up from the Bay Area because I was concerned with what I was hearing. After spending a weekend up there and hearing from the community I am amazed that the government would even consider blowing up some dams that provide affordable water and power to thousands of customers in the area and Oregon. It isn't about the salmon at all because there are fisheries that are producing thousands of salmon. It's about the rights of property owners. Why is our government thinking about taking down these dams to the peril of the community? The spotted owl destroyed the timber industry, the smelt destroyed the agricultural business in central California and now we have the Coho Salmon that are destroying the agriculture and livelihoods of these wonderful people who are the true conservationists and caretakers of the rural lands. Please, please give these people a chance. This is not fair and seems so unbelievable that I can't believe we have to fight this. I am really afraid for our country if this happens because this is the template for other rural areas.

If this really IS about the Coho salmon, then the agency needs to investigate and study the alternative plan presented by the residents of Siskiyou county that would be less costly so that the salmon can proliferate.

Comment 2 - Alternatives



Sincerely,  
Elizabeth Oehlert  
Montara, CA 94037

**Comment Author** Oehlert, Elizabeth  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1119_777-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response AQU-23 Agenda 21.	No
GP_EM_1119_777-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No

GP\_MF\_1025\_240



# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Chet Ogan

Representing myself

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

Notes: FOR DAM REMOVAL ACT 2

Comment 2 - Proposed Project/Action

2 For <sup>the purpose</sup> Restoration functional restoration of the  
ecosystem using best management practices  
and adaptive management.

3 Concerns about water allocations

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

25

**Comment Author** Ogan, Chet  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1025_240-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1025_240-2	The Proposed Action incorporates best management practices whenever possible, to reduce or avoid adverse environmental effects. Adaptive management will also be incorporated, when necessary, to ensure long-term restoration of salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin.	No

**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1026\_329

*Dr. Eric...  
Erica...  
what...*

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**

Comment 2 - Hydrology

3. ~~There~~ have concerns about long-term <sup>good quality</sup> water allocations in light of global climate change.
4. Provide functional restoration of the Shasta and Scott Rivers

Comment 3 - Out of Scope

I will be commenting on the DEIR/DEIS.

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Name:** Chet Ogan

**Organization:** Individual - myself

**Title:** Retired Wildlife biologist

**Address:** 811 10<sup>th</sup> ST EUREKA CA 95501

**Email:** ogan@sbglobal.net

**Comments:** 1. Remove the dams Alt 2 or 3

2. Restore the function of the ecosystem using best management practices and adaptive mgmt.

3. ~~There~~ have concerns about long-term <sup>good quality</sup> water allocations in light of global climate change.

4. Provide functional restoration of the Shasta and Scott Rivers

**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** Ogan, Chet  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1026_329-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1026_329-2	The KBRA includes a Climate Change Evaluation to determine how climate change could affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin. The findings could trigger a re-negotiation of the KBRA.	No
GP_MF_1026_329-3	Actions on the Scott and Shasta Rivers are not part of the Proposed Action.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_586

-----  
From: [lmo@efn.org](mailto:lmo@efn.org)[SMTP: LMO@EFN.ORG]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 12:54:02 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wri.nkl.edog.com](mailto:werner@wri.nkl.edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Laura M. Ohanian  
Organization:

Subject: Remove Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2, FULL dam removal. We need to increase the autumn Chinook runs, alleviate the massive blooms of toxic algae that occur now, and create more jobs -- it's a win-win-win proposal for the area.

**Comment Author** Ohanian, Laura  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_586-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1116\_708

**Elizabeth Vasquez**  
**Bureau of Reclamation**  
**2800 Cottage Way**  
**Sacramento, Cal 95825**

152 *11/16 my*

**Dam removal on the Klamath River:**

Comment 1 - KBRA

10 Nov. 2011

Comment 2 - Sediment Transport

The process that took place with the project Irrigators, Tribes, and some fishing men from the coast, to come up with KBRA was unconstitutional as it was done behind closed doors and the general public did not have a chance to vote on the issue.  
The only people that benefit from this is the project Irrigators who will get cheaper power rates, the tribe will get 90,000 acres of timbered land paid for by tax payers and there is the fishing industry that is hoping that more salmon will come into the rivers.

With all the sediment going down the river and lodging in the gravel, all the way to the coast the spawning beds will be ruined for years and the salmon will not have a place to lay their eggs.

In the mean time all the rest of the population ends up paying for the removal of the dams. There is no gain for those rate payers and the dollar value loss of the property around those dams is not even figured in the cost of removal. The property around the dams will be worthless. So, is the Government prepared to buy the property that will be affected? Is it worth the loss of power providing dams just to satisfy the want of Indians, fishermen and a few Irrigators?

Comment 3 - Real Estate

I did not have a choice and I am already paying more money on my power bill to pay for the removal of the dams. The Constitution states that all citizens are to be treated equally. Making rate payers pay for the removal of the dams to satisfy the three groups that will gain is not being treated equally.

We the citizens of Oregon and of this great country of America send representatives to Washington DC to protect our Constitutional Rights. We depend on those representatives to treat all citizens on an equal basis. Removing dams to satisfy a group of three and making the rest of the population pay for the removal is not giving equal representation from our politicians we sent to Washington.

I would like to hear from you and read how you can justify backing the dam removal.

Your Constituent

*Gordon W. Ohman*

Gordon W. Ohman  
3610 Pine Grove Rd.  
Klamath Falls, Or 97603  
ph 541-882-6803

PRJ-13-00  
12  
1153134  
11/16/2011

**Comment Author** Ohman, Gordon  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1116_708-1	Master Response KBRA-5 KBRA and Klamath Tribes.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.	No
GP_LT_1116_708-2	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	No
GP_LT_1116_708-3	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.  Master Response RE-3A Landowner Compensation.  Relicensing of the dams would result in costs to ratepayers as well. The economic reality of implementing fishways and meeting Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Certification at the Four Facilities, combined with the prospect of an annual loss of power revenue and the protection of prudent and reasonable utility rates for its customers, encouraged PacifiCorp to enter into collaborative discussions with other basin stakeholders to identify ways to improve basin fisheries while limiting liabilities to PacifiCorp ratepayers. PacifiCorp recognized that the terms of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) "provide significant benefits to PacifiCorp's customers" (quote from the California Public Utilities Commission [PUC] hearing, February 2011). The cost cap protects ratepayers from the uncertain costs of relicensing, litigation, decommissioning, and removal that customers may be responsible for absent the KHSA. Among the benefits of the KHSA, PacifiCorp recognized "cost protection regarding dam removal cost, liability associated with dam removal, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) relicensing costs, and possible litigation due to controversies in the Klamath Basin region regarding the operation of the dams as benefits of the KHSA" (quote from the California PUC hearing, February 2011).	No

GP\_MC\_1026\_317

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 26, 2011  
PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. OLDFATHER: Felicia Oldfather, F-e-l-i-c-i-a  
O-l-d-f-a-t-h-e-r. I'm speaking for myself. I'm a  
resident of Humboldt County since 1972 and a former  
member of the North Coast Environmental Center Board and  
the domestic partner of a commercial salmon fisherman.

When I first heard about the KBRA process and  
the other things going on, I was pretty cynical because I  
had watched these water wars going on. And then,  
gradually, I came to realize that a real serious effort  
was going on from farmers, fishermen, and tribes to try  
to actually get out of the dead end of lawsuits and  
contentious things that, you know, came to some  
agreement, but nothing really changed very much. And  
they worked through many, many complex issues.

I'm supporting Alternative D -- excuse me --

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal

Alternative 2. I don't think this is a perfect solution.  
It doesn't solve the problems of the Trinity River, the  
Shasta River, the Scott River, the Upper Klamath Basin,  
or a lot of other things, but it will provide more water  
for the refuges. It will provide more security for the  
farmers. It will provide a great deal more fish for the  
river and a great deal more healthy water system.

And I am extremely grateful to the people who

gave their time and energy over the years to work on both these Agreements, and I hope, in my lifetime, to see the dams come out. Thank you.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

**Comment Author** Oldfather, Felicia  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_317-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1117\_736

-----  
From: [senchoo@sisqtel.net](mailto:senchoo@sisqtel.net) [SMTP: SENCHOO@SISQTEL.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 11:15:43 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ken Oliver  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Body: Leave the Dams as they are! I believe that not enough consideration on the Shasta tribes proposal for mitigation, by putting a fish passage tunnel in. Not enough study on the effects of silt and debris behind the dams and what it will do!

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

**Comment Author** Oliver, Ken  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1117_736-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1117_736-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_WI_1117_736-3	<p>Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>There is expected to be a significant amount of woody debris behind the dams as well. However, the woody debris would have a positive habitat effect by supply wood to the main channel and creating fish habitat. There is extensive monitoring of the downstream channel that will identify any negative consequences of the woody debris, such as snagging of woody debris on bridge piers. Appropriate measures will be taken by the DRE to avoid any significant flooding impacts associated with woody debris.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1212\_1031

-----  
 From: Dick Olson[SMTP:FISHINGFOOL.OLSON@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 7:09:31 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Klamath Dams DEIS  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Addressed to

Ms. Elizabeth Vasque  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 95825

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal
-------------------------------------

I support Alternative #2 (preferred alternative) - Full facilities (dam) removal and implements the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)

- The Klamath Agreements are good for family farmers and ranchers and represent a locally devised plan.

- 80% of the Pacific flyway's migratory waterfowl stop in the Klamath basin. It is one of the premier waterfowl hunting locations in North America. The Klamath Agreements will help water conditions in the refuges, improve habitat and enhance hunting opportunities.

- The Klamath Agreements will improve the salmon and steelhead fishery.

- The Klamath Agreements will help a teetering commercial fishing industry and coastal towns because they will increase salmon and steelhead runs.

- According to the Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing infuses \$23 million annually into the Klamath County economy. The Klamath Agreements will enhance this while providing greater security for farmers!

- Millions of tax dollars have gone to farmers, ranchers, tribes and commercial fisherman because of drought and disaster assistance. The approach of The Klamath Agreements will save taxpayers money and improve water distribution for all.

- The agreements are good for people, fish and wildlife and are fiscally responsible compared to the costs of continued conflict in the basin.

Thanks for helping and being a part of this historic effort!

Richard Olson, Central Oregon Flyfishers -- Past President Bend, Oregon

**Comment Author** Olson, Dick  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1212_1031-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1115\_684

-----  
From: Jon Olson[SMTP:JONOLSONENGINEER@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 7:46:30 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal and Environmental report  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear sir,

Comment 1 - NEPA



Please do not consider the piecemeal approach to environmental impacts that has been taken with the various documents surrounding the planned removal of the Klamath Dams. Please keep the dams in place. A complete EIR that includes all aspects, especially economic, must be considered.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



Jon Olson  
201 wheeler lane  
Crescent City CA 95531

Comment 3 - NEPA



**Comment Author** Olson, Jon  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1115_684-1	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR was developed to analyze the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs) and alternatives to the KHSAs, and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) as a connected action. The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to identify and disclose as much relevant information as possible in the EIS/EIR based on the review of the best available information at the time of the issuance of the Notice of Intent (NOI), as well as, new information developed to support the Secretarial Determination process. Mitigation is proposed for all impacts determined to be significant.</p> <p>However, it is important to note that the KHSAs and KBRA do not solve all water quality issues in the Klamath Basin.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-26 KHSAs and KBRA Settlement Parties.</p>	No
GP_EM_1115_684-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1115_684-3	The Draft EIS/EIR includes a socioeconomic analysis in Section 3.15.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_724

-----  
From: [iriej@hotmai.l.com](mailto:iriej@hotmai.l.com)[SMTP: IRI EJEN@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:13:49 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jennifer Ortega  
Organization:

Subject: Support dam removal

Body: As a fisheries major from Humboldt State University and former biologist for NMFS I am in support of the dams being removed. I will never forget the pictures of massive fish kills due to increase water temperature. These situations are preventable. Step one is to remove the dams.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author** Ortega, Jennifer  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_724-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1018\_082

Elizabeth Vasquez MP150  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95501

October 18, 2011

RE: Draft EIS/EIR -Klamath River dam removal

%Dennis Lynch  
Program Manager  
Klamath Secretarial Determination

To whom it may concern

*6 years on Oregon DEIR Public comment*

Having farmed in Klamath County, OR and Modoc County, Tulelake, CA for 65 years, I am dismayed after reading the recently published EXECUTIVE SUMMARY on removal of our dams. This Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS/EIR) appears to be a job creator for the radical environmentalist movement and will be a disaster for farmers in the Basin. The major cost of removal would be borne by power users and tax payers of the Upper Klamath Basin

Comment 1 - Economics

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Logic is against dam removal in general and John Boyle Dam in particular especially as according to your own draft the total production of clean hydro-power can generate 75% of the total power generated on the river. The fish ladder on the John Boyle is designed for trophy sized rainbow trout and possibly salmon in the future.

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

All 50 Oregon's adjudication of the waters of Upper Klamath Basin with it's many beneficial uses must be protected under the Klamath River Compact before Oregon's dam is removed.

PLEASE, KEEP THE JOHN BOYLE DAM.

Sincerely,



James R. Ottoman  
3910 Mazama Drive  
Klamath Falls, OR 97603

**Comment Author** Ottoman, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1018_082-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1018_082-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_LT_1018_082-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1018_082-4	<p>(A) Oregon's adjudication of the waters of the Upper Klamath Basin is based on Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapter 539 for water uses that were begun prior to February 24, 1909 or for water use on federal reservations. The Klamath Basin Compact was ratified in 1957 and is codified in the statutes under ORS 542.620. The Compact pertains to water uses that were permitted after its effective date. The Oregon Water Resources Department is tasked with distributing water to water right holders according to the records of the Department which includes the rights established either in an adjudication process or through the permit process.</p> <p>(B) The water right for the J.C. Boyle Project enjoys a priority date of April 17, 1951. This right is subordinated to other water rights in the Klamath basin by the following condition:            "The water right granted under this license shall be subject and subsequent in point of right of use to any prior appropriation of the waters of the Klamath River or its tributaries, and to any permits granted by the State Engineer of Oregon, or his successor having jurisdiction in the matter, to the use of the waters of the Klamath River and its tributaries for domestic, stock or irrigation purposes on or after April 17, 1951."</p> <p>(C) Therefore, extending the hydroelectric license for this project or canceling the license will not affect either junior or senior water rights holders in the basin.</p> <p>(D) The proposed dam removal is not expected to directly impact any part of the adjudication. Information about the status of the adjudications process and individual claims and/or contests is available at: <a href="http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/ADJ/index.shtml">http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/ADJ/index.shtml</a></p>	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_113

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

## STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. JIM OTTOMAN: Thank you. My name is James R. Ottoman.

I want to thank -- I'm a retired farmer, and I

would like to thank all the Department of Interior federal

employees that are participating in this area. It's

really an honor to have a hearing in the upper Klamath

Basin.

I have farmed in Klamath County, Oregon, and

Modoc County, California, and Tulelake, California, for 65

years. I am dismayed after reading the recently published

executive committee draft, summary draft, on removal of

our dams.

Comment 1 - Economics



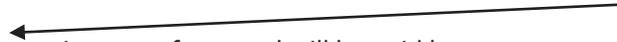
The Draft Environmental Impact Statement

appears to be a job creator for the radical environmental

movement and will be a disaster for farmerS in the basin.

The major cost of removal will be paid by our

Comment 2 - Hydropower



users and taxpayers of the upper Klamath Basin, as they

are the ones that pay their power bills and the costs are

already in their bills.

Comment 3 - Hydropower



Logic is against dam removal in general, and

John Boyle Dam, in particular, especially since, according

to your own draft, the total production of clean

hydroelectric power on the John Boyle dam generates 75 percent of the total power generated on the river, and to take out that dam is a miscarriage of justice.

The fish ladder also is on the John Boyle Dam and is designed for trophy-sized rainbow trout. And at the time -- I remember the construction of it -- there was some question on: Why does this dam have a fish ladder? And they said, well, maybe, possibly, someday in the future, salmon would come up there. But it isn't being used, I don't believe, today.

Another one that is very important to the state of Oregon is Oregon's adjudication of the water in upper Klamath Basin with its many beneficial uses -- while I could just go on, everyone knows what they are, there are many, many of them. But the beneficial uses must be protected under the Klamath River Compact. Even though the compact has had a minor position in this, there has not been any meetings held for folks up here of the general public for participation under the Klamath River Compact. And I --

Comment 4 - Water Supply/  
Water Rights



Oh, one more thing: Therefore, in conclusion, your draft gives little, if any, consideration to the ten years of drought conditions in this upper Klamath Basin watershed, and anybody who's lived here long knows that we

Comment 5 - Water Supply/Rights



## Comment 5 cont. - Water Supply/Rights

do have the drought and the wet cycles. Of course, some of these droughts have been caused by economic or environmental positions, but still, if you look at the eight or ten suggestions in the summary page up here, most every one of those are from 2001 to 2010, and so that's a ten-year cycle that you are basing this whole draft on, is in drought conditions. And if anybody remembers Jim Kerns' map of the water in Klamath County, the Klamath River, it goes like this (indicating) for a hundred years, for a thousand years, probably, but we have only kept records for a hundred.

## Comment 6 - Alternatives

So anyway, therefore, I believe, in the escalation of -- I mean, in explanation, that the number 6.1 alternative should be followed as the better alternative. But please keep the John Boyle Dam.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Ottoman, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_113-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_113-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MC_1018_113-3	Comment noted.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_MC_1018_113-4	(A) Oregon's adjudication of the waters of the Upper Klamath Basin is based on Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapter 539 for water uses that were begun prior to February 24, 1909 or for water use on Federal reservations. The Klamath Basin River Compact was ratified in 1957 and is codified in the statutes under ORS 542.620. The Compact pertains to water uses that were permitted after its effective date. The Oregon Water Resources Department is tasked with distributing water to water right holders according to the records of the Department which includes the rights established either in an adjudication process or through the permit process.  (B) The water right for the J.C. Boyle Project enjoys a priority date of April 17, 1951. This right is subordinated to other water rights in the Klamath Basin by the following condition: "The water right granted under this license shall be subject and subsequent in point of right of use to any prior appropriation of the waters of the Klamath River or its tributaries, and to any permits granted by the State Engineer of Oregon, or his successor having jurisdiction in the matter, to the use of the waters of the Klamath River and its tributaries for domestic, stock or irrigation purposes on or after April 17, 1951."  (C) Therefore, extending the hydroelectric license for this project or canceling the license will not affect either junior or senior water rights holders in the basin.  (D) The proposed dam removal is not expected to directly impact any part of the adjudication. Information about the status of the adjudications process and individual claims and/or contests is available at: <a href="http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/ADJ/index.shtml">http://www.wrd.state.or.us/OWRD/ADJ/index.shtml</a>  (E) The Klamath River Basin Compact led to the creation of the Klamath River Compact Commission. The Commission holds an annual meeting to promote intergovernmental cooperation on water related issues in the Klamath Basin. However neither the Compact nor the Commission dictate water releases on the Klamath River.	No

**Comment Author** Ottoman, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_113-5	The hydrologic and hydraulic modeling did not only consider a ten year drought cycle. The model considers a period of 1961-2009 because historic data was available to develop the model.	No
GP_MC_1018_113-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1119\_1112

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTTP:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:32:52 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Removal of the Klamath dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> dan owen <djowen@harborside.com> 11/19/2011 4:02 PM >>>

Dear Sirs:

Comment 1 - Recreation

Just how much more damage does your agency want to inflict on the citizens of California? The dam removal is just a "cover" for your agenda of destroying any recreational opportunities that are left in California. At best, the fishing opportunities on the Klamath are limited, (if one reads your worthless regulation books). Has anyone, (other than your legal department), figured out how to decipher anything out of that book? Your "Mission statement" says it all. You need to remember who pays your wages. It is the tax payers of California and the sportsman who purchase their fishing license. If you continue angering the tax payers for your stupidity and sportsman, by limiting the locations then can fish, and the quotas they are allowed to catch, you might make them stop buying a license. No licenses, no funding!

Comment 2 - Fish

You know, and each and every one of you in your agency knows, that removing the dams on the Klamath will not improve the spawning numbers. Your own historical data, (dating back to 1913), proves my point.

The only thing that it will do is require more money for more research, more restoration, and more restrictions. I have never sees an agency with such a self-preserving agenda. Only wanting to add more research staff, while at the same time reducing field staff who help produce a product necessary for recreational opportunities in California, is not a worth while use of limited tax dollars.

You need to change your focus and try to find ways to add recreational opportunities in California. Adding these activities will draw more visitors to California, which will add more revenue, which will benefit the State, not the other way around. If you succeed in getting the dams are removed, and if this experiment turns out to be a farce, (which I know it will), everyone at the DF&G agency should be held criminally accountable for destroying the environment on the Klamath River, destroying property values, and move California lower in solving it's financial problems. Stop the damn dam removal project.

Comment 3 - Recreation

Sincerely,

Dan Owen  
730 P.J. Murphy Memorial Dr.  
Klamath, Ca. 95548

Comment 4 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Owen, Dan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1119_1112-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1119_1112-2	Master Response AQU – 5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.  Access to habitat within the Hydroelectric Project reach would benefit coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon’s reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 86, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9: Administrative Law Judge Decision at 36, FOF 7-16)(Administrative Law Judge 2006).  Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.  Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.  Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.  Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	No
GP_EM_1119_1112-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  The actions proposed in the comment are outside the scope of this project.	No
GP_EM_1119_1112-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_1072

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:02:00 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Public comment concerning proposed dam removal.  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> David Oxley <[dboxley1@gmail.com](mailto:dboxley1@gmail.com)> 11/21/2011 7:01 AM >>>

To whom it may concern,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am strongly against taking out four perfectly good dams on the klamath river.  
When did we all lose the ability to reason with common sense?

Comment 2 - Alternatives

All the alternatives except alternative one defy all logic and frankly cannot be  
afforded. Why not take alternative one and spend a little money and modern the  
dams. i.e. Better fish passages, modern more efficient fish friendly turbines,  
ect. ( I believe some of this has already been done ).

Attached is a list of questions and concerns being raised by myself and many in  
my area. Please answer all these, in written form, so we can get a better  
understanding of your thinking process. In the meantime save the farmers and  
ranchers and power rates ( which will necessarily skyrocket! ) within the klamath  
basin watershed and leave the dams in.

David Oxley a Poe Valley rancher and farmer.

**Comment Author** Oxley, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_1072-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_1072-2	Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the NEPA purpose and need and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). Alternative 4 would construct fish passage facilities at the existing dams, as suggested in the comment, and this alternative was carried forward into the Draft EIS/EIR for additional analysis. Further modernizing the dams was not included because it would not add to the ability to pass fish.	No

GP\_EM\_1122\_898

-----  
From: LaVerne Oyarzo[SMTP:CAVANNA@ATT.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 10:17:22 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Cc: CALIFORMIS DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
Subject: STOP DAM REMOVAL ON THE KLAMATH OR ANY OTHER DAMS IN OUR STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
OR IN OREGON  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

PLEASE NOTE THAT I AM HERE TO SUPPORT ALL THE RANCHERS AND FARMERS OF OREGON AND  
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA. THESE PEOPLE NEED OUR HELP IN THIS UGLY SITUATION GOING ON THERE

AND I DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY OUR GOVERNMENT WOULD GO TO THE MEASURES IT HAS PLANNED  
TH HURT GOOD PEOPLE BARELY MAKING A LIVING OFF THEIR LAND.. REMOVAL OF ANY OF THESE DAMS  
WILL DESTROY AFFORDABLE ELECTRICAL POWER TO MANY HOMES IN BOTH NORTHERN CALIFORNIS  
AND OREGON.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

DO NOT OPEN THE DOORS FOR THE FUTURE FOR "THE U.N."S AGENDA 21" , TAKING AWAY PROPERTY  
RIGHT FOR OUR PEOPLE BY THE YEAR 2030. PUT EVERY MOVE UP TO THE VOTE OF OU PEOPLE.  
REMEMBER YOU WORK FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS GREAT COUNTRY, THEY DO NOT WORK FOR YOU.

LA VERNE OYARZO

FORMER MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CALISTOGA,CA.

1907 GRANT STREET

CALISTOGA, CA. 94515-1321

707-942-6645

**Comment Author** Oyarzo, LaVerne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1122_898-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Power Replacement.</p>	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 27, 2011  
PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
KLAMATH, CALIFORNIA

MR. PACE: My name is Felice Pace. That's spelled F-, as in Frank, e-l-i-c-e P-, as in Paul, a-c-e. I represent myself and KlamBlog.

I want to thank the Yurok Tribe for allowing us to meet here. And I want to thank all the peoples, native indigenous peoples of the Klamath Basin, the Yurok, Klamath Tribes, Hupa, Shasta, all, Karuk, for taking care of this river for so many thousands of years. Thank you. Wohklew.

Also, thanks to the rivers and mountains for the benefits and knowledge that they offer to all of us. And we need to pay attention to that.

Comment 1 - Costs

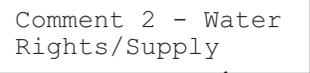
I want to tell the people here the dams are going to come out. It's not an issue. The dams are going to come out, because once the administrative law judge found that they had to put in the fish ladders and that they had to change the flows between the dams, they became uneconomical. And so, it's in the interest of the company, its shareholders, that they come out.

The only thing still to be decided and to wait for you people to weigh in on, really, is what else goes with us, who pays, and what else gets packaged with it on

the dam removal train. Because one way or another,  
they're going to come out. It's economics. It's pure  
economics.

KlamBlog -- I run KlamBlog at blogspot, and I  
 also have a hand mail; it's an analysis of the facilities  
 removal EIS key issues. There's really four key issues.  
 And if anybody wants this paper, it's online or I have  
 some here afterwards.

Comment 2 - Water  
 Rights/Supply



But one of them, it's not dam removal. That's  
 not a big issue. Dennis presented the -- in his first  
slide, if you remember, he presented the Basin-wide  
hardships, that list of problems, large reductions in  
farm water deliveries. Not true. One year partial.  
Otherwise, those guys have gotten all the water that they  
desired, up there in the Upper Basin. So, that was, I  
believe, a false statement and should be corrected.

One year that they got only partial deliveries,  
and then the State gave them all these wells so they  
could pump the groundwater. And they still were able to  
irrigate.

So, the major -- that is one thing. He also  
said ongoing water shortages for the wildlife refuges.  
That's absolutely correct. But those will continue under  
this plan. Well, they projected less years, but it still  
keeps those wildlife refuges under the Bureau of  
Reclamation for water and dependent on them.

It says dam economics for the company, and that's really -- really true. It's the economics that is making them get out of this dam.

Comment 3 - Fish

Also, in recent history but ignored in the proposed action and in the KBRA, is the National Research Council, the highest science body in the country, did a report on the Klamath, its second report. And it said, "We haven't" -- "we don't have the information yet to set the flows that fish need." It said, "We need to look at a Basin-wide assessment, a Basin-wide assessment that continues the Shasta" -- "that includes the Shasta and the Scott and the Trinity, before we can set the flows that fish need."

That's what the independent scientists have said. It's been ignored by the tribal biologists, for the most part. It's been ignored in this EIS/EIR. It needs to be addressed.

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

Dennis talked about assurances for farms and refuges. It's not true for the refuges. They will be -- they're subject, still subject, to the irrigators get the water first, and if there's any left over, then the refuges get it.

The secretarial decision should, instead, make the refuges an A user. In the Klamath Irrigation Project, they got A users; they have the highest priority. The refuge should have equal priority with

those users.

Comment 5 - General/Other

One of the problems in the KHSA is that it would allow -- it will allow PacifiCorp to just walk away, not just from the dams but from those powerhouses. What toxic legacies are around those powerhouses for the last 100 years? Why didn't the EIS/EIR assess that? And that issue is missing in there. It needs to be addressed, toxic legacies around the powerhouses. And Congress should not allow the Company to get out of responsibility for those, because then they become our responsibility.

Target -- oh, I got 28 seconds. So, I better tell you that any agreement, okay -- and I'm addressing you guys, not these guys up here. But any agreement that favors some tribes over other tribes, some irrigators over other irrigators, some environmental interests over other environmental interests, that will not create peace on the river and it will not create restoration of our river. It's a problem.

Comment 6 - KBRA

This Agreement, there is -- there is -- agreement is good, and compromise is good, but there's good agreements and bad agreements. And we need to get rid of this bad Agreement -- that's the KBRA -- because it won't restore our river.

MS. JONES: Thank you, Mr. Pace.

**Comment Author** Pace, Felice  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 17, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1027_312-1	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_MC_1027_312-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1027_312-3	<p>The KBRA, under Part III Fisheries Program, acknowledges that need for development of a comprehensive basin wide fisheries restoration, reintroduction, and monitoring program which includes an assessment of the environmental factors that impact fisheries populations within the Klamath River (KBRA, Section 9.2). The Fisheries Program would use collaboration, incentives, and adaptive management as preferred approaches to achieve fisheries restoration objectives. The geographic scope of the program would include the entire Klamath Basin with the exception of the Trinity River sub-basin where a large scale restoration program, The Trinity River Restoration Program, is already in progress.</p> <p>The Environmental Water Program (KBRA, Section 20), consistent with the Fisheries Program Goals, is intended to contribute to the natural sustainability of fisheries by improving the management of water within the basin.</p> <p>As noted on p. 3.3-99 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the Proposed Action would establish a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions in the Lower Klamath River.</p>	No
GP_MC_1027_312-4	<p>Master Responses WSWR-5 Klamath Adjudication.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-11 Effects on Refuge Water Supply.</p>	No
GP_MC_1027_312-5	EIS/EIR Section 3.18, Public Health & Safety, evaluates public health and safety and Section 3.21, Toxic Hazardous Materials, evaluates toxic and hazardous materials.	No
GP_MC_1027_312-6	The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the KHSA and KBRA.	No



**Comment Author** Paine, Howard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 24, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1024_255-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. The economic impacts associated with the alternatives are analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics.	No
GP_LT_1024_255-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.  The Agencies note that efficiencies are highly dependent upon the specific power resource project, appurtenant facilities, location, and delivery.	No
GP_LT_1024_255-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1024_255-4	Historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) indicate that prior to the construction of Copco 1 Dam, Chinook salmon and steelhead spawned in the tributaries upstream of Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood rivers.  The question regarding the historical distribution of salmon and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined (Administrative Law Judge 2006) that:  o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish (Findings Of Fact (FOF) 2A-3, p. 12).  o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).  o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).	No

**Comment Author** Paine, Howard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).</p> <p>o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).</p> <p>Additionally, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC 2007) concluded that anadromous fish occurred historically above IGD.</p> <p>Evidence documented in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR indicates the Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period (Maule 2009; Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-54). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced into the Upper Klamath Basin, juveniles were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. These juveniles showed normal development as smolts in Upper Klamath Lake and survived well in both locations (Maule et al. 2009).</p> <p>The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that anadromous fish did not occur upstream of Iron Gate Dam or that current conditions would not support the reintroduction of anadromous salmonids to those locations today.</p>	
GP_LT_1024_255-5	<p>Concern #1: "The water in those two lakes is warm, polluted with algae and nitrates. It has very low dissolved oxygen. Most certainly, not an environment conducive to salmon survival."</p> <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) and Appendix C (p. C-1 to C-86). Additionally, information presented in Section 3.3.4.3 indicates that Upper Klamath Lake habitat is suitable to support salmonids for at least the October through May period (see also Maule 2009, cited in the Draft EIS/EIR). To assess whether current conditions would physiologically impair Iron Gate Hatchery Chinook salmon reintroduced to the Upper Klamath Basin, juveniles were tested in cages in Upper Klamath Lake and the Williamson River in 2005 and 2006. Results of the tests indicated normal smolt development in Upper Klamath Lake and good survival in both locations. The authors concluded that there was little evidence of physiological impairment or significant vulnerability to C. Shasta (a fish parasite) that would preclude this stock from being reintroduced to the Upper Klamath Basin. The life history of fall-run Chinook salmon generally does not include a freshwater phase from June through</p>	No

**Comment Author** Paine, Howard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 24, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1024_255-6	<p>September and spring inputs on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake likely provide some thermal refuge year round for migrants. Thus, conditions for fall-run Chinook migration through Upper Klamath Lake appear favorable. Due to the timing of the migration period for spring-run Chinook salmon and steelhead, these runs would generally avoid the period of poor water quality in Upper Klamath Lake.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate.</p> <p>Concern # 2: “Any effort to improve water quality in these lakes would be futile. Both lakes are very shallow which cause the warm water conditions and algae bloom. Klamath River dams are not causing water quality problems, the warm polluted water originates at the Klamath River headwaters--Upper Klamath Lake and Agency Lake.”</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHS/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_063

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name:

John Pandozzi

Organization:

Title:

Address: 1238 Bock Is. DR., Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Email: NONE

Comments:

Return the Holy water of the Trinity

Comment 1 - Alternatives

The true answer to the

success of the Klamath system is the  
"Trinity River restoration" + dam removal.

Never any mention of restoring that water  
regime. 109 mi of spawning habitat  
was removed with Trinity dam construction.

Klamath water was never high quality,  
Trinity was. Mix of the 2 is the key.

(OVER)

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Please place  
first class  
postage here

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Comment 2 - Cost

↓  
Harvest all the gold in the  
sediment behind the dams to  
pay!

**Comment Author** Pandozzi, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_063-1	The Trinity River enters the Klamath River close to the Pacific Ocean; changes to Trinity River would affect only a relatively small segment of the Klamath River. The Trinity River has been the subject of a separate restoration study resulting in the Trinity River Restoration Program. Changes to the Trinity River would not address the NEPA purpose and need or CEQA project objectives; therefore, they were not included as alternatives to the Proposed Action.	No
GP_MF_1019_063-2	Section 3.11.3.4 of the Draft EIS/EIR provides information on the composition of the reservoir sediments - no gold is indicated in the reservoir sediments.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_568

-----  
From: [jpp@paolucci.com](mailto:jpp@paolucci.com)[SMTP: JPP@PAOLUCCI.O.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 8:28:03 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Joseph P. Paoluccio  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam Removal

Body: I favor the removal of the four dams.

**Comment Author** Pailuccio, Joseph  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_568-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1209\_1007

-----  
From: NOEL PARK[SMTP:NOEL@JDCORVETTE.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 09, 2011 9:44:03 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Cc: [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Subject: Support Klamath River Restoration Project  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal

I STRONGLY support the proposed dam removals, river restoration, and river management project.

Clearly there will be some short term negative impacts caused by the construction/demolition operations. Some people will lose whatever recreation benefits are afforded by the arguably silted up and algae bloom prone lakes. Obviously in the West, "Water is for fighting over". So the issues of the irrigators will always be loudly heard. Nevertheless, it must be obvious on the face of it that the overall environmental benefits of such a project will/would be profound, and far outweigh the parochial issues of all of the many, and often competing groups who have financial interests at potential risk.

I am a great believer in, and supporter of, the Endangered Species Act. As time has passed, I have become ever more convinced that man drives species into extinction at his own grave risk. I really believe that there is potential tipping point in the destruction of the natural world which, when passed, will result in man's following into extinction all of the species he has previously driven there. That said, anything we can do to not only stop this destruction, but actually restore some of it, will be to our massive credit as a people.

Not to restate the obvious but, as much of a profound triumph the implementation of this project would be, there is also great value in its example for what can be done, and a beginning for even more spectacular efforts in the future.

I suppose that the evaluators and sort of referees of this project must remain neutral, so I hope that this final bit is not inappropriate. Still, I cannot let this opportunity pass without offering my heartfelt thanks to everyone involved in trying to take this project forward. You are, without a doubt, doing the Lord's work. I honor you for it.

**Comment Author** Park, Noel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 09, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1209_1007-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1112\_572

-----  
From: Dennis Parkhurst[SMTP:PATZANDDENNIS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 9:27:52 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dams

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Don't remove these dams! They serve a purpose, and removing them will hurt too many people and cost way too much money. We are already paying too high electric rates, and no one cares! Pat Parkhurst, Mt. Shasta, Ca.

**Comment Author** Parkhurst, Dennis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1112_572-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.  Master Response GHG-3 Power Replacement.	No

GP\_WI\_1018\_039

-----  
From: steve@goldinwater.com[SMTP: STEVE@GOLDINWATER.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 2:57:17 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: KBHA and KBRA  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Steven Parrett  
Organization: GOLDINWATER

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: KBHA and KBRA

Body: I believe that restoration of the Klamath River Basin ecosystem including removal of the mainstem dams is a once-in-a-century opportunity that must not be missed.

**Comment Author** Parrett, Steven  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1018_039-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

-----  
From: Pascoe Carol[SMTP:ANNCD1@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 6:25:20 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Subject: Removal of dams on the Klamath River - Comments Regarding the DEIR and DEIS  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To: - **Bureau of Reclamation**

- **California Department of Fish and Game - Mr. Gordon Leppig**

Sirs:

Comment 1 - KHSA

I am writing to let you know that I am adamantly opposed to your efforts to remove the dams on the Klamath River. Your first and most important duty as government officials is to uphold and protect the unalienable rights of all citizens to Life, Liberty and Private Property. In fact, by destroying the dams which sustain the surrounding populations, you are doing just the opposite---in violation of your oath to uphold the constitutional rights of the citizens. Moreover, why were the 40,000 Siskiyou County residents (as well as the Shasta Indian tribe whose burial grounds would be destroyed) and their local elected representatives not included in the meetings you held?? These folks should have been included as major "stakeholders" when meetings about dam removal were held.

Furthermore, the reasons you give for removing the dams are highly questionable if not outright wrong. You say it is out of concern for the Coho. But the Coho are not indigenous to the Klamath and were planted there some time back; so they are not natural to the Klamath. Thousands of beautiful Chinook Salmon are produced by the Iron Gate Hatchery each year; yet you refuse to count them in the river population because they are not considered natural! The location of this hatchery right below the dam would mean it would be totally destroyed by the removal of that dam. The Coho also spawn within 30 miles of the ocean, and the first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream!

These four dams provide clean, economical energy for the people of Siskiyou County, enough to power 70,000 homes! Why would you want to take this affordable energy away and how could it possibly be replaced? This idea to remove the dams is quite irrational!

All the dams on the Klamath work in perfect harmony for the benefit of both people and fish. By taking down the dams, toxic sediment would be released into the river ecosystem that would pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground aquifers, which could last for 100 years or more, and would make the river less reliable for irrigation. So much for protecting the environment!

One reason California is in such bad shape economically is because of government policies in our rural areas. These damaging policies are now being ramped up because of the President's Executive Order on Rural Initiatives in which most Departments of the Federal Government are being used to work against private property rights and thus try to force

Comment 1 cont.

**people off their lands and into packed "transit towns" that are simultaneously being planned in urban areas. (Government policies have already removed miners and loggers from most rural areas.) This all is being done in compliance with "Sustainable Development," which is another term for Agenda 21. Agenda 21 is the United Nations's plan for the world's populations for the 21st Century. Since it emanates from a foreign entity, was never ratified by the U.S. Senate and is a blatant attack on rights guaranteed by our Constitution, the policies implementing this plan are highly treasonous! And those who are helping to carry out this attack should be brought up on charges of treason! There is a plethora of information about this movement to control all human behavior and take away private property rights. Therefore, those who are involved in this movement cannot plead ignorance about what they are truly engaged in.**

**The American People will NOT stand for the destruction of rural America and the water rights/property rights of our fellow citizens!**

November 20, 2011

**Comment Author** Pascoe, Carol  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1120_884-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Disapprove of Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.</p> <p>The Four Facilities have had substantial long-term negative impacts on fish and water quality in the Klamath Basin. Removal of the Four Facilities will also result in impacts to fish and water quality in the basin, though these impacts are primarily short-term. The water quality and fisheries effects of the Four Facilities remaining in place and of their removal are analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR Sections 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4.</p> <p>The potential impacts to Indian Tribes burial grounds are analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.13.</p>	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_069

Please mail your comments to:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

Mr. Gordon Leppig  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

Email:  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

Website:  
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:  
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name: Jesse Patterson

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: MR

Address: 15411 Greenwood Loop Keno Or

Email: catalina27us@yahoo.com 97627

Comments:

We PAID to put them  
place. → We did this for a  
REASON, Flood Control! Plus they got power  
out of controlling the Flow.

Comment 1 - Hydrology

None of this is changed  
IP fish are the problem, build  
fish ladders. Don't make us pay to remove  
them for no reason  
good

Comment 2 - Alternatives

Jesse Patterson

541 892 5377

No, to the DAMN Removal!

↑  
Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Public Disclosure: It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Patterson, Jesse  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_069-1	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_MF_1019_069-2	The Draft EIS/EIR considers construction of fish ladders in Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams.	No
GP_MF_1019_069-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_1023

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:40:34 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Save Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> <[ntp2002@aol.com](mailto:ntp2002@aol.com)> 11/20/2011 5:54 PM >>>

Officials,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The dams are too important to the ranchers, farmers and all the people of Siskiyou County. Their rights are more important than a fish that is not even native to the area. What kind of government do we have to through out the rights of it's citizen without any representation.

Nancy Patty  
[ntp2002@aol.com](mailto:ntp2002@aol.com)

**Comment Author** Patty, Nancy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_1023-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.  Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	No

GP\_EM\_1018\_041

-----  
From: Helen Paul[SMTP:HELENPAUL\_CANAM@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 3:47:42 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Klamath Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

We own property located on the shore of Copco Lake. The following are the items we are concerned about if the dam was to be removed:

Who will own the property currently under the lake?

Comment 1 - Land Use

Comment 2 - Land Use

If this property is to be owned by a govt or non-profit agency how will they maintain it?

Will public access/use be allowed?

Comment 3 - Land Use

Will the property be kept cleared in line with fire control guidelines?

Are any flood control measures going to be put in place?

Comment 4 - General/Other

These are concerns we would like to have addressed.

Comment 5 - Hydrology

*Helen Paul*

301 Tunitas Creek Road  
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019  
650-712-0844

**Comment Author** Paul, Helen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1018_041-1	According to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (Section 7.6.4), Parcel B lands, which include the property under the reservoirs, would be transferred to the respective state (Oregon or California) or a designated third party before facility removal. The lands would then be managed for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education, and public recreational access.	No
GP_EM_1018_041-2	Master Response RE-6A and C Disposition of Parcel B Lands.	No
GP_EM_1018_041-3	<p>According to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) (Section 7.6.4), Parcel B lands would be transferred to the respective state (Oregon or California) or a designated third party before facility removal. The lands would then be managed for public interest purposes such as fish and wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement, public education, and public recreational access.</p> <p>Master Response RE-6A, C and D Disposition of Parcel B Lands.</p> <p>Mitigation Measure REC-1 in Chapter 3.20 would also address the use and access to these lands in the future.</p> <p>REC-1 – At least 1 year before starting dam removal activities, the Dam Removal Entity (DRE) will prepare a plan to develop new recreational facilities and river access points along the newly formed river channel between J.C. Boyle Reservoir and Iron Gate Dam. The plan will be developed in consultation with appropriate state and federal agencies (e.g., Bureau of Land Management [BLM] and California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG]) and stakeholder groups, and will include an implementation schedule for construction of recreational facilities and river access areas.</p>	No
GP_EM_1018_041-4	The detailed plan for dam removal describes revegetation of the reservoir areas. Under this plan, the Copco lake area as well as the other reservoir areas would be revegetated with native species within 5 years after dam removal. This would include control of invasive species. We are unaware of any fire control guidelines that would apply to this property. Cal Fire's Defensible Space requirements only apply to reduction of fuels surrounding residences and would not be applicable in this situation.	No
GP_EM_1018_041-5	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_717

-----  
From: [mtrmark@sonic.net](mailto:mtrmark@sonic.net) [SMTP: MTRMARK@SONIC.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:23:23 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Un-dam The Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mark Paul  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Subject: Un-dam The Klamath River

Body: Dams on the Klamath River must be removed to restore Coho and Chinook salmon and steelhead runs. Removing the 4 lower dams will open up historic spawning grounds, improve water quality, and restore natural flows. I support removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries, restoration of the wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake, and Upper Klamath Lake, minimum water flows for fish that will comply with the Endangered Species Act and Biological Opinions, and release of the 50,000 acre feet promised to Humboldt County from the Trinity River to benefit salmon and other species.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
Mark D. Paul

**Comment Author** Paul, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

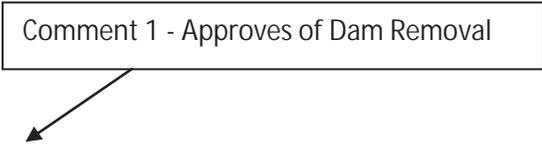
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_717-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_531

-----  
From: [ben.c.paul@gmail.com](mailto:ben.c.paul@gmail.com)[SMTP: BEN.C.PAULL@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:39:02 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Take the dams down Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ben Paul  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Take the dams down

Body: I support the removal of the Klamath River dams. Please do what is right for wild fish, a healthy river system and sustainable economic opportunities. Let's make the 21st century an opportunity to undo some of the damage of the 20th. Wild salmon are central to the identity, economy and well being of the west coast. Do the right thing. Take the dams down!

**Comment Author**      Paull, Ben  
**Agency/Assoc.**      General Public  
**Submittal Date**      November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_531-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1104\_355

-----  
From: Ken Paxton[SMTP:PAXTON3X@ATT.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 1:34:53 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Ca Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Mrs Vasquez,

I do not understand the removal of dams, especially when the people have voted for them to remain intact. It seems the government does not what to listen to the people, this has to change. I do not want the dams removed.

Ken Paxton

**Comment Author** Paxton, Ken  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 04, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1104_355-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1122\_892

To the Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I think it is wrong for taking these dams out on the Klamath River . The energy produced by the hydro electric production cannot be replaced. Damage to the river after the dams are removed and the loss to the community.

Please let it be.  
Ken Paxton

1731 Maryland St  
Redwood City, CA 94061-3205

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 22 '11		
NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE & DATE
52	My	11/22

SCANNED

Classification	PES-13.00
	13
	116-7162
Folder I.D.	11-2-131
Date Input & Initials	11/22/11

**Comment Author** Paxton, Ken  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1122_892-1	Section 3.18, Public Health Safety, of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the replacement of electricity supplies.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-22 Willingness-to-Pay Survey.	No

GP\_WI\_1222\_1163

-----  
 From: [lecontecrater@gmail.com](mailto:lecontecrater@gmail.com) [SMTP: LECONTECRATER@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 1:37:01 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Frank Payne  
 Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dam Removal Klamath River

Body: I am writing to urge the Federal government to remove all dams along the Klamath river. A native Oregonian for 50 years, I have personally witnessed the rapid decline of salmon along the Columbia River basin, as well as the sharp decline on the Klamath River. This fall has witnessed the decommissioning and current removal of two dams in the Pacific Northwest, including the Conduit Dam on the White River in Washington.

The time has come for the removal of all dams along the Klamath and its' tributaries. Salmon, and other fish, are a national resource for all people to enjoy, or at least protect, while these dams are used solely for irrigation purposes. Do we choose to face the elimination of all salmon runs because farmers are choosing to grow crops that they cannot sustain without irrigation on their own in their current climate and geographical location? That is the issue and question we face here.

Comment 2 - Water Rights/Supply

Lastly, the government needs to ensure adequate water stores for the Klamath river system so that salmon can return to spawn during the dry periods in the fall. This includes minimum flow rates at Iron Gate and also the Trinity River.

Several summers ago many salmon were killed due to the choose of irrigation over salmon runs during a low water period. Wetlands restoration and dam removal are the correct, long term, solution to making sure that this never happens again.

Thank you for your time.

**Comment Author** Payne, Frank  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1222_1163-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1222_1163-2	The purpose and need/project objectives establish the Lead Agencies' desires to restore fisheries. The alternatives are designed to address fish needs. The Endangered Species Act process and consultation will determine if the preferred alternative is acceptable for endangered species or if additional flows are needed.	No

GP\_WI\_1203\_966

-----  
From: russau@yahoo.com[SMTP:RUSSAU@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, December 03, 2011 4:29:55 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: russ pearce  
Organization: retired

Subject: dams

Body: what kind of controlling fools are you anyway? these dams prduce power for many business and homes all over the area.they dont use fuel/coal or any other substance that dirtys the air. it would be smarter/cheaper to build a fish ladder instead of removeing the dams.what kind of fool would even think this one up??

Comment 1\_- Hydropower

Comment 2 - FERC

**Comment Author** Pearce, Russ  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 03, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1203_966-1	Comment noted.	No
GP_WI_1203_966-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  The effects of each Alternative with regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the EIS/EIR.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_837

-----  
From: Rhiana Martha Pearson[SMTP:NEALNRHIANAP@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 9:53:59 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1121\_836

I am writing to let you know my opposition to the Klamath Dam removals. This is an unnecessary and expensive endeavor that can be accomplished in a much better way. Specifically the "Shasta Nation anantropous tunnel by pass alternative to dam removals"

Dam removals will destroy an established 100 year old aquatic and waterfowl habitat in the river and reservoirs, not to mention the long term sediment impacts which to this date have not been addressed. The cost of the Tunnel By-Pass proposal is estimated to be \$50 million, or 1/6 (17%) of the cost of fish ladders and 1/20 (5%) of the cost of dam removals. A few of the goals of this project which I support are to

To prevent the destruction of the Shasta Nation's aboriginal cultural, heritage and burial sites under water behind the dams; Maintain clean Hydro-Electric Power for 70,000 homes; Maintain flood protection for downriver cities, roads, bridges, and private property; Protect property owners and property values adjacent to the river and reservoir; and to redirect funding proposed for dam removals to this project, which will have positive economic and environmental benefits for Northern California and Southern Oregon.

PLEASE DO NOT ALLOW THIS DAM REMOVAL PROJECT TO GO FORWARD! The voters agree by 80% with this opinion. please hear and represent the people.

Respectfully submitted,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Martha Pierce, Sprague River,OR

**Comment Author** Pearson, Rhiana  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_EM\_1121\_836. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_EM\_1121\_836. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1121\_836 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_837-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

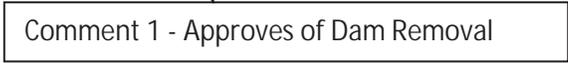
GP\_WI\_1111\_497

-----  
From: [RPBorrego@aol.com](mailto:RPBorrego@aol.com)[SMTP: RPBORREGO@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:01:05 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Removeing dams from Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ralph Penfield  
Organization:

Subject: Removeing dams from Klamath River

Body: It is long past time to allow the Klamath River to flow freely. This issue has been going on to long. It is long pass due to restore the salmon and allow enough water for this to occur. Theirs been to much talk and no action. Please have the dams removed now.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Penfield, Ralph  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_497-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_848

-----  
 From: Susan Penn[SMTP:SUSANPENN60@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 3:27:02 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Klamath dam removal  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

I am writing to express my support for alternative 2, removal of the four dams and restoration of the Klamath River.

The Native American tribes, who managed to maintain robust salmon runs for 8000 or so years before they were decimated, were some of the most prosperous tribes in North America. This wealth was created largely by the bountiful salmon runs that provided both sustenance and the basis for trading.

In the 150 years since the arrival of the Caucasians, various short-sighted practices have transformed the landscape from one of great plenty to one of unsustainability. Extensive gold mining and logging silted in many of the creeks. The dams, built to extract electricity, ensured that the pulses of water from winter storms were not strong enough to wash that silt out to the ocean. They also created water temperatures downstream that increase the risk of disease in salmon and mortality for many juveniles.

These extractive practices were put into place without a clear understanding of the devastating results. Today, however, we are beginning to comprehend the extent of the damage we have caused. We understand that another 50-year license to operate the dams would doom one of the greatest salmon runs on the earth. Forever. It would also leave the people of this region impoverished for the long run.

It is time to try to reverse this process before it is too late. I request that you remove the dams **and** restore the river.

**Adopt alternative 2. Now, before it is too late.**

Sincerely,  
 Susan Penn  
 PO Box 1036  
 Eureka, CA 95502

**Comment Author** Penn, Susan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_848-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1205\_968

-----  
 From: [gpenso@epiphany2000.com](mailto:gpenso@epiphany2000.com)[SMTP: GPENSO@EPIPHANY2000.COM]  
 Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 11:26:14 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: gail penso  
 Organization:

Subject: Klamath River dam removal

Body: When I lived near the Klamath River I loved to watch the salmon runs. I also loved eating locally caught salmon. Of course I haven't been able to eat or watch salmon for years since the devastating salmon die off.

As a 30 year registered nurse I write to ask for health care for the salmon and the Klamath River. The river is sick and needs healing infusions of clean water in order to survive. That means the dams blocking the flow of water must be removed as soon as possible or the river will die. The salmon will be unable to recover and we will have another eco disaster to mourn.

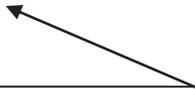
It's not that complicated. It has to do with private ownership of hydropower and greed. The rivers belong to the earth and all the species that thrive from its nourishment.

The dams on the river are the equivalent of jailing The Klamath. Remove the dams. Set the river free. Allow life to thrive.

Sincerely hoping for an enlightened decision,

Gail Penso, RN

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Penso, Gail  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 05, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1205_968-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1206\_1172

Priority IMP-180

October 29, 2011

Dear Director Salazar,

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
DEC 06 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SUPPLIERS & DATE

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I beg you to reject the Klamath Basin Recovery Agreement and Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement (KBRA and KHSA). Though I am firmly and emphatically in favor of dam removal and restoration, these efforts fall far short of both what is needed and the best way to achieve it.

Comment 2a - FERC

Recent events clearly show that via the FERC relicensing process, the economic reality of having to comply with the ESA will cause PacifiCorp to remove the Klamath dams, just as they have removed the Condit dam.

Under KBRA and KHSA, the FERC process for the Klamath dams has been derailed and in its place a long slow process which does not promise water for fish or dam removal has taken its place. Under the KHSA process, if dam removal comes to pass, many years down the road, it will be taxpayer subsidized. What a nice gift for PacifiCorp.

Comment 3 - KBRA

Further, the two agreements (KBRA/KHSA) are unnecessarily linked; the former has NOTHING to do with dam removal and is basically a water and power giveaway to Upper Basin farming interests, locking in farming for 50 years on Refuges which desperately need restoration to their original size and function.

Comment 4 - KHSA

Though well intentioned at the outset, these stakeholder agreements, which do NOT include ALL stakeholders and disenfranchise those who do not agree, need to be abandoned.

There needs to be a return to the FERC process regarding the Klamath dams, and PacifiCorp needs to be held responsible for its knowing purchase of a system which needs extensive change to stop the extinction of salmon.

Comment 2b - FERC

In the Upper Basin, farmers who lease refuge land for farming need to be offered "buyouts" of their leases and these public properties returned to their actual purposes for wildlife.

Comment 5 - Real Estate

These things can be accomplished using current laws and regulations without taxpayer giveaways to private parties and decades of subsidies which are at cross purposes with environmental recovery.

Thank you for your attention to my thoughts.

Sincerely,

Claire S. Parricelli

Claire Parricelli  
2259 16th  
Eureka  
CA

EX  
REC'D OF THE  
2011 NOV -3 PM 2:53  
RECEIVED

506497

SCANNED

DISPATCH	
PROJECT	
CONTROL NO.	117206
FOLDER I.D.	
DATE INPUT & INITIALS	

**Comment Author** Perricelli, Claire  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 06, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1206_1172-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1206_1172-2	Master Response FERC-1 FERC Process Status.	No
GP_LT_1206_1172-3	Master Response ALT-8 Elimination of Alternative 8 - Dam Removal Without KBRA from Detailed Study.	No

Commercial farming on the refuges is part of the existing conditions on the refuges. Management of all aspects of the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge Complex, would remain subject to its Comprehensive Conservation Plan (currently in progress), National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act, the Kuchel Act, and all other applicable laws, regulations and policies. This EIS/EIR analyzes the effect of removing the Four Facilities consistent with the KHSA and the connected KBRA. KBRA provides more reliable access to water and funds for additional wildlife habitat conservation and management, but does not predetermine refuge management. Future refuge management decisions with respect to lease land farming would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR.

Though the KBRA does not dictate management of commercial farming on the refuges, the KBRA will change water delivery to irrigated agriculture and the refuges. A full analysis of the impact of Alternative 2 and 3 on waterfowl, nongame waterbirds, and habitat management by refuge is found in EIS/EIR Section 3.5. Using the Water Resource Integrated Modeling System (WRIMS), the USFWS (2012) conducted an analysis of the effects of Water Diversion Limitations, On-Project Plan, WURP, and Interim Flow and Lake Level Programs on the three National Wildlife Refuges. Generally this analysis showed that water management which would lead to additional water supply would be expected to increase the number of waterfowl using the National Wildlife Refuges.

The analysis of these water management programs under KBRA found beneficial effects to the Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge waterfowl, nongame waterbirds, and habitat management, and beneficial effects to Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge waterfowl, nongame waterbirds, and habitat management. For Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, the analysis indicated that overall there would be a less than significant impact as there is an adverse effect on wetland habitat and some waterfowl; however, there is a beneficial effect on other waterfowl and nongame waterbirds. For a full description of this analysis please see Draft EIS/EIR 3.5-76 to 3.5-80.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1206_1172-4	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The Klamath agreements are examples of negotiations designed to resolve longstanding legal battles over the use of water resources in the Klamath Basin. PacifiCorp, tribes, environmental, fishing and agriculture interests are using these agreements to avoid litigation. Signing the KHSA was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSA a valid agreement.</p>	No
GP_LT_1206_1172-5	<p>The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) does not require the Lower Klamath Lake and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) to allow or continue lease land farming. The KBRA provides for an allocation of water to the refuges. Water required for lease land farming does not count against the Refuge Allocation (KBRA Section 15.1.2.D.i). See <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA.</p> <p>Future refuge management decisions with respect to lease land farming would be speculative and are beyond the scope of the analysis of this EIS/EIR.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1026\_316

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 26, 2011  
PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. PERRICELLI: C-l-a-i-r-e

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

P-e-r-r-i-c-e-l-l-i. I'm just a member of the public,  
and I would like to acknowledge the tremendous effort of  
scores of individuals and organizations to bring this  
plan forward. And while I am emphatically in favor of  
removal of all four dams, I'm very concerned about  
aspects of the Agreement which would lock in  
unsustainable uses of the Headwaters for the next two  
generations. It seems to me that we should be able to  
effect dam removal through the FERC relicensing process  
and address the upper watersheds separately, phasing out  
incompatible uses of the wildlife refuges as a start.

Comment 2 -  
Alternatives

Director Salazar wants to know if dam removal is  
in the public interest. Aren't healthy, functioning  
watersheds in the public interest? I think that one is  
pretty much a no-brainer, but I'm not sure at all about  
this Agreement. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Perricelli, Claire  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_316-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1026_316-2	Master Response ALT-4 Elimination of Alternative 8 - Dam Removal Without KBRA from Detailed Study.	No

GP\_WI\_1120\_828

-----  
From: [missfran512@aol.com](mailto:missfran512@aol.com) [SMTP: MISSFRAN512@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 9:57:15 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Fran Perry  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Subject: Dams

Body: I support Alternative 1, which says leave dams in place.

**Comment Author** Perry, Fran  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1120_828-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1118\_798

November 16th, 2011

Dear Sir or madam,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

BUREAU OF REVENUE	
RECEIVED	
NOV 16 2011	
CODE	ACTION
152	11/18

I'm writing this letter to object to the

removal of four dams on the Klamath

River, Iron Gate, Capra I, Capra II and the J.C. Boyle

Dams

Comment 2 - Costs

The total cost of dam removal and implementation after removal exceeds \$1.9 billion. Irresponsible expenditures during a national economic crisis. Also some of the \$1.9 billion will need to be paid by the State of California which itself is bankrupt, not a good or wise use of funds.

Comment 3 - Economics

The result of removing dams will have the effect of putting out several hundred farms and ranches out of permanent food production and destroy over one third (1/3) of the economic base of the County. Shasta Valley Agricultural operations in 2006 (\$95.15 million) amounted to 56% of total economic output for Siskiyou County.

The ripple effect of destroying food production in rural areas is not just economic, but food shortage, thus causing price and starvation the people. Also rural areas would be less productive land to grow on cities would not be able to grow

SCANNED
PR 7-13-00
12
11/15/11
1153134
11/15/11

food because there isn't any open space.  
 It seems that the true goal is to destroy  
 the economy, enslave the people, take  
 over the land and destroy the environment;  
 which removing dams would do.  
 I guess this further agenda 21 doesn't  
 it?

God only knows when you got the idea that  
 the only option is to remove the dams  
 because "maintaining THE DAMS AS THEY ARE  
 TODAY IS SIMPLY NOT A LEGAL OPTION." I  
 wonder who decided this and if it is  
 "law" just because something is a  
 law doesn't mean it's right moral or  
 ethical.

← Comment 4 - KHSA

In closing you could say I definitely  
 am opposed to dam removal.

Sincerely

Meredith Perry  
 Yuba, CA USA

450 N. Foothill Drive # 223  
 Yuba, CA 96097-2664

**Comment Author** Perry, Meredith  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1118_798-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_LT_1118_798-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No
GP_LT_1118_798-3	Estimated changes to agricultural employment relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy.	No
GP_LT_1118_798-4	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response GEN-13 Range of Alternatives Considered.  Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No

GP\_WI\_1118\_762

-----  
From: [npeters@karuk.us](mailto:npeters@karuk.us)[SMTP: NPETERS@KARUK.US]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 9:53:29 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: ALTERNATIVE 2: FULL DAM REMOVAL.  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Norlyn Peters  
Organization: Karuk Tribe

Subject: ALTERNATIVE 2: FULL DAM REMOVAL.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2 – full dam removal. I like fish, I like jobs, and I want to solve the Klamath Crisis!

**Comment Author** Peters, Norlyn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_762-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1117\_750

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name: Jo Peterson

Organization:

Title:

Address: PO Box 26, Fort Jones, CA 96032

Email: jo@sigtel.net

Comments: Too often litigation is used to determine the management of our resources. The scope of the arguments is narrow leading to additional conflicts over unresolved issues. In each case there are winners and losers where hard feelings, resentment and distrust are nurtured. Repeat.

The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KESA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) attempts to do something different. I support both and the efforts put forth by many organizations of varied interests, who have come together to negotiate a solution to our dwindling fish populations in a dying river.

I support Alternative 2 - full facilities removal of 4 dams on the main stem of the Klamath River.

Thank you.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICE OF PUBLIC COPY	
NOV 17 2011	
FILE	NOV 17 2011
152 Copying 11/17	

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

SCANNED

ENV-600  
12

11-18-5969

1190948

11/17/2011 J.S.

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Peterson, Jo  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1117_750-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1201\_951

-----  
From: [mev@pmpstuff.com](mailto:mev@pmpstuff.com)[SMTP: MEV@PMPSTUFF.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, December 01, 2011 2:09:49 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkl.edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl.edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal on Columbia River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mevanwie Peterson  
Organization: Peterson Metal Products

Subject: Dam removal on Columbia River

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Body: The dams on the Columbia River are serving a very valuable purpose. They help to keep our power bills reasonable, they help keep the water levels even and consistent, and they help to bring recreational dollars to local communities in the way of camping, fishing, skiing, hunting, and etc. Leave the dams in place! Enough already!

**Comment Author** Peterson, Mevanwie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 01, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1201_951-1	The Proposed Action included removal of four dams on the Klamath River, not the Columbia River.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_840

-----  
From: Bob Petesch[SMTP: CHEMBOB@EARTHLINK.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 10:54:35 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Draft EIS re: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

November 21, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Re: Klamath Dams

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - FERC



I write to you today to express my dismay that there is a plan to remove the lower four Klamath Dams and to implore you to use whatever influence you can to bring this plan to a halt.

The Dept. of Interior's Draft EIS makes a very compelling case for keeping the dams in place and enhancing fish passage systems. Favoring Alternative 4, to leave the dams in place and create fish passages, is the sensible thing to do in light of the positive environmental impact it will have. Favoring Alternative 4 will also leave the regional tribal burial sites intact and facilitate affordable clean energy to the surrounding communities.

I support Alternative 4 and urge you to do so as well. Thank you for your attention, consideration, and support.

Sincerely,  
Robert Petesch

**Comment Author** Petesch, Bob  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_840-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The effects of each Alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The effects of each Alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each Alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_659

chembob@earthlink.net

Name: Robert Petesch  
Organization:

Subject: Re: Plan to Remove Lower Four Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - FERC

Body: Dear Sirs,

I believe that the Draft EIS/EIR makes a compelling case to keep the dams in place in order to preserve and enhance safe passage for the fish and other life there. I support Alternative 4 - the NO dam removal/fish passage option. I believe that fish are an essential component of the environment there. I also want to leave the tribal burial sites intact, AND I want affordable clean energy. Please support and vote for Alternative 4.

**Comment Author** Petesch, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_659-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The effects of each Alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the EIS/EIR. The effects of each Alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each Alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.</p>	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

GP\_MF\_1025\_243

## 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:**

Comment 1 - General/Other

**All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.**

(Please print legibly)

**Name:**

Ken PUGH

**Organization:****Title:****Address:**

PO Box 201 ORLEANS CA

**Email:****Comments:**#2 Health Safety People  
Propty Along River.

Fix (Provide Inshurice To Rive People)  
~~we~~ Need you To Fix the Propty that  
 mess up it this projec mess up

The Change To River proble  
 Be OK But Some one Need  
 To Be Acountable if IT  
 Dose NOT work IN LATTER  
 YEARS: GOV AGENCY IN DOING  
 THIS IS ONE SIDE.

you need Slow Down A LITTLE  
 LOOK AT The Projick Along  
 River How Job work Delivert.

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Peugh, Ken  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1025_243-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_MC\_1025\_304

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. PEUGH: I'm Ken Peugh, K-e-n P-e-u-g-h, a resident of Orleans. I have lived in Humboldt County all my life. I lived in the lower part of the Klamath and Orleans a majority of it.

Comment 1 - Other/General

Two things I got to say, is public safety; when you remove the dams, I'm concerned because I'm a retired person and I don't have a lot of money and I'm not able to afford to buy insurance. So, what type insurance are we going to get out of you guys if this project is going to work, and if you're going to take care of it if I happen to lose my house?

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

And I've been affected, my family has been affected by the Redwood National Park in a big way. And they said they were going to provide the jobs, and they condemned our property, and they said that all these jobs are going to happen. Nothing happened. Nobody got jobs. Everybody is unemployed. They haven't developed the Redwood National Park.

Comment 3 - General/Other

So, what's going to happen is, it doesn't matter, because if the dam is out, I just want to make sure we, as the public, have our safety. And safety is a

Comment 4 - Economics

big concern of mine. And you may have addressed that and

I haven't had a chance to read the report or anything

else. And you already may have answered that problem.

But jobs is an important thing, and where is the

guarantee? That's another thing. Where is the

guarantee?

And good luck on doing that, if you do that.

Government agencies are government agencies. I've seen them come in Orleans and -- just like this meeting here, and they leave, and six weeks later you found out it's too late. They already did it. So, good luck.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

**Comment Author** Peugh, Ken  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_304-1	<p>The dams themselves do not act as flood control, and only slow the flood peaks down rather than lowering the high water mark. However, some minimal changes to the 100 year flood plain have been identified in the document. Structures subjected to increased risk as a result of these changes have been identified in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, p. 27-31. Mitigation measures H-1 and H-2 are provided in Section 3.6, p. 39 and 40.</p> <p>Dam removal will be completed according to current U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) safety and engineering standards. Flows from the drawdown of the reservoirs will be kept within the range of historic flows will pose minimal safety risks to downstream homes.</p>	No
GP_MC_1025_304-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1025_304-3	EIS/EIR Section 3.18, Public Health & Safety, addresses public health and safety effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, addresses flood hydrology effects, including the proposed reservoir drawdown, subsequent changes to the 100 yr flood plain, and proposed mitigation measures.	No
GP_MC_1025_304-4	The regional economic effects analyzed within Section 3.15, including employment impacts, are estimates. The estimated employment impacts are modeled to occur in the identified economic regions and would be available to residents in the region. Estimated jobs include full time, part time, and temporary positions. Full realization of employment changes may not occur to the extent that businesses deal with changes in spending by adjusting the workload of existing employees or increasing their use of capital relative to labor. The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display impacts, not to guarantee employment.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_858

-----  
From: Pam Phelps[SMTP:PAMPAM1956@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:49:31 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dear Department on the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation:  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

We do not support removing the Klamath River Dams for the following reasons:

- The sediment will destroy salmon runs, spawning holes, and other prime wildlife habitats.
- Hydro power is clean and renewable energy that provides jobs for locals.
- It will cut hundreds of millions of tax dollars at a time of great time of financial crisis in California.
- It will cause millions more to be spent on grants for fake and fraudulent restoration.

Please rule in favor of alternative one, no action, or alternative four, keep dams with fish ladders.

Comment 2 - FERC

Thank you,  
Todd and Pam Phelps

**Comment Author** Phelps, Pam  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_858-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Property taxes currently paid are described in EIS/EIR Section 3.15, Socioeconomics.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p>	No
GP_EM_1121_858-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1218\_1088

-----  
From: [rawdi rt@easystreet.net](mailto:rawdi rt@easystreet.net) [SMTP: RAWDI RT@EASYSTREET.NET]  
Sent: Sunday, December 18, 2011 10:57:10 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: return the salmon rivers Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: robert m phillips  
Organization:

Subject: return the salmon rivers

Body: I was born in Medford. I believe that the dams were a short sighted action which has caused great harm to salmon.

I fully support removal of the dams.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Phillips, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1218_1088-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_836

-----  
From: [lildan7@juno.com](mailto:lildan7@juno.com)[SMTP:LILDAN7@JUNO.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 9:51:36 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: No Dam Removal

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Alternatives

I am writing to let you know my opposition to the Klamath Dam removals. This is an unnecessary and expensive endeavor that can be accomplished in a much better way. Specifically the "Shasta Nation anatropous tunnel by pass alternative to dam removals"

Dam removals will destroy an established 100 year old aquatic and waterfowl habitat in the river and reservoirs, not to mention the long term sediment impacts which to this date have not been addressed. The cost of the Tunnel By-Pass proposal is estimated to be \$50 million, or 1/6 (17%) of the cost of fish ladders and 1/20 (5%) of the cost of dam removals. A few of the goals of this project which I support are to prevent the destruction of the Shasta Nation's aboriginal cultural, heritage and burial sites under water behind the dams; Maintain clean Hydro-Electric Power for 70,000 homes; Maintain flood protection for downriver cities, roads, bridges, and private property; Protect property owners and property values adjacent to the river and reservoir; and to redirect funding proposed for dam removals to this project, which will have positive economic and environmental benefits for Northern California and Southern Oregon. please do not allow for the removal of these dams. Thank you for your serious contemplation and understanding in the VERY sensitive issue.

Respectfully submitted,

Ⓜ@

Dianne Pierce, Klamath Falls,OR

**Comment Author** Pierce, William  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_836-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1121_836-2	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_1073

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: [KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV](mailto:KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV)]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:00:32 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: : Dams on the Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> william pisani <[wap1@pacbell.net](mailto:wap1@pacbell.net)> 11/21/2011 3:53 AM >>>

The Liberals are screaming "people before profits", when the idiots start tearing out dams you are tearing down real people. People before some frikken fish, unless of course the fish has a cure for cancer or some magic to make Liberals just go away.

Bill Pisani  
clayton, CA

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



**Comment Author** Pisani, William  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_1073-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_499

-----  
From: [helenpitre@hotmail.com](mailto:helenpitre@hotmail.com)[SMTP:HELENPI TRE@HOTMAIL. COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 9:52:53 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkl edog. com](mailto:werner@wrinkl edog. com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River restorationn Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Helen Pitre  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River restorationn

Body: I am old enough to remember when the Klamath was a mighty river, filled with fish. The changes to the river that have occurred over my lifetime are tragic. It is time to correct the damage in as far as possible.

I support removal of all dams on the Klamath and its tributaries as soon as possible. And I urge immediate policy change to minimum flow at the Iron Gate gauge of 1300 cu ft/sec. I support all efforts to restore wetlands in the upper Klamath Basin, and measures to improve condition on the Trinity, the Scott and the Salmon rivers as well.

Sincerely, Helen Pitre

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - KBRA

**Comment Author** Pitre, Helen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_499-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1111_499-2	<p>The KBRA contains a variety of restoration programs for wetland restoration and habitat restoration that includes the Scott and Shasta Rivers as well as the mainstem of the Klamath River. The Trinity River has been specifically excluded from the KBRA as there is already a Trinity River Restoration Program. Please see <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> for a copy of the KBRA.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR analyzes the potential effects of these restoration activities programmatically.</p>	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. GARETH PLANK: Gareth Plank, G-a-r-e-t-h

P-l-a-n-k, and I'm probably going to irritate all of you.

Do I get counted until I start getting the mic

working here?

Comment 1 - KHSA

We shouldn't be here. This is advertised as a  
Klamath settlement. 40 percent of the tribes aren't on  
board, two farmers from the upper basin were on board, the  
farmers and ranchers from out of the basin were  
systematically excluded, the Trinity River is  
systematically excluded, one of the prime hatcheries,  
prime breeding ground for salmon, excluded. And this is  
called a settlement.

We shouldn't be talking about dams yet. This  
is -- what is his name -- Pope Louis the 23rd -- a little  
schism taking place in the fifteenth century?

I don't know, let's talk about and do a little  
trial against Hoosh for blasphemy. No, they wanted to get  
rid of a dirty pope.

We should not be talking about settlement until  
there is a settlement.

I met with Mr. Tucker, Mr. Reed, the folks --

the Yurok, the Klamath, the Hoopa -- there should be a settlement. Let's get a settlement where we have stakeholders involved and then talk about what we are going to do. Let's don't talk until there is actually people coming together.

Two dozen environmentalists, two ranchers, and 60 percent of the tribes does not make a settlement.

Comment 2 - Other/General

What I brought here today is the paper. This is an advertisement you sent out to this community that says: Come join us, we want to hear what you have to say.

Could you tell me what time it says to show up on this?

40 years ago, we went to the moon. Why can't, today, our government tell us what time to attend a meeting to talk about something that affects all of our lives from Retwill (phonetic) to Chiloquin. No time lot, come show up, be here, come share with us.

What I would like to do is I would like to thank Mr. Spain for talking about honesty and facts. Intellectual honesty is what we need to do first so I want to applaud him.

And the other thing I would like to do is, on behalf of Berkshire, Hathaway, and Mr. Buffett, thank Craig Tucker, because Craig Tucker said that the poor

people of California will disproportionately pay to remove the dam and Mr. Buffett can take his extra three- or four hundred million dollars and double up on his investment at Goldman Sachs.

How did he get it? Because they got blackmailed, and the state department says, we will give you quid pro quo, get rid of the dams, save some money.

So on behalf of Berkshire Hathaway, thanks for putting a couple hundred billion bucks in Mr. Buffett's pocket to buy more Goldman Sachs. That's very thoughtful.

Again, we shouldn't be here until we do have a settlement. Let's get together and finish up the settlement process before many stakeholders were excluded, and then go forward from there. So I think somebody has commented prematurely, but let's have a settlement before we start talking about what we are going to do.

Thank you very much.

**Comment Author** Plank, Gareth  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

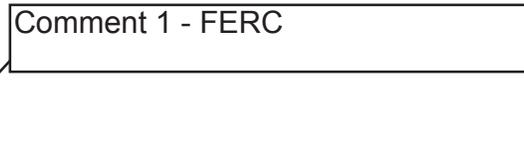
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_233-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_233-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_582

-----  
From: [sparhawk84@hotmail.com](mailto:sparhawk84@hotmail.com)[SMTP:SPARHAWK84@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 6:59:47 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Non-Support Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ralph Pohlman  
Organization:

Comment 1 - FERC



Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Non-Support

Body: I support Alternative 4- NO dam removal/ Fish passage option.  
I want to leave the tribal burial sites intact by doing so.  
I want affordable clean energy.

**Comment Author** Pohlman, Ralph  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_582-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The effects of each Alternative in regard to enhancing fish passage are disclosed in Section 3.3 (Aquatic Resources) as well as Section 4.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. The effects of each Alternative in regard to tribal burial sites are disclosed in Sections 3.13 and 4.4.12. The effects of each Alternative in regard to Greenhouse Gasses/Climate Change are disclosed in Sections 3.10 and 4.4.9.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1020\_077

-----  
From: kirsten potter[SMTP: KPOTTERMOM@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, October 20, 2011 3:29:29 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: 2 for dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To U. S. Bureau of Reclamation,

Please place these comments in the Public Comments file regarding Klamath River dams removal.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

My wife, Kirsten E. Potter, and I feel it is by far the best action to remove all 4 dams.

Comment 2 - Costs

Comment 3 - Water Quality

It would be cheaper for us rate payers, than building the fish ladders [that were supposed to be there decades ago.] It will improve the environment by ending the high water temps producing toxic algae blooms and disease organisms that kill salmon. It will improve our jobs picture by the construction work, short term, and better commercial fishing and better tourism for sport fishing. It will be better for wildlife in general restoring river habitat in a river canyon with a real river, not a series of scummy, hot lakes. It will help the majority of farmers by stopping the lawyers fighting and give more stability for water deliveries. It goes with what our community voted on that the majority want the KBRA to happen.

Comment 6 - Other/General

Comment 5 - Terrestrial/Wildlife

Comment 4 - Economics

Dave and Kirsten Potter  
3930 Rio Vista Way  
Klamath Falls, OR 97603

Comment 7 - Water Supply/Rights

**Comment Author** Potter, Dave & Kirsten  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1020_077-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-2	Master Response COST-2 Cost of FERC Relicensing.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-3	Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality & Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.  Master Response AQU-27 Disease.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-4	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates potential increases in jobs as a result of construction for dam removal and long-term positive economic effects to the commercial and sport fishing industries under the Proposed Action.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-5	Master Response TERR-4 Terrestrial Resource Mitigation.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1020_077-7	In Section 3.8, Water Supply/Water Rights, the EIS/EIR describes water rights and supplies in the study area. P. 3.8-9 shows the water rights associated with the Four Facilities. These rights are held by PacifiCorp for power generation, a small agricultural operation, and fish propagation at the hatchery.  Because the Four Facilities do not provide other water supply for municipal and agricultural use, removal would not directly affect agricultural or municipal water supply. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the potential for indirect effects from removal, such as sedimentation of diversion pumps downstream from Iron Gate Dam or changes in surface water flows (p. 3.8-14 through 3.8-17). These impacts were found to be less than significant.  The KBRA would improve the reliability of water deliveries through several programs (see p. 3.8-18 through 3.8-24).	No

# Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1020\_288

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Website:**

KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**

(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** Anna Powell  
**Organization:** Klamath River resident  
**Title:** concerned citizen  
**Address:** 505 Weitchpea - CA 95546  
**Email:** N/A

**Comments:**

→ It is not financially  
~~Presab~~ or economically smart  
to keep the Dams in or  
re-lisence the Dams and build fish  
ladders. Make a good bussiness decision.  
Removal of the Dams would generate  
a strong local economy by creating  
jobs for local people.  
The Dams are old, not generating  
much electricity, take them Down.

They are not good for people or fish!

— Make a good bussiness decision —

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Powell, Anna  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1020_288-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1123\_926

To: Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
Fax: 916.978.5055

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 23 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150	✓	my 11/28

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Subject: Klamath River Restoration

This comment is in support of taking all measures necessary for increasing the run of wild salmon on the Klamath River. Remove ALL the dams and restore the wetlands and marshes that will improve conditions and increase water flows so that salmon can once again flourish and swim freely in their natural habitat.

When I grew up in Del Norte County, it was noted for its "salmon season" activities. Businesses affiliated with the fishing industry hummed. Motels and RV parks were full as people from outside the county came to partake, observe, and enjoy the area for all that it has to offer. One could always go to a fish market in Crescent City and buy the days catch. Today local fish markets in the area are gone and salmon from the Klamath has become a rare treat.

Restoring the Klamath River salmon runs will result in an improvement in both fishing and related economies within its area. Why should we have to import salmon from fish farms outside the United States and from Alaska when salmon fishing for Coho and Chinook salmon was a way of life in Del Norte County before the river water was diverted? Fishing is the culture of Del Norte County. I urge you to restore the Klamath River and return this culture to the county.

Lyn Pozzi Demuth  
Email: demuth@sonic.net

SCANNED

PH 1123926  
Date: 11/28/11

**Comment Author** Pozzi Demuth, Lyn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1123_926-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1223\_1171

23 December 2011

Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento CA 95825

Re: Klamath DEIS/DEIR Comment

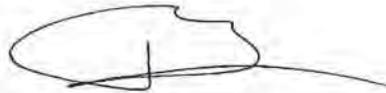
Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I am in favor of removal of Iron Gate, Copco 2, Copco 1 and J. C. Boyle dams, as proposed in Alternatives 2 and 3. Complete removal as proposed in alternative 2 is preferable unless the availability of sufficient funds precludes this option.

My support is tempered by the failure of these proposals to fully address the problems of the Klamath Basin. I feel that this is a lost opportunity that is unlikely to present itself in the foreseeable future.

Removal of these four "middle" dams will certainly open the potential for free fish passage over large stretches of the system, but without addressing the upper basin, this will be literally a "road to nowhere." Anoxic conditions above Keno Dam, which are caused largely by agricultural activities in the upper basin – are not at all adequately addressed here. For this reason, it is likely this will be a rather hollow victory for the fish in the basin and those that depend on them.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this matter.



Tom Pratum  
4733 Aster Ave.  
McKinleyville, CA 95519  
tkp@whatcomssl.org

**Comment Author** Pratum, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1223_1171-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_565

-----  
From: [tpri ce41@gmail . com](mailto:tpri ce41@gmail . com)[SMTP: TPRI CE41@GMAIL . COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:49:56 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Kl amathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog. com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog. com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Kl amath River dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Tony Price  
Organization: personal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Kl amath River dam removal

Body: Overwhelming evidence supports removal of the four dams. It will save money for local and state governments, help restore an endangered species in this area, and promoted recreational opportunities for this area and the local communities.

**Comment Author** Price, Tony  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_565-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_662

-----  
From: [gg140@yahoo.com](mailto:gg140@yahoo.com)[SMTP: [GQ140@YAHOO.COM](mailto:GQ140@YAHOO.COM)]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 2:36:29 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Geoff Pryor  
Organization:

Subject: EIS/EIR

Body: These dams on the Klamath must be removed for future generations of fish to achieve their full potential. The fact is keeping the dams is not sound financially.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Pryor, Geoff  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_662-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1223\_1167

-----  
From: [jeremyquinlan@yahoo.com](mailto:jeremyquinlan@yahoo.com)[SMTP: JEREMYQUINLAN@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 23, 2011 8:26:39 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jeremy Quinlan  
Organization: Weight Forward Films

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Dam removal on the Klamath watersheds is of utmost importance to the anadromous fish of the Klamath watershed, including Shasta, Scott, Salmon and Trinity Rivers along with a host of smaller streams.

The dams currently block fish passage to over a hundred miles of spawning habitat, greatly reducing Salmonids ability to return to their abundance of the past.

This would rejuvenate the fishery, enhance tourism and stimulate the economics in the counties in which the watershed flows.

Please consider removing the dams at an earlier period, so that the Klamath watershed can return to it's once great, free-flowing stature and Salmonid runs.

**Comment Author** Quinlan, Jeremy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 23, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1223_1167-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. KEVIN QUINN: Q-u-i-n-n, Kevin.

Comment 1 - Hydropower

I find this process bewildering. The same

federal government that is trying to encourage energy and

sustainable energy sources seems to be recommending

removal of the dependable, green energy source that serves

70,000 households. I'm bewildered by the failure to

Comment 2 - Fish

incorporate, by KBRA, the impact of warming temperatures

and changing rainfall patterns on the fish population. No

Comment 3 - Global  
Climate Change/GHGs

guarantee from KBRA supporters or the government can be

enforced between them and the climate. Any potential,

possible, and speculative benefits from dam removal could

be easily eliminated by escalating temperatures and the

return to the declining annual rainfall patterns that have

characterized the recent years.

Comment 4 - Fish

The benefits of dam removal to the fish

population appear to be optimistic beyond all reason.

Comment 5 - Sediment Transport

Despite the hopes of the Klamath Tribes and the hopes of

KBRA supporters, dam removal will not return the river to

pre-dam conditions. The many decades of accumulated

sediment that is stored behind the dams will not be washed

downstream in two or three months unless those two or

three months include rainfall of Biblical proportions.

Unless KBRA supporters can prove that the  
rainfall volume of one average year can disperse a  
sediment accumulation of 90 years, the more likely result  
will be that that sediment will slowly move downstream as  
a semi-toxic sludge field, destroying what remains of the  
downstream fish habitat forever.

Comment 6 - Water Supply/Rights

So I'm bewildered that in an area described as  
high desert, anyone should even be considering removal of  
the one means of regulating our water supply.  
Dam removal can and will be a success if the  
basin urban and agricultural communities that are  
dependent upon them are removed at the same time. That  
may not be the stated objective of the KBRA, but it  
appears to me to be the most likely result.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Quinn, Kevin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_146-1	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1018_146-2	<p>The Chinook salmon Expert Panel assessment was that the Proposed Action [Alternatives 2 and 3] offers greater potential than the Current Conditions for Chinook salmon to tolerate climate change and changes in marine survival (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 19).</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts of global warming in Chapter 3, Affected Climate Environment/Environmental Consequences and Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects. The KBRA provides for an assessment of how long-term climate change may affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin (KBRA Section 19.4). The technical assessment of climate change is scheduled to occur in 2013 (KBRA Appendix C-2).</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_146-3	<p>Projected future climate changes scenarios are included in the impact analysis of all the alternatives. Climate change scenarios are included in the analysis of the benefits of the Proposed Action. As described in 3.10.3.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, "The Proposed Action is better positioned to respond to the changes in climate conditions compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative".</p> <p>The Chinook salmon Expert Panel assessment was that the Proposed Action [Alternatives 2 and 3] offers greater potential than the Current Conditions for Chinook salmon to tolerate climate change and changes in marine survival (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 19).</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts of global warming in Chapter 3, Affected Climate Environment/Environmental Consequences and Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) provides for an assessment of how long-term climate change may affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin (KBRA Section 19.4). The technical assessment of climate change is scheduled to occur in 2013 (KBRA Appendix C-2).</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_146-4	<p>The effects of each of the Alternatives on fish populations are described in Section 3.3 of the EIS/EIR. Access to habitat within the Hydroelectric Project reach would benefit coho salmon by: a) extending the range and distribution of the species thereby increasing the coho salmon's reproductive potential; b) increasing genetic diversity in the coho stocks; c) reducing the species vulnerability to the impacts of degradation; and d) increasing the abundance of the coho population (Administrative Law Judge Decision at 86, Ultimate Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law 9: Administrative Law Judge Decision at 36, FOF 7-16)(Administrative Law Judge 2006).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Quinn, Kevin  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-14 Expert Panel Resident Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-15 Expert Panel for Lamprey.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.	
	Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.	
GP_MC_1018_146-5	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
	Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	
	Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	
	Master Response AQU-2 Sediment Dredging.	
GP_MC_1018_146-6	Master Response WRWS-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.	No

Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. ANDREA RABE: I'm Andrea Rabe, R-a-b-e.

I'm Upper Basin Klamath irrigator.

I take exception to the purpose of these

Comment 1 - NEPA

statements. I would agree with the gentleman from

Siskiyou County that the purpose of these statements is

predisposed to come to the conclusion of dam removal. If

you read the need for the proposed action it's to advance

the restoration of some salmonid fisheries in the Klamath

Basin consistent with the KHSAs and connected KBRA.

Now, while I would agree that the need to advance

restoration of salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin is

probably appropriate, the second half of that need

statement makes it so that the only conclusion you can

come to is to implement the KHSAs and the associated KBRA,

otherwise you will not satisfy the need of that statement.

Therefore, as I said, I will say again tonight, I

think you need to go back and look at the need statement

and make an appropriate need for the environmental and

social issues that you're trying to address through the

advancement of restoration of the salmonid fisheries in

the Klamath Basin and leave out those conditions.

If you wrote the alternative based on the need to advance water restoration and the KHSAs and KBRA were the best alternative, those would rise to the top in the list of alternatives. They don't need to be preconditioned in the needs statement.

Furthermore, if you look at the need for process, it also talks about looking at associated cumulative actions. I'm concerned when you look at what will happen in some of the alternatives of the Keno Dam, you talk about returning it to the Department of the Interior. But it doesn't talk about as to what cost, what will happen to it, how will the fish passage be taken care of, will the dam be removed, will the dam have fish passage added to it, if that's appropriate, and what costs and impacts are associated with that.

Comment 2 - Keno Transfer

If that action of returning it to DOI and leads to further action of the dam, is a cumulative action, those impacts and those economics need to be included in this analysis.

Comment 3 - NEPA

And so I would encourage you to go back and look at the entire NEPA regulations. And the intent is to have a non-biased scientific process by which we can have public input and go through procedures to have the best

scientific conclusion.

Unfortunately, when you predisposition your need  
and purpose statement the rest of the process becomes  
flawed. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Rabe, Andrea  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_117-1	Master Response N/CP-16 Purpose and Need/Project Objectives.  Master Response N/CP-18 Process to Select Alternative for Detailed Analysis.	No
GP_MC_1018_117-2	According to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSAs Section 7.5.2), if the Secretary of the Interior makes an Affirmative Determination (decides it will advance salmonid restoration and is in the public interest to remove the Four Facilities), the Secretary shall then accept transfer of the title to the Keno facility. The transfer would take place at the time of removal of the Four Facilities. There would be no cost to transfer other than fees for document recording. Following the transfer, Interior shall operate Keno Dam in compliance with Applicable Law and to provide water levels upstream of Keno Dam for diversion and canal maintenance consistent with Contract #14-06-200-3579A executed on January 4, 1968, between the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and PacifiCorp (then COPCO) and historic practice. In plain language, the operation of Keno Dam will not change from the current operation and the dam will not be removed. There is currently a functional fish ladder on Keno dam. Should there be any future modifications to the ladder by the federal government or with the use of federal funds, that modification would be a separate federal action subject to appropriate law including the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Considering any future action is not a part of the Proposed Action in this EIS/EIR it is not a cumulative effect. Other cumulative effects of the transfer of Keno Dam are discussed in EIS/EIR Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects.	No
GP_MC_1018_117-3	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR

---o0o---

YREKA, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. REA: My name is James Rae, J-a-m-e-s R-e-a.

I came to Siskiyou County in 1975 and we lived on the river in Horse Creek. I think that what I might add to the discussion tonight might create some more light rather than heat, but I would respond a little bit to the previous speaker in saying that the supreme law of the land, according to the Constitution, is the Constitution of the United States.

I would like to bring to the attention of anyone that is interested, a book that I began to study in 1960, and I found it helpful with regard to the problems we are trying to address here. It's called Multiple Purpose River Development; the authors are Krutilla and Eckstein, and I recommend the book to anybody that is interested in our problem, because they describe a river basin problem in many, many ways, and there are many, many considerations.

I'd like to read a little bit from something in that book -- it won't take long -- it says: We are maximizing the value of a system -- meaning the river system -- output requires a high degree of coordination in

reservoir operations. Institutional arrangement to permit this degree of integrated management must be provided.

I would add, the American way to do something as complicated as this is, as we have seen, to have a whole bunch of experts put together a lot of ideas and then try to make a sensible, simple arrangement about it. But the American way is, after you have done that, let the people vote on it.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



You are in the Yreka area, people have voted on it, and I think most people are aware the result is emphatically to not remove the dams.

That is not the whole answer and I recognize that, but that answer needs to be heavily considered when the American way is to put something up for a vote and, basically, we allow our elected representatives to make the decisions -- hopefully, they are informed and we are informed -- but by a vote. I think that's the essence of my response.

**Comment Author** Rae, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_196-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_392

-----  
From: ramage@cruzi o. com[SMTP: RAMAGE@CRUZI O. COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 12: 38: 18 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Kl amathsd; werner@wrinkl edog. com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Kl amath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kelsey Ramage  
Organization:

Subject: Remove Kl amath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Be on the right side of history.  
Remove the dams.

Restore this river to functioning, living habitat for the fish, the people and all the creatures.

Restore the beauty of this river, welcome the salmon finally returning and re-establishing, marvel at the many tourists coming to savor the healing of this magnificent river.

**Comment Author** Ramage, Kelsey  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_392-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

## Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011

GP\_MC\_1018\_116

---o0o---

## STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. STEVE RAPALYEA: Steve Rapalyea, R-a-p-a-l-y-e-a.

My biggest comment here I guess tonight, I don't know that I find any reference in the studies to the Klamath River's history before the existence by the settlers and the gold miners. The journals from the expeditions of McLoughlin, Peter Skene Ogden, Ray Mcgee, and others, indicated the Klamath River is not this pristine gem as far as mainstream goes as we were led to believe. At times they couldn't even let their horses drink water from the Klamath River. This was before there were any impacts.

Comment 1 - Water Quality

These people had no axe to grind whatsoever. They were just writing down their observations of the conditions that surrounded them as their expeditions went on.

Comment 2 - Fish

As far as the amount of fish flow in the river, the early records from the commercial fisheries indicated there were almost no spring run fish before Copco Dam was built and very few Coho. There is so few they couldn't economically fish for spring run fish, and after I think

it was one year discontinued fishing for it.

Those might have been the only fish that could get  
to the Upper Basin because at times the Klamath River was  
dry in the fall before the Klamath River Dam was built.

Then we have the study that was recently done from  
the geologists that were up here. They figured how few  
fish came to the Upper Basin or how irregular, irregular  
periods they occurred here, they should make passage for  
those fish.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

But for a period of 6900 years they found 15,000  
bones; only 191 were identifiable as salmonid bones. And  
the only evidence they had that they maybe didn't walk  
here or swam here is because they found smear (sic) bones.  
So they are making the assumption the fish swam to the  
Upper Basin. But they have no way to factually prove  
that.

Comment 4 - Fish

There is other stuff like from California Fish &  
Game Report No. 34, produced in 1930, that tells about  
transplants to the Klamath River. It also gives the end  
counts. This last year, according to the Fish & Games'  
website, they had enough female salmon, using the lower  
egg count for Klamath River salmon, which average  
something like 3768 versus almost twice that much for  
Sacramento River fish. They had enough females return

this year for the Klamath systems, that includes the Trinity, for something like 47,600,000 eggs.

Before any of the dams were built, the most eggs they ever took, and had stations on both rivers, was 50 million eggs.

I will kind of let some of the time back. I'm done.

**Comment Author** Rapalyea, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_116-1	<p>Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality &amp; Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Along with KBRA and TMDL implementation, dam removal will improve water quality in the Klamath River and support numerous designated beneficial uses.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_116-2	<p>Historically, spring-run Chinook salmon in the Klamath Basin were very important (Myers et al. 1997, National Research Council 2004, Snyder 1931) and, according to some sources, substantially outnumbered fall-run Chinook salmon (Gatschet 1890; Spier 1930). Currently, in contrast to fall-runs, spring-run abundance is at only 10 percent of historical levels (Myers et al. 1997). Huntington (2006) reasoned that they likely accounted for the majority of the Upper Klamath Basin's actual salmon production under pristine conditions, but were apparently in substantial decline by the early 1900s. The cause of the decline of the Klamath River spring-run Chinook salmon prior to Copco 1 Dam has been attributed to dams, overfishing and irrigation, and largely to hydraulic mining operations (Coots 1962; Snyder 1931). With hydraulic mining operations now outlawed, spring-run Chinook salmon would no longer be subject to one of their most significant past threats in the Klamath River (Hamilton et al. 2011). [Note: Other citations in this paragraph are included in Hamilton et al. 2011].</p> <p>With regard to numbers of coho, Snyder 1931 states that in 1925 and 1926, 295 and 1,608 silver [coho] salmon appeared at the Klamathon Racks (p. 16 and p. 91). The Klamathon Racks were located near the historic town of Klamathon (approx. river mile 183). Snyder, (1931) also reports canneries operating at the mouth of the Klamath captured and processed coho salmon between 1914 and 1918 (pg 88) and that no effort has been made to catch these fish (coho) since 1919 (p. 16). Earlier egg take records from the Klamathon Racks document over 2.1 million coho eggs were collected in 1910 (CFGC 1913). Larger numbers of coho eggs were reported taken at the Klamath Racks between 1913 and 1916 (CFGC 1913; Cobb 1931; Fortune 1966).</p> <p>The Lead Agencies are aware that under historical conditions, prior to the development of the Klamath Irrigation Project, there were rare occasions when strong southerly winds at Upper Klamath Lake created seiches that greatly reduced flows at Link River. Estimates of the unimpaired or natural flow in the Klamath River have been developed by Reclamation (2005) and Hardy et</p>	No

**Comment Author** Rapalyea, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>al. (2006a). Reclamation (2005) estimated that in critically dry water years, for the months of August and September, mean monthly flows at Keno Dam (90 percent exceedence) would be 520 cfs and 560 cfs, respectively. Review of historical flow data at Keno Dam (USGS Gage # 11519500) for water years from 1905 through 1913 show that the lowest mean daily flow recorded never fell below 755 cfs.</p> <p>Following the construction of Copco 1 Dam in 1918, hydroelectric peaking operations reduced the mean daily flows in the Klamath River near Fall Creek (USGS Gage# 11512500) to levels below 100 cfs on 50 occasions between water years 1931 and 1937. Instantaneous flow levels may have been lower. Thus, hydropower peaking between 1918 and the construction of Iron Gate Dam to re-regulate flows in 1962 likely explain reports of the lower river "running dry". Under the Proposed Action a more natural hydrograph and elimination of peaking means these extreme low flows would not occur.</p> <p>Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage. Link Dam controls Upper Klamath Lake and would remain under all alternatives. Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river.</p> <p>The purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) with in this reach, the operation of these facilities does not create additional storage of water that could be used to supplement flows in the river downstream. The total amount of active storage available within the four hydroelectric reservoirs is only 11,749 acre-feet and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to generate hydropower. The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the hydroelectric project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 acre-feet/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the same reaches is expected to be approximately 4,800 acre-feet/year, resulting in a gain in flow to the Klamath River of approximately 6,200 acre-feet/year (Reclamation 2012d).</p>	

**Comment Author** Rapalyea, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	The presence of the lower four dams on the Klamath River does not increase the amount of flow that would otherwise be available to anadromous fish.	
GP_MC_1018_116-3	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MC_1018_116-4	<p>The comment refers to the document titled "The Use of Archaeological Fish Remains to Establish Predevelopment Salmonid Biogeography in the Upper Klamath Basin" by Virginia L. Butler, Alexander E. Stevenson, Jessica A. Miller, Dongya Y. Yang, Camilla F. Speller and Nicole Misarti (Butler et al., 2010).</p> <p>The authors explain the rationale and steps taken to determine if the fish were caught locally or transported to the area from outside locations (Butler et al. 2010, p. 43-47). To summarize, authors used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnographic records. Records of Salmon butchering in the Pacific Northwest included descriptions on preparing the carcass for storage. Although there was variation in techniques used to preserve salmon, most practices were guided by the concern to reduce the amount of oil and fat in the carcass to prevent spoilage. One primary technique involved removing the fattiest portions of the body and then cooking and consuming these portions immediately or processing and storing them apart from the rest of the body. The head is particularly fatty and apparently for this reason was generally processed differently and apart from the trunk. Heads required longer drying times, more heat to dry them and were stored separately from the trunk when they were preserved. These records suggest fish traded in to the Upper Klamath Basin would not be moved whole, but rather in parts. Given transport costs and spoilage concerns, the head would tend to be less commonly transported than the paired fins or vertebrae, which might move with dried fillets. The archaeological fish record resulting from fish transported to the area would tend to have disproportionate frequencies of elements associated with the head and relatively more elements associated with the trunk or paired fins. Locally caught fish should have much more even representation of body parts. Despite small sample sizes, site collections generally contain skeletal elements from all parts of the body, while vertebrae tend to be underrepresented.</li> <li>• Site function. Ethnographic and archaeological studies of hunter-gatherer landuse have demonstrated that occupation duration (all-year vs. seasonal) and the nature of use (residential village vs. specialized camp) accrue different types of materials. Residential sites with longer-term occupation are points on the</li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Rapalyea, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>landscape where local and foreign goods tend to accumulate. Short-term camps (such as fishing camps) would tend to reflect a much narrower range of activities than residential villages, and therefore, would not tend to accrue goods from far afield. Archaeological remains from such sites should reflect processing of local resources. The expectation is that there to be differences in body part representation between residential bases (suggesting fish brought in to the area) versus fishing camps (suggesting local capture and processing). Comparison of body part representation however, between the four residential bases and the two specialized fishing camps did not suggest any differences.</p> <p>The authors concluded "In sum, while small sample sizes make it difficult to rigorously evaluate whether salmonids were caught locally or not, the presence of all body parts at project sites is consistent with local procurement. The most probable explanation for the presence of salmonid remains in Upper Klamath Basin archaeological sites is that they were caught in local rivers and streams." (Butler 2010 p. 47)</p>	

GP\_EM\_1015\_266

From: Stephen Rapalyea, rapalyea@wildblue.net

Comment 1- Water Quality

I find no reference in the studies to the Klamath River's history before it was influenced by settlers or gold miners. The journals from the expeditions of McLaughlin, Fremont, Peter Skene Ogden, the Redick McKee treaty expedition and other early writings present us with an entirely different picture of the main stem Klamath than what is envisioned in the draft EIS/EIR. These writings show us a river with extremely poor water quality.

Comment 2 - Fish

There is no evidence of salmon making it to Upper Klamath Lake on any regular basis. Further, the early catch records for the in stream commercial fishery show a very small spring run and almost no coho. This in stream fishery was below the confluence of the main stem and the Trinity River. (see Division Fish and Game of California Bulletin #34, "The Salmon and Fishery of the Klamath River" by John O. Snyder, Stanford University)

I believe if the dams are removed, beside removing valuable infrastructure, the results will be worse than disappointing and result in the eventual removal of Keno and Link River dams in an effort to reach un-achievable water quality do to naturally occurring back ground levels of phosphorous in Upper Klamath Lake.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Rapalyea, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 15, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1015_266-1	<p>Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem.</p> <p>Water quality in the Klamath River is linked to that of Upper Klamath Lake; as presented in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.3 to 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-23 to 3.3-30) and Appendix Section C.2 to C.6 (p. C-8 to C-63), extensive monitoring and research has been conducted for development of the Upper Klamath Lake TMDLs that shows the lake is a major source of nitrogen and phosphorus loading to the Klamath River and this nutrient loading can negatively affect other water quality parameters such as dissolved oxygen, pH, chlorophyll-a, and algal toxins in the river.</p>	No
GP_EM_1015_266-2	<p>There is ample evidence and documentation regarding the fact anadromous salmonids historically occurred above Iron Gate Dam (River Mile 190) in the mainstem Klamath River and several tributaries. There is also ample evidence and documentation regarding anadromous salmonids, native to the Klamath River, will recolonize this historical habitat given the opportunity. Evidence includes several published reports which provide a sound basis for the occurrence and distribution of salmon (including Chinook and Coho) and steelhead above Iron Gate Dam. Reports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hamilton et al., 2005</li> <li>• Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al.</li> </ul> <p>On October 16, 2006 Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna's Decision included the following findings of fact (FOF) in his decision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, Coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12).</li> <li>• Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>• Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> <li>• Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).</li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Rapalyea, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 15, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).</li><li>• Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32).</li></ul>	
	<p>Historically, spring-run Chinook salmon in the Klamath Basin were very important (Myers et al. 1997; National Research Council 2004; Snyder 1931) and, according to some sources, substantially outnumbered fall-run Chinook salmon (Gatschet 1890; Spier 1930). Currently, in contrast to fall-runs, spring-run abundance is at only 10 percent of historical levels (Myers et al. 1997). Huntington (2006) reasoned that they likely accounted for the majority of the Upper Klamath Basin's actual salmon production under pristine conditions, but were apparently in substantial decline by the early 1900s. The cause of the decline of the Klamath River spring-run Chinook salmon prior to Copco 1 Dam has been attributed to dams, overfishing and irrigation, and largely to hydraulic mining operations (Coots 1962; Snyder 1931). With hydraulic mining operations now outlawed, spring-run Chinook salmon would no longer be subject to one of their most significant past threats in the Klamath River (Hamilton et al. 2011). [Note: Other citations in this paragraph are included in Hamilton et al. 2011].</p>	
	<p>In regard to numbers of coho, Snyder 1931 states that in 1925 and 1926, 295 and 1,608 silver [coho] salmon appeared at the Klamathon Racks (p. 16 and p. 91). The Klamathon Racks were located near the historic town of Klamathon (approx. river mile 183). Snyder, (1931) also reports canneries operating at the mouth of the Klamath captured and processed coho salmon between 1914 and 1918 (pg 88) and that no effort has been made to catch these fish (coho) since 1919 (p. 16). Earlier egg take records from the Klamathon Racks document over 2.1 million coho eggs were collected in 1910 (CFGC 1913). Larger numbers of coho eggs were reported taken at the Klamath Racks between 1913 and 1916 (CFGC 1913; Cobb 1931; Fortune 1966).</p>	
	<p>While the in-river fishery Snyder wrote about in 1931 may have focused on conditions primarily below the confluence of the main stem and the Trinity River, available historical information clearly documents salmon were migrating past this location headed for upstream areas. The comment, as written, provides no evidence to support the argument that salmon did not use the Klamath River above the Trinity River confluence.</p>	

**Comment Author** Rapalyea, Stephen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 15, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1015_266-3	Removal of Keno and Link River Dams is not part of the Secretarial Determination.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_701

-----  
From: Terry Rapoza[SMTP:TERRYRAPOZA@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 9:53:05 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath River Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Dear Sirs,

Please do NOT destroy the Klamath River Dams! After viewing the destruction of the Conduit Dam in Washington State, and all of the sediment, loss of property values, and loss of clean hydroelectric power--what could possibly be the reasons for removal?

Comment 2 - Alternatives

**There are alternatives to aid returning salmon past the dams BUT the federal agencies and CA DFG will not consider them.**

Not to mention the millions of taxpayer dollars that will be spent for restoration--the people have voted overwhelmingly against dam removal--listen to the people!

Sally Rapoza  
Shasta County Resident

Comment 1b - Disapproves  
of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Rapoza, Terry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_701-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p>	No
GP_EM_1116_701-2	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5) to allow returning salmon to pass the existing dams. Additionally, Appendix A includes Alternatives 10 and 11, which would construct bypasses around the Four Facilities. Alternatives 10 and 11 did not meet any elements of the purpose and need or project objectives; therefore, they were not carried forward for further analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) conducted a preliminary analysis of the Hart Bypass (also known as the Bogus Creek Bypass) proposal, and concluded it would not provide an effective alternative for passage of adult salmon and steelhead populations for the upper Klamath River (CDFG 2009). Alternatives 10 and 11 also had independent reviews that concluded that the bypass systems do not comport with known salmonid migratory behavior and do not include provisions for outmigrating juvenile salmonids (Mefford 2011 and White 2011). Mr. Mefford states that the tunnel alternative provides no ecological benefit for the river, and, to a degree, further degrades the ecology of the Klamath River within this reach by diverting water. Alternatives 10 and 11 would not provide a simple alternative for passage of salmon and steelhead populations past the lower four dams in the Klamath River.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_744

-----  
From: Terry Rapoza[SMTP:TERRYRAPOZA@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 2:09:30 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: An Alternative to Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to you concerning the Klamath River Dams, Copco 1 and 2 and Iron Gate. Perhaps you didn't that there is a viable alternative to dam removal which would provide a safe passage for the fish and leave the clean hydroelectric power plants in place.

The alternative to which I refer to is called the Fish Bypass Tunnel. It will not harm the environment and will cost less than 1/6 of the cost.

This alternative would use a combination of natural drainages and a constructed tunnel to provide a passage for fish around Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams while leaving the dams in place. This alternative also includes improvements to fish passage facilities at J.C. Boyle Dam to allow upstream and downstream passage. This alternative would allow continued power generation at the Four Facilities, but the Hydropower Licensee would need to obtain a new FERC license to continue operations.

It seems that if the issue were really about the fish, this alternative would satisfy all stakeholders. I strongly encourage you to consider this alternative.

Sally Rapoza  
2825 Balaton Ave.  
Redding Ca. 96001

**Comment Author** Rapoza, Terry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_744-1	<p>Appendix A in the Draft EIS/EIR, the Alternatives Formulation Report, documents the efforts to identify alternatives and determine which alternatives should move forward into the EIS/EIR for additional analysis. Two alternatives that moved forward, Alternatives 4 and 5 include fish passage as suggested in the comments.</p> <p>Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_824

-----  
From: Marillyn Ratliff[SMTP:MRATLIFF@CALWISP.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 8:36:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Save the river, save the dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please do not remove dams that have been there for years. The Klamath provides irrigation water, hydro electric power and recreation to the area. All are needed for the area.

Comment 2 - Fish

The Coho is not native to the area and removing the dams is too high a price to pay for a non native fish that doesn't spawn that far up river anyway. This is pure craziness.

Stop with trying to remove these dams.

Thank you,

Marillyn Ratliff

A concerned citizen.

**Comment Author** Ratcliff, Marillyn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_824-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p>	No
GP_EM_1120_824-2	<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>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Many comment authors expressed personal opinions, histories or experiences which are not appropriately addressed as part of the NEPA/CEQA process. This comment will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action. The Lead Agencies have complied with NEPA and CEQA at all stages of the process, and gave the public the opportunity to provide input.</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1020\_267

October 20, 2011

I lived on the Klamath River from 1975 until 1989. I have seen it during flood stage, and I have studied "Multiple Purpose River Development" Krutilla & Eckstein (1957)

Comment 1 - KHSA

The proposed removal ignores the principles (pages 268-273) of relating integrated values of flood control, power generation, water supply, and monetary benefit to the political entities in the basin covered by the California-Oregon Interstate Compact.

James A. Rea  
6214 Quail Run  
Yreka CA 96097

**Comment Author** Rea, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_267-1	<p>The Klamath Basin Compact assigns uses of water on a priority system. Domestic use and irrigation use are superior in right to the generation of hydroelectric power, which is the lowest use, except for "such other uses as are recognized under the laws of the state involved." P.L. 85-222, Art. III, Sect. B1. Article IV of the Compact addresses the states' objectives to provide for low cost electricity for water pumping and irrigation. The KBRA includes a "Power for Water Management Program" which states: "A general policy of furthering low-cost power for irrigation use is consistent with provisions of the Klamath Basin Compact." KBRA, Sect. 17.1. KBRA is included and analyzed as a connected action in Alternatives 2 and 3. The Klamath Basin is on the regional electrical grid. Removal of the dams will not affect electricity availability or significantly change electrical rates. p. 3.18-23 and 3.18-24 of the Draft EIS/EIR describe how the loss of hydropower from dam removal would be replaced. P.3.15-63 of the Draft EIS/EIR describes the potential changes in energy rates for PacifiCorp customers with dam removal.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_556

-----  
From: [phre.agan@gmail.com](mailto:phre.agan@gmail.com)[SMTP: PHRE.AGAN@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:11:29 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Alternative 2 for the Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Pamela H Reagan  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Alternative 2 for the Klamath River

Body: I support Alternative 2 for the Klamath River...thus removing the dams that prevent salmon and steelhead from migrating and spawning. These fisheries are important as they provide jobs, recreation and food for many.

**Comment Author** Reagan, Pamela  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_556-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1227\_1170

-----  
From: [gary.reedy@gmail.com](mailto:gary.reedy@gmail.com)[SMTP: GARY.REEDY@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 27, 2011 11:48:56 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkl.edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl.edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: In support of Alternatives 2 and 3 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Gary Reedy  
Organization:

Subject: In support of Alternatives 2 and 3

Body: As a former resident of the north coast of California, and an environmental scientist with 15 years of experience working on rivers of northern California and Oregon, I am writing in support of Alternatives 2 and 3 from the Klamath Facilities Removal EIS/EIR. As best summarized in Table ES-6, only Alternatives 2 and 3 provide for sufficiently comprehensive restoration of water quality and river process necessary to secure a healthy Klamath River in the near term. Moreover, Alternatives 2 and 3 are the only alternatives that provide for a clear long-term solution to maintaining healthy anadromous fisheries in the Klamath River without large maintenance costs and uncertainties associated with engineered structures. Finally, I believe that only Alternatives 2 and 3 provide sufficient cultural and economic benefits when measure over the long-term. Thank you for providing this thorough analysis for dam removal options. Godspeed for the restoration of the Klamath River.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Reedy, Gary  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 27, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1227_1170-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Comment Noted. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1204\_976

-----  
From: [mosey\\_9@yahoo.com](mailto:mosey_9@yahoo.com)[SMTP:MOSEY\_9@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 07, 2011 4:07:24 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Daniel Reid  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: I support Alternative 2: full removal of 4 dams.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author** Reid, Daniel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 04, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1204_976-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1206\_972

-----  
From: [ralexandrareid@gmail.com](mailto:ralexandrareid@gmail.com)[SMTP: RALEXANDRAREID@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2011 3:52:12 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Javan & Alexandra Reid  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dam removal

Body: We support alternative 2 for full dam removal. Thank you for your hard work.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Reid, Javan Alexandra  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 06, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1206_972-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1213\_1034

-----  
From: [tavasmomlr@gmail.com](mailto:tavasmomlr@gmail.com)[SMTP: TAVASMOMLR@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 13, 2011 3:02:52 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath project  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lynn Reid  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath project  
Body: I support Alternative 2 - full removal of 4 dams. We need to save the Klamath!  
Thank you

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Reid, Lynn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 13, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1213_1034-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---oOo---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. WERNER RESCHKE: My name is Werner Reschke.

Last name is spelled R-e-s-c-h-k-e. First name is Werner, W-e-r-n-e-r.

I just have a few questions. I'm going to make

this a little interactive because I'm a question guy.

So I've got the Herald News from today, and if they

misquoted you, I'm sorry, but I'm going to go through a

few things here.

There were five alternatives that were thought up;

is that correct? By alternatives, what we are doing?

Yes? No?

How long is that for?

THE FACILITATOR: Sir, we are recording this,

transcribing. Their responses are not going to be on.

MR. WERNER RESCHKE: He said yes. Go ahead. How

long has the study been going for?

THE FACILITATOR: This isn't a question and answer.

We would like your testimony. It is too difficult for the

transcribers --

MR. WERNER RESCHKE: I would like some of my time

back then.

THE FACILITATOR: We will give you some time.

MR. WERNER RESCHKE: Thank you. There are five things here. I've been told that this study has been going on for at least a year or more than a year. And I would like to add a sixth alternative.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Because these alternatives are oral alternatives.

They do pit White Man against Native American. They put men and women against fish, they put dams against nature.

Alternative No. 6, remove the licensing fees for the dams on the condition that Pacific Power will make the dams more efficient to produce more power and -- and this is the sneaky word -- and make them fish friendly.

Comment 2 - KHSA

I'm going to quote you here, Mr. Lynch, Secretary

Salazar's tarnation is on whether dam removal will advance fisheries and also reference in the public interest.

What if the public interest is to not only create

168 megawatts of power but 268 megawatts of power or 468 megawatts of power. This is nowhere in the study.

Comment 3 - Costs

I also wanted to ask how much money has been spent

on this study for environment because there is another

Comment 4 - Economics

component here that hasn't been dealt with, and that's economics.

I don't see any economic people on the commission.

And I would like to see an economic study of what dam removal will do.

Comment 5 - Economics

This here is -- I'm going to say, I will be kind --  
somewhat laughable to say full dam removal could create  
1400 jobs and over 15 years raise that to 4600 jobs, but  
we will only lose 49 full-time jobs. Let's multiply the  
49 jobs out as far as how much income they generate over  
the 15 years versus the income generated over the 15 years  
for 4600 maybe jobs. And then we have something that we  
can really weigh.

Comment 6 - Other/Gen.

This is, this is disingenuous the way it is written  
here. Also all the fish currently protected under the  
Endangered Species Act could reclaim -- perhaps if they  
don't, who is penalized for that? Who loses their job  
because they were wrong? This is accountability here.  
And we would like that.

Thank you for your time.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you.

**Comment Author** Reschke, Wener  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_158-1	<p>The comment suggests an alternative with reduced fees, more efficient power production, and fish passage at the dams. The primary element of this alternative that would result in environmental effects is construction of fish passage at the Four Facilities. The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes these impacts as part of Alternative 4 - Fish Passage at Four Dams. Because the Draft EIS/EIR includes these impacts and benefits, this information is already available for decision-makers when selecting which alternative should move forward.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_158-2	<p>Both NEPA and CEQA include provisions that the draft environmental review analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that meet most of the purpose and need/project objections, and are potentially feasible (40 CFR § 1502.14; 43 CFR § 46.420(b); Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002; CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f).). Alternatives should be limited to ones that avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects. (CEQA Guidelines Sections. 15126.6(a), (c), (f), sec. 15204(a); Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3.) The Lead Agencies are not required to consider all conceivable alternatives to the Proposed Action. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21091(d)(2)(B); CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a); sec. 15204(a).) Nor are the Lead Agencies required to analyze an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(f)(3).) Also, the Lead Agencies are not required to conduct every test or perform all research, study, and experimentation recommended or requested by comment authors; instead, the Lead Agencies are to focus on significant environmental issues. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15204(a).)</p> <p>The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). Increased power generation does not meet the NEPA purpose and need or the CEQA objectives; therefore, it was not considered in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_158-3	<p>The Bureau of Reclamation and the US Fish and Wildlife Service received line item funding for this project in Fiscal Years 2009, 2010 and 2011, totaling approximately \$20 million, including the payment of the contractor to prepare the Draft EIS/EIR. Funding from Fiscal Year 2009 to Reclamation using Recovery investments is described at</p>	No

**Comment Author** Reschke, Wener  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1018_158-4	<p><a href="http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/newsrelease/detail.cfm?RecordID=31604">http://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/newsrelease/detail.cfm?RecordID=31604</a></p> <p>Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates economic effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section is primarily based on multiple economic studies posted at <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a> under Economic Studies and Information. Economic effects were evaluated relative to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dam decommissioning, O M, mitigation</li> <li>• Commercial fishing</li> <li>• Reservoir recreation</li> <li>• Ocean sport fishing</li> <li>• In-river sport fishing</li> <li>• Whitewater recreation</li> <li>• Tribal economies</li> <li>• Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Fisheries, Water Resources and Tribal Programs</li> <li>• Irrigated agriculture related to KBRA actions</li> <li>• Refuge recreation related to KBRA actions</li> <li>• Local government revenues, including property and sales taxes</li> <li>• Property values</li> <li>• Utility rates</li> </ul>	No
GP_MC_1018_158-5	<p>Section 3.15.4.2 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses estimated changes in jobs and labor income as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would both create temporary and long-term jobs and remove some long-term jobs in the region's economy. There would be similar effects to labor income. Section 3.15 describes the timing and duration of the employment impacts associated with the Proposed Action. Considering all economic impacts, the Proposed Action, including implementation of the KBRA, would result in a net increase in jobs and labor income in a 15 year period during and after dam removal. These effects would occur in all economic regions defined in Section 3.15.</p> <p>Table 3.15-41 shows potential jobs created and labor income of dam decommissioning construction activities. Dam decommissioning would result in 1,423 jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs, for an 18-month period and about \$59.7 million in labor income. These jobs and labor income would not continue into the long-term. There are also jobs associated with mitigation activities after construction that would continue for approximately 10 years and generate 217 jobs and about \$10 million in labor income (Table 3.15-44). Dam decommissioning would result in a loss of 49 jobs relative to operation and maintenance of the existing facilities. Table 3.15-41 shows this would decrease labor</p>	No

<b>Comment Author</b>	Reschke, Wener
<b>Agency/Assoc.</b>	General Public
<b>Submittal Date</b>	October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>income by about \$2.1 million annually for the long-term or about \$31.5 million over 15 years.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in jobs and labor income in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. Implementation of the KBRA would also result in positive economic effects to jobs and labor income in the region, as described on p. 3.15-66 through 3.15-79.</p>	

GP\_EM\_1116\_694

-----  
From: john cece reuter[SMTP:JCREUTER@SISQTEL.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 9:08:03 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Subject: no dam removal!  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please do not remove these any of the Klamath River Dams! The people of Siskiyou County will forever be adversely affected, our economy ruined, and will not help the salmon. Removing the dams will KILL ALL FISH, ENDANGERED EAGLES, BIRDS, PLANT LIFE , BUSINESSES AND OUR WAY OF LIFE!

In the late 1800's the Surgeon General ordered a investigative survey of this region. It was found that in the summer months the water levels were so low and warm that the river was called "STINKING RIVER" by the native people because of the dead and rotting fish and vegetation!

The Natives moved away until the water level came back up in the fall. I am sure you could find this report in the government archives.

I THINK YOU SHOULD LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THIS AREA, NOT WASHINGTON BUREAUCRATS, ECO TERRORISTS, and BRIBED AND BRAINWASHED KLAMATH TRIBES.

Thank you, Cecelia Reuter

**Comment Author** Reuter, Cecelia  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_694-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. CHRISSIE REYNOLDS: Chrissie Reynolds, C-h-r-i-s-s-i-e, R-e-y-n-o-l-d-s.

Mr. Salazar, members responsible for making this  
monumental, thank you for this opportunity to speak. I  
will try to say what I mean, mean what I say but not say  
it mean.

When I say you I am not meaning it personally.

This is just such an emotional time for me that I could  
not think of another pronoun. So if I stumble, I  
apologize in advance. I don't mean to hurt or insult  
anyone personally.

Today I lay my heart on the line for all to

Comment 1 - Disapproves Dam Removal

hear. If you can convince me that dam removal was the  
right decision to make us all whole, I would most  
certainly agree. But there have been so many injustices  
and wrong actions and behaviors behind this process, that  
I just can't agree that this is in the best interest of  
everyone.

If the highest good cannot be reached, then this

Comment 2 - ITAs

is not a good decision. If this process were federally  
recognized, the Shasta people, who have been tremendously  
wronged since the beginning by our government, then I

could get behind it.

But by continuing to deny them and give land

water and fishing rights to other tribes that had no prior

claim to them is wrong and only perpetuates the crimes

against them.

Comment 3 - Marine Life

If this process took into consideration oceanic

conditions that play a major part in the quality of the

salmon returning, I might be able to consider it.

If this process really took a look at the

emotional, spiritual and financial impact that this

decision for dam removal has on the people of this county

and the residents who live from Copco to the site, I might

be able to support it.

Over 80 percent of this county has already

declared to you our feelings against dam removal. If you

can right the wrongs of the past by honoring the people

today, you have a moral obligation to do so. But not

Comment 4 - Economics

honoring the spiritual value of these reservoirs and the

recreational value they provide for people from all over,

you will only aid in promoting more crime, poverty and

depression.

Comment 5 - Other/General

By not listening to the many small communities

that have united and come together to ask for

coordination, you disrespect those that live here.

By not listing to the people's wishes and then

asking us to foot the bill, you trample on our rights to

the pursuit of happiness.

Comment 6 - Recreation

By robbing us of all the other sport fishing

these lakes provide, you deny us the simple pleasures of

taking our kids and our grandkids out on the lake to catch

priceless memories.

Comment 7 - Hydropower

By eliminating an entirely free green renewable

source of power for 70,000 homes, you show us your lack of

conservation energy awareness. If 70,000 homes were

without power due to an outage, it would be considered a

tragedy on the news. You're talking about putting that

power out permanently, forever.

I would ask that you consider this. I know what

it is like for there to be a movement by the government

that at the time seems like a good idea. All the right

arguments have been made and all the results seem in the

best interests of the people, only to find out down the

road, oops, we have made a mistake.

My parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles were

all placed in internment or concentration camps not that

long ago because at the time it seemed like the right

decision. They lost their homes, their businesses and

their lives for four years.

Comment 8 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

If you can honestly say that we know for a fact  
this is absolutely going to work, that no one would be  
harmed, then I say go for it. But if you can honestly say  
that 60, 70 years from now this wasn't a mistake, then by  
all means okay.

But from what I have seen so far, to me dam  
removal would be a crime against the people and wildlife  
that live here and making us pay for it, too, is the  
ultimate injury.

**Comment Author** Reynolds, Chrissie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

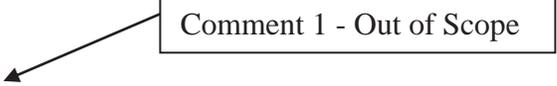
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_204-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_204-2	<p>The Shasta Nation is not currently recognized by the federal government as a sovereign entity and therefore has no federally recognized trust resources that the federal government is required to protect/conserves.</p> <p>The current process for federal recognition, found in 25 C.F.R. 83, is a rigorous process requiring the petitioning tribe to satisfy seven mandatory criteria, including historical and continuous American Indian identity in a distinct community. Each of the criteria demands exceptional anthropological, historical, and genealogical research and presentation of evidence.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_204-3	<p>Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.</p> <p>The Proposed Action [Alternatives 2 and 3] offers greater potential than the Current Conditions for Chinook salmon to tolerate climate change and changes in marine survival (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 19).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-26 Increased Abundance for Harvest and Tribes.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_204-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-6	Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	No
GP_MC_1020_204-7	<p>Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_204-8	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_706

-----  
From: Sarge Reynolds[SMTP:YOLOSARGE@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 4:46:36 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Scott Valley  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Gentlemen:

Comment 1 - Out of Scope



I have only recently become aware of what has been proposed for the general Scott Valley region. As one who was fighting the environmental battle long, long before it was the politically correct thing to do I am, frankly, aghast at what has been planned. This assault on private property rights will be detrimental to the environment after is said and done. I close in the sincere hope that sanity will prevail in this matter.

Yours truly,

Sargent T. Reynolds  
Past President Fly Fishers of Davis  
Past President Northern California Council of Fly Fishers

**Comment Author** Reynolds, Sarge  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_706-1	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

GP\_EM\_1212\_1201

-----  
 From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
 Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:59:53 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
 Subject: Fwd: Scott Valley/KSD  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Sarge Reynolds <[yolosarge@pacbell.net](mailto:yolosarge@pacbell.net)> 11/16/2011 3:57 PM >>>  
 Gentlemen:

It has been only recently that I have become aware of the KSD. As one who was a fighter in environmental battles long, long before it was the politically correct default setting for a "concerned" citizen I am aghast at this assault on private property rights.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Further it is apparent to me that the projects proposed would in the final analysis be detrimental to the ecology and environment of the greater Klamath region. As one who in the past had many positive interactions with the D.F.&G. I close in the sincere hope that sanity will prevail in this matter.

Yours truly,  
 Sargent T. Reynolds  
 Past President Fly Fishers of Davis  
 Past President Northern California Council of Fly Fishers Recipient of the Reno Fly Fishers award for environmental action

**Comment Author** Reynolds, Sarge  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1212_1201-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_834

-----  
From: Ina Rhea [[SMTP: BANDI.VANHULZEN@YAHOO.COM](mailto:BANDI.VANHULZEN@YAHOO.COM)]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 9:01:58 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath River Dam destruction?  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

The Coho Salmon will adapt. Leave the dams alone.  
Spend the monies on cleaning up the yrappef trapped sediments 4G Network Sent by Samsung Mobile

Comment 2 - Alternatives

**Comment Author** Reha, Ina  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1121_834-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
	<p>Following completion of Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) in 1966, and Trinity River Hatchery (TRH) in 1963 adult Coho returns were typically less than 500 and 1,000 fish, respectively. Efforts to increase returns to IGH and TRH started when Coho stocks from outside the basin were imported beginning in 1964 and which continued until 1970 (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 1994). Since Coho salmon were well documented in the Klamath prior to the construction of the hatcheries, the intent of these out-of-basin transfers was to supplement already existing, albeit dwindling, natural Coho populations. In 1997 the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) determined Coho salmon which occupy the Klamath River system, known as the southern Oregon/northern California ecologically significant unit (SONCC ESU), were threatened with extinction. These fish were given protection under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA). CA listed the SONCC ESU as endangered in 2003 under the California ESA. These determinations shows the fish would likely go extinct before they would be able to adapt to current river conditions absent the conservation of the species in accordance with the ESA.</p>	
GP_EM_1121_834-2	<p>The comment author's suggestion for an alternative is unclear. The authors of the Final EIS/EIR do not understand the concept for removing trapped sediment to implement project objectives, and more information would be needed to incorporate this alternative. The Draft EIS/EIR considered alternatives raised during scoping or in previous documents, and this alternative does not appear to be included in any of these sources. Removing the sediment trapped behind the dams would not meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives. Removing the sediment trapped behind the dams would also not be a feasible method to avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects (<a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf</a>).</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1109\_414

From: [watershedbob@gmail.com](mailto:watershedbob@gmail.com)[SMTP: WATERSHEDBOB@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 4:21:17 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Robert Rohde  
Organization: Klamath River Resident

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Support Alternative 2

Body: I am in support of Alternative 2 - Full Dam Removal on the Klamath River. The Klamath River and fishery is in desperate need of our help. Full dam removal will increase salmon populations throughout the entire Klamath River Basin, create jobs and help resolve the Klamath Crisis.

Mailing Address different than above:

Bob Rohde  
P.O. Box 342  
Orleans, CA 95556

**Comment Author** Rhode, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 09, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1109_414-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_199

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. LEE RICKARD: My name is Lee Rickard, L-e-e R-i-c-k-a-r-d.

You are wrong in saying that the dam values Comment 1 - Real Estate

above -- are -- the house values above the dams will

decrease. Our home value at Copco Lake has decreased, and

most of the people that live there, if they are trying to

sell their homes, they are not having any luck at all.

We do not -- we do not have to sell at this

point, but if we did, according to current values, we

would get about half of what we just built our home for

ten years ago.

You claim that when the dams come out,

downstream values -- downstream values will increase

before dams -- I can't read my own writing -- the summer Comment 2 - Hydrology

of -- the downstream would increase before the dams when

the summer flow is very low in summer, often flooded in

winter, and it would continue to do so if the dams did

come out. Comment 3 - Economics

You claim the loss of jobs in the Copco area

due to the loss of reservoirs, that -- that we will not

lose jobs. Before you announced the dam removal, we had

many people that came to stay and recreate in Siskiyou

County, for the lakes, the fishing and boating, and all of  
the other things that we offer here. We see as many as 18  
or 20 boats by the Klamath River right now because the  
salmon run is very, very good this year. I feel that  
after taking out the dams, all of this would disappear  
from the area around our homes.

Comment 4 - Water Quality

After testing, we were advised by the state  
that Copco Lake contained no microcystin or blue-green  
algae, less than two percent, and the water temperature is  
decreased by the absence of dams, especially, versus the  
low river runs.

Our family has vacationed here since 1977 and  
enjoyed the recreation and the fishing and the hunting.

My husband and I moved here in 2002 to stay permanently,  
and we find many of your claims to be unbelievable.

Comment 5 - Hydropower

However, the loss of clean power for over 70,000 homes  
used here, and throughout the U.S., as needed, when there  
is overflow of electricity, there are no clean  
replacements being offered.

Your agenda makes no sense. What about our  
tribe?

**Comment Author** Rickard, Lee  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_199-1	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.  Master Response RE-2B Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1020_199-2	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.  Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No
GP_MC_1020_199-3	Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR discusses regional economic effects of changes to reservoir recreation and in-river recreational fishing as a result of the project alternatives. The analysis concludes that 4 jobs related to reservoir recreation would be lost after the dams are removed. Salmon abundance would increase under the Proposed Action, which would increase annual salmon fishing effort in the river and would result in additional fishing on the river relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. The analysis estimates that about 3 jobs would be created as a result of increased salmon fishing effort under the Proposed Action. Populations of steelhead and redband trout would also increase, which would subsequently increase sport fishing effort for these species. The economic analysis does not quantify the increase in jobs related to increased sport fishing effort for steelhead and redband trout; however, effects are described qualitatively. It is expected that fishing effort and jobs would increase over the No Action/No Project Alternative. The total economic effect on in-river sport fishing for salmon, steelhead, and redband trout of the Proposed Action would be positive and long-term.	No
GP_MC_1020_199-4	As detailed in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath's Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding World Health Organization (WHO) and CA Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for both cell densities and toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories.  Master Response WQ-19 Water Temperature Models and General Predictions.  Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.	No
GP_MC_1020_199-5	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

# Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1020\_271

Please mail your comments to:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

Mr. Gordon Leppig  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

Email:

KlamathSD@us Comment 1 - Real Estate

Website:

KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:

(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name: Lee Rickard

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 21036 Ager Beswick Rd - Montague CA 96054

Email: leerickard@hughes.net

Comment 2 - Algae

Comments: you are wrong in saying that home values above  
\* the dams will decrease - <sup>homes at capco</sup> our area already have in reality. We  
do not have to sell at this point - but if we did according to current actual values we would lose at least 1/3.

1. you claim that when the dams come out downstream values would increase -  
hydrodam the summer they was very low in summer - and often flooded in winter  
\* You claim the loss of 4000s <sup>on the capco</sup> due to loss of the reservoir - before you announced the dam  
removal we had many people stay and recreate in Siskiyou for the lakes for fishing  
and boating in our lakes & rivers. We see as many as 15-20 boats along the Klamath river  
\* After testing we were advised by the state that Copco Lake is no longer contains  
no opportunistic blue green algae (-2%) \* The water temperature is decreased by the  
action of the dams - especially versus low river runs.  
\* Our family has vacationed at Copco Lake since 1971 and enjoyed the  
recreation here. Swimming - fishing hunting - My husband and I moved here  
permanently in 2002. We find many of your claims to be unbelievable,  
However the loss of clean power for 40,000 homes and 100,000 throughout  
the US as needed, to be unacceptable. There are no "clean" replacements  
being offered. Your agenda makes no sense! What about our tribe

Comment 3 - Hydropower

ed that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Rickard, Lee  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1020_271-1	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MF_1020_271-2	<p>As detailed in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.7 (p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30), Section 3.4.3.4 (p. 3.4-6 to 3.4-7), and (Appendix) C.6.1.4 (p. C-56 to C-59), the Klamath's Copco and Iron Gate reservoirs, and downstream river reaches, annually experience blooms significantly exceeding WHO and California Draft Voluntary Statewide Guidance for <i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> cell densities and microcystin toxin thresholds during summer months, resulting in posting of public health advisories. Bloom dynamics can be variable in space and time. They are especially susceptible to wind, and can move around a water body. It is not unusual to have toxic algae and associated toxins above action levels in one location in a water body and not detectable elsewhere. Likewise, testing is conducted frequently during the summer because blooms can generate rapidly; a negative result at one time does not guarantee that a lake will be bloom or toxin-free for the summer. The toxic blooms in the Project reservoirs have a well-documented history of late summer and fall blooms that create toxins. It is prudent to check the advisory status regularly when recreating on the reservoirs.</p> <p>Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.1.1. (p.3.2-36) and Appendix D.1 (p. D-1 to D-8) provide a detailed review of the numeric models developed to analyze the effects of each project alternative on Klamath River water temperatures. The models used in the analysis are capable of providing water temperatures for multiple locations between Link River Dam and the Klamath River Estuary on a daily basis and for multiple flow regimes (i.e., low, median, and high water years). Model output for the Proposed Action is described in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.1 (p. 3.2-76 to 3.2-83). While model output indicates that, compared to existing conditions, there are times and locations where water temperatures would be warmer if the dams were removed (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle bypass reach, springtime in Hydroelectric Reach and downstream of Iron Gate Dam), there are also times and locations where water temperatures would become cooler in the absence of the dams (i.e., summer/fall in J.C. Boyle peaking reach, Hydroelectric Reach, and downstream of Iron Gate Dam).</p>	No
GP_MF_1020_271-3	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---oOo---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. TOM RICKARD: My name is Tom Rickard, T-o-m  
R-i-c-k-a-r-d. I'm a resident of Copco Lake and one of  
the major homeowners that will be affected when the dams come out if they do.

Some of the concerns I have are out of the EIS  
study. One was the real estate value and the way it was  
put together that was covered by Mr. Kent, and I think is  
absolutely absurd that you would evaluate property without  
counting the homes and the buildings on the property.  
You can go anywhere in California and buy a  
piece of property including Los Angeles, Balboa, or  
anywhere else and buy a piece of property for a pretty  
cheap price without the homes on it.

Comment 1 - Real Estate

Comment 2 - Alternatives

The other issues is one of the statements made  
was we have five options. One was considered not taking  
out the dams at all, and yet when this was presented by  
Dennis, it was the first thing on the thing. Status quo  
is not an option because it's not working.  
It doesn't seem to me like we have five options.  
It seems like it is down to four. As I mentioned before,  
Secretary Salazar I think has already made up his mind.

This is a shame, because the people of Siskiyou County  
voted to keep the dams, 80/20.

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

I don't understand either how we keep hearing  
about the fact the farmers and the ranchers, everyone is  
going to have more water if the dams come out. Rainfall  
is rainfall.

Where are we going to get more water if the dams  
come out? It seems to me the dams help control the water  
and store it in times of drought, not the other way  
around.

PacifiCorp was also mentioned by Mr. Spain that  
they want the dams out. They only want the dams out  
according to Toby Freeman who is in charge of this whole  
area because they have had so many lawsuits brought  
against them they could no longer afford to take action on  
it.

They wrote up a \$300 million offer for fish  
ladders in order to make this work. It was turned down,  
no one would even consider it. So it is not the fact that  
Pacific Power wants the dams out. They have no option  
left.

The last thing is the fact that the mention of  
tribal benefits are very important. They are. And I  
don't disagree with that at all. But what about the

important rights of the homeowners, the ranchers and the  
farmers?

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Rickard, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_191-1	Master Response RE-1B and C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_MC_1020_191-2	The No Action/No Project Alternative, as presented in the Draft EIS/EIR, is a requirement of NEPA (Council on Environmental Quality's Regulations for Implementing NEPA , 40 CFR Part 1508.25(b)(1)) and CEQA (Section 15126.6(e) of the CEQA Guidelines) and must be analyzed in an EIS or an EIR. The purpose of describing and analyzing a No Action/No Project alternative is to allow decision makers to compare the impacts of approving the Proposed Action with the impacts of not approving the Proposed Action.	No
GP_MC_1020_191-3	Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Supply/Water Rights for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.	No

-----  
From: tom rickard sr[SMTP:TRICKARD@HUGHES.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 5:44:38 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.gov)  
Cc: Debbie Bacigalupi; [dbaci@surewest.net](mailto:dbaci@surewest.net); Jennifer and Jon Burke;  
[viking@toast.net](mailto:viking@toast.net); [hspannaus@snowcrest.net](mailto:hspannaus@snowcrest.net); [wezgliatto@nctv.com](mailto:wezgliatto@nctv.com)  
Subject: EIR report on Klamath Basin Restoration (Dam Removal)  
Auto forwarded by a Rule  
November 17,2011

Attention: Bureau of Reclamation, and DFG: Gordon Leppig

My wife and I live on 22 acres bordering Copco Lake. We have been very active in attending all of the meetings that have been available regarding the proposed removal of the four dams on the Klamath River.

It is with great disappointment that we write this letter to you and the Department of Fish and Game. When we were growing up, the Bureau of Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife or Fish and Game were our heroes. They took care of the hunters and fishermen and made things better for them. As time has passed, we have seen the steady decline of these two great agencies, going from people who really cared about the people and their rights to a group that is totally controlled by special interests. We the people, used to be true environmentalists, we were and still are good stewards of the land and follow all of the laws put down by the DFG on limits, times, dates, reports etc. It has now come down to a group of people that have the money and political power to buy your loyalties and are able to push things through like KBRA that make us very sad.

Where are the people that used to stand up for the citizens and animals of this country?  
The EIR report that was published has many flaws in it and looks like it was just thrown together to complete an obligation. We attended both meetings, one hear at Copco Lake Community Club and the other at the Yreka Fairgrounds and listened to the people tell you where the problems were in this report. It did not seem like there was anyone listening.

Comment 3- Alternatives

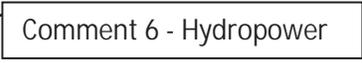
Comment 1 - Real Estate

- What about the appraisals that were run by a Sacramento appraisal firm. How can you possibly use an outside firm who knows nothing about the area and them tell them that they cannot include "improvements" just the land value. If you were selling your house, would you sell it for the price of the lot or would you include the house that is sitting on the property. Absolutely ridiculous.
- What about all of the statements about damage that will be done to the land and wildlife? Everything is understated, you know it as well as you know your names that there will be major damage and years of recovery, if ever.
- What about the alternative plans that were presented, a very doable fish passage that would cost less than a 1/6th of taking the dams out and not destroy the land and the people.
- What about the Shasta Nations concerns about their tribal burial grounds?
- What proof do you have that any of this is going to work? Who is going to put it back together if it does not?

Comment 2 - NEPA

Comment 5 - General/Other

Comment 4 - Cultural Resources



Comment 6 - Hydropower

- What about the loss of Clean Green energy? There is no plan on how or what is going to replace the hydro power. Do you even care? Where do you live? Would you be sitting on your duffs and not fighting back if someone was depreciating your property, raising your power bills, trying to take your water, increasing costs on your ranch so much and with so many restrictions that it would drive you off of the land? I hardly think so.
- No wonder the American people are so disgusted with our government. Nothing but corruption from one end to the other. If you have the money and the political clout, then you can do what you want?

Our only hope is that you fail and that the little guy wins out!!!!!!  
You have to live with yourselves and I am glad that we are no younger and have to witness the destruction of our great country by folks like you.

Tom and Lee Rickard

**Comment Author** Rickard, Tom  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

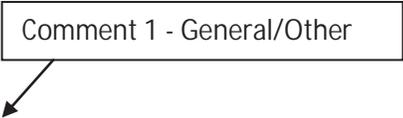
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_753-1	Master Response RE-1A, B and C Real Estate Evaluation Report.	No
GP_EM_1117_753-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.  Master Response TERR-1 Terrestrial Benefits of Restoring Salmon Passage.  Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	Yes
GP_EM_1117_753-3	Master Response ALT-2 Elimination of Alternative 10 - Fish Bypass: Bogus Creek Bypass and Alternative 11 - Fish Bypass: Alternative Tunnel Routing from Detailed Study.	No
GP_EM_1117_753-4	Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.	No
GP_EM_1117_753-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_EM_1117_753-6	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_566

-----  
From: [tdr08@comcast.net](mailto:tdr08@comcast.net)[SMTP: TDR08@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:58:24 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkl.edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl.edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: north coast  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Thomas Ritchie  
Organization: davis fly fishing club  
Subject: north coast

Comment 1 - General/Other



Body: We must save one of our best fishing areas, I live several miles away but some time I do travel to the north coast to fish its a wonderful place to visit and fly fish.

**Comment Author** Ritchie, Thomas  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_566-1	EIS/EIR Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, evaluates economic effects to in-river fishing. Section 3.20, Recreation, evaluates effects to recreation.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_228

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---00o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. KRISTEN RITER: Kristen Riter, K-r-i-s-t-e-n R-i-t-e-r.

So I just acknowledge everybody here for contributing to this discussion tonight, and, uh, it's been wonderful to hear all sides, and I do mean that.

Um, so first off, my concerns -- my concerns, I'm a quality auditor, I audit biotech companies, I audit the validity of studies.

I read the KBRA, and I keep hearing that this is all science -- I have a lot on Copco Lake I'd like to sell you -- and it is good science but there's a lot of holes in that science, there's a lot of holes, and I think we kind of know that because we heard tonight that you mentioned that the science is new, this is based on new stuff just released, so just kind of discredit the old stuff because there were a lot of holes that we submitted volumes of comments to the KBRA, showing where the holes were. And I think that's well accepted that there are holes in the science.

Comment 1 -Disapproves of Dam Removal

There are concerns because Salazar was quoted,  
um, saying that, don't waste an economic crisis, that is  
the best time to buy land and turn it into parks. And he

quoted several past presidents when that was done before,

and so it's clear what the intention is, here.

Um, so the document states that this is to find

the best public interest and the best interest for the

fisheries. So the best public interest has been well

documented tonight about the vote for the public here, and

also, if you look in the Congressional records, our

Congressmen have been debating this in Congress and they

have also told Congress how they feel and how their people

feel. Their people do not want this.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

So you look at why this is happening. This is

happening because PacifiCorp -- I mean it's -- this is no

longer a good deal for them, they are exposed, there is a

lot of litigation they are exposed to, and I was fortunate

to talk with them a little bit about it.

I can't quote them, but they will still be

supplying you energy, it will be hydroelectric energy from

somewhere else, from wind sources.

By the way, the windmills in the bay area are

threatening the birds and the people want those out.

And you also get your energy from coal.

So in the EIR/EIS, it also states that they

have already started to implement some of this. We know

that because we know that land is being bought from

farmers and ranchers and it's being coerced out, deals are  
being made. If you look at how much money is being sent  
to buy -- spent to buy up land and drive people off their  
land --

Comment 3 - Terrestrial Wildlife

And one last thing I wanted to quote is in the  
KBRA, it states that during the rehabilitation period, you  
will be able to take eagles, falcons, fish -- other  
endangered species will be up for take while you are  
trying to rehabilitate these salmon, so it's not all about  
the animals.

THE FACILITATOR: Thank you.

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_228-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No
GP_MC_1020_228-2	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1020_228-3	<p>See Klamathrestoration.gov for a copy of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The KBRA does not describe a “rehabilitation period” nor does it allow for the take of listed species. The KBRA does not supersede existing laws or regulations and does not exempt any actions from compliance with Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Project level actions and decisions will continue to be made in compliance with existing laws and regulations.</p> <p>KBRA Section 22 identifies the development of either a General Conservation Plan or a Habitat Conservation Plan as a means to secure an incidental take permit under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA. This would be one way to avoid or minimize regulatory burdens or costs arising from the reintroduction of fish species to the Upper Basin. The habitat conservation plan would also include measures to protect and minimize impacts to bald eagles.</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1020\_268

KRISTEN RITER

10-20-2011

Comment 1 - FERC

Comments: Fact Fish are in record numbers in Alaska. our waters are too warm.

There are more than 5 options.

Pacific Corp wants to avoid litigation

Govt. is willing to spend billions -

Govt. should spend those billions

to put in fish ladders - in the name

of fish & help clean rivers and

fix dams.

This is what our govt. should be spending this money on.

Not fulfilling on massive land grabs and being aggressive towards land owners. Not increasing fees and creating hardships on its people.

Fact 85% of coho salmon spawn within (twenty) 20 miles of coast.

Govt. should not own fisheries & land it created hardships for locals and then overtook.

Comment 2 - KHSA

KHSA is not signed by all required parties.

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1020_268-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The question of whether the government should pay for installation of fish ladders is beyond the scope of this document. The hydropower facilities on the Klamath are privately owned. Under current federal laws and regulations, the owner of privately held facilities is responsible for the cost of complying with terms and conditions required as part of the relicensing process. Authorization of federal funds to construct fish ladders on a private facility would require an act of Congress.</p>	No
GP_LT_1020_268-2	<p>The Klamath agreements are examples of negotiations designed to resolve longstanding legal battles over the use of water resources in the Klamath Basin. PacifiCorp, tribes, environmental, fishing and agriculture interests are using these agreements to avoid litigation. Signing the KHSA was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSA a valid agreement.</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1230\_1218

Date: December 27, 2011

To:

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 05825  
 fax 916-978-5055; email: [KlamathSD@usbr.gov](mailto:KlamathSD@usbr.gov)

Gordon Leppig  
 California Department of Fish & Game  
 619 Second Street  
 Eureka, CA 95501  
 fax (707) 441-2021; email: [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)

Regarding: **Comments to the Klamath Facilities Removal  
 Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report  
 (EIS/EIR)**

I am hereby submitting my comments to the *Klamath Facilities Removal Environmental Impact Statement/ Environmental Impact Report (EIS/EIR)*, dated September 2011. I would greatly appreciate a thorough response to concerns raised.

The summary points below are supported by references within the EIR/EIS, identified adjunct programs or documents within the study, or records easily accessible with a Google search. Due to the volume of material to review and comment on, the examples below represent only a sampling of the supporting documentation.

Comment Summary	Source	Comment Supporting Claims, Examples, and Further Comment. (Note: examples are not a complete list of examples obtained from the EIR/EIS and only represent a portion of the evidence).
<p><b>Comment 1 - Alternatives</b></p> <p>The success of the Proposed Actions, and all dam removal alternatives proposed critically hinge on a multitude of other actions not fully presented or studied in this report. As stated through out the EIR/EIS, the Proposed Actions alone cannot reach the desired outcomes. Thus this EIR/EIS cost, resource, impact and time estimates are incomplete and misleading in stating the ability of the immediate decisions ability to achieve the stated program goals. Additionally, as some claims made were found to be</p>	<p>EIR/EIS pages            4.72, 4.74,            4.76, 4.77,            4.78, 4.79,            4.81, 4.86,            4.87, 4.88,            4.91, 4.92,            4.93, 4.94,            4.122,            4.123,            4.129,            3.14.25,</p>	<p>a. In addition to the +1850 page EIR/EIS, programs noted as essential or beneficial for the success of the proposed action include:            Mitigation Measures AR-1-4, 6            Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan            Water Use Retirement Program            Water Diversions Limitations            Power for Water Management            Mazama Forest Project            Klamath Tribes Forest Management Plan            Emergency Response Plan            Reclamation's Klamath Project</p>

Response to Draft Klamath Facilities Removal EIS (September 2011)  
 Wednesday, December 28, 2011

Comment 2 - NEPA/  
 CEQA

← Comment 2 cont.

<p>false and misleading, it becomes essential to also review the regulations associated with the project.</p>	<p>3.14.29, 3.8.17</p>	<p>Climate Change Assessment and Adaptive Management Trinity River Restoration Program Five Counties Road Management Program Klamath Basin Conservation Area Construction of Trap and Haul Facilities Restoration Program Water Diversion Limitations The Northwest Forest Plan Klamath TMDLs: Upper Klamath Lake TMDL Interior Flow Fish Entrainment Reduction Program On-Project Plan Drought Plan Future Storage Opportunities WURP Off-Project Water Settlement (OPWAS) negotiations KHSA and Interim Measures KBRA and associated documents Relocation of the City of Yreka's water supply pipeline (plans) CEQA, NEPA, Williamson Act, BLM Wildlands Project, 1957 Klamath Basin Compact</p> <p>b. "Implementation of restoration action, programs, and/or plans presented in the KBRA would accelerate restoration action currently underway throughout the Klamath Basin and reduce nuisance and/or noxious phytoplankton blooms through their beneficial effects on flow and water quality." Noted "Significance" is "B" or beneficial.</p> <p>c. Mitigation Measure AR-3 would be implemented to reduce the short-term impacts of suspended sediment concentrations on green sturgeon adults post-spawning; however, there would still be short-term impacts to green sturgeon including lethal and sub lethal effects.</p> <p>d. The proposed Action's incremental contribution to the cumulative effect on steelhead would be cumulatively considerable; however it would be reduced by the implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-2 and AR-3. In addition, some portion of the progeny of those adults that spawn successfully would rear in tributaries long enough to not only avoid the most serious impacts of the Proposed Action in 2020, but may also not return for up to two years, when any suspended sediment resulting from the Proposed Action should be greatly reduced... the Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effects on summer and winter steelhead would be cumulatively considerable even with mitigation measures AR-2 and AR-3. No other feasible mitigation is available to reduce this impact."</p> <p>e. "Some ongoing actions would also benefit Coho salmon in the long-term include the implementation of Klamath Basin TMDLs to improve water quality, the Trinity River Restoration Program, the Five Counties Road Management Program, and the Klamath Basin</p>
---	----------------------------	---

		<p>Conservation Areas Restoration Program., which would improve water quality and habitat in the Klamath River. The Northwest Forest Plan would reduce impacts from timber harvesting and road construction on aquatic species and habitat..... Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the significant long-term cumulative effect on oho salmon would be beneficial for the Coho salmon from the Upper Klamath River, Lower Klamath River, Shasta River, Scott River, and Salmon River population units in the long-term and would not be considerable for Coho salmon from the three Trinity River population units in the long term."</p> <p>f. "Reservoir removal associated with dam removal could alter habitat availability and affect lost river and shortnose suckers." Significance to CEQA is "S" or significant. Proposed mitigation is "AR-6: Sucker rescue and relocation"</p>
<p>Inadequate review time was allotted for a proper review of this critical issue and actions proposed even though the EIR/EIS comment period was extended to December 30<sup>th</sup>2011. This decision has monumental impacts on our state, environment and the species within, our rights and our family's future.</p>	<p>EIR/EIS</p>	<p>See 1.a.</p>
<p>The EIR/EIS and "reclamation" actions are aggressive towards California citizens who are legal land and business owners and residents of the impacted area and vicinity. The EIR/EIS exhibits the involved agencies abuse of power and destabilizes and threatens the local communities welfare and economy. The primary agencies involvement and gains from provoking and steering the "settlement" outcomes are exhibited throughout the reference material, media, "settlement agreements" and the EIR/EIS. The KBRA and KHSa threaten the U.S. citizens' Constitutional rights and undermine the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution.</p>	<p>4.122-123, 3.8.1, 3.8.3, 3.8.7, 3.8.13, 4.86, 4.87, 4.94, SONCC</p>	<p>"For the purposes of this EIR/EIS, impacts would be significant if they would result in the following: Causing injury to existing water rights or adjudication claims. Decreasing water supplies beyond what is needed for public health and safety (i.e. needs for drinking water and fire suppression) for the current population"</p> <p>"Implementation of Off-Project Water Settlement (OPWAS) negotiations could affect the exercise of certain water rights and adjudicated rights upstart of Upper Klamath Lake. The intent of the OPWAS is to negotiate a settlement of long-standing water disputes between the Upper Klamath Water Users Association, Klamath Tribes and Bureau of Indian Affairs... The KBRS's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effects on water supply and water rights would be beneficial". This argument omits the Federal and State agencies role, stake and gains in the outcome. Per the EIR/EIS, "Water right claims have been filed by private water users, the Klamath Tribes, Klamath allottees, and the United States (for Indian and other federal reservations of land and the Reclamation's Project Klamath." "The USFWE has claimed vested water rights under the Reclamation's Klamath Project for two of the refuges, the Lower Klamath and Tule Lake NWRs, as well as federal reserved water rights for the two refuges. Water rights for these four refutes are being quantified in the Klamath Basin Adjudication." "The Reserved Rights Doctrine" ... provides that when lands are set aside as Indian or other federal reservations, sufficient water to fulfill the purposes of the reservation is reserved as well. Federal reserved water rights arise expressly or by implication from federal treaties, statutes, and executive orders, and vest no later than the date the reservation was established. Unlike state appropriative rights, federal reserved water rights are for present and future uses and may be exercised at any time and are not lost through non-use. While federal reserved water rights may be quantified and administered by states in the context of comprehensive state water adjudication, they</p>

Comment 3 - NEPA/CEQA

Comment 5 - Water Rights/Supply

Comment 4 - Real Estate

		<p>are otherwise governed by federal, not state, law.” This EIR/EIS presents that water rights available to the Klamath Basin residents and available for downstream flow will be diminished and unaccounted for due to enormous amount of land and rights provided to Indian and “other federal reservations.”</p> <p>“Federal reserved water rights vest no later than the date of the reservation, and as early as ‘time immemorial,’ regardless of whether they have been used.”</p> <p>Non-Indian residents of California and Oregon are omitted from the discussions of water rights. Example: Klamath Basin Compact.</p> <p>“Reclamation purchased the Agency Lake and Barnes Ranches adjacent to Agency Lake ... and is currently using portions of the ranches as pumped storage.... USFWS is studying the possibility of breaching the dikes which would convert the 63,770 acre-feet storage from pumped storage to passive storage in the Upper Klamath Lake. The Agency Lake/Barnes Ranch Project would go through separate NEPA evaluations as plans are developed for future restoration activities. Future changes would not substantively change the quantity of storage or water supply yield associated with that storage and therefore, there would be no change from existing conditions.”</p>
	<p>Comment 6 - Water Rights/ Supply</p>	<p>Relocation of the Yreka water supply pipeline after drawdown of the Iron Gate Reservoir could affect water supply... The pipeline would either be suspended from a pipe bridge across the river near its current location (new construction), or rerouted along the underside of the Lakeview Bridge just downstream of Iron Gate Dam... The relocation of the Yreka Pipeline would result in no change from existing conditions.” Activities included actually includes new roads, deconstruction and construction activities on and near the river, disturbance to trees, property lines, nest and endangered birds, interruption of water supply (pending local storage capacity, and fees associated with this project. Siskiyou County has not signed the <u>KHSA, KBRA and has not approved of this plan.</u></p> <p>“Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14% of the total storage capacity and 2% of the active storage on the river. However, these dams were not designed for water supply storage purposes and are most often operated as run-of-the-river facilities.” Also, “Three additional Pacific Corp water rights list Copco 1 Reservoir as the water source. Each is for 3,200 and they are associated with power generation and impoundment of water... PacificCorp files Statements of Diversion and use for pre-1914 claims with the CA SWRCB to use water at Iron Gate Dam for hydropower activities... claims are for 1,800 cfs for power generation, 50 cfs for fish propagation facilities, 3,300 cfs to refill regulatory storage space in Iron Gate Reservoir, and 48 cfs for fish culture.”</p> <p>“Three water rights listings upstream of Iron Gate Development (and within the state of CA) that listed the Klamath River as their water source. These are held by PacificCorp for irrigation and stock watering for a total of 5,475 acre-feet during April 1-Oct 31.”</p> <p>“Activities associated with Interim Measures (IMs) could result in changes to PacificCorp’s water right. Prior to construction, “Interim Measures” as described in the KHSA would be implemented and would control operations of the hydroelectric facilities... While this measure would require a change to PacificCorp’s water rights, it would not affect the exercise of the water right (i.e. the quantity of water diversions) or flow in the Klamath River...” YET per the</p>

		<p>KHSA, "PacifiCorp shall assign its revised hydroelectric water rights to the OWRD for conversion to an in stream water right pursuant to ORS 543A.305, and OWRD shall take actions to effect such conversion, in accordance with the process and conditions set forth in <i>Water Right Agreement between PacifiCorp and Oregon</i> (Exhibit 1). Nothing in this Section 7.6.5 or Exhibit 1 is intended in any way to affect, diminish, impair, or determine any federally reserved or state law-based water right that the United States or any other person or entity may have in the Klamath River... Except as provided in this paragraph, within 90 days of completion of Facilities Removal at the Copco No. 1, Copco No. 2 and Iron Gate Facilities, respectively, PacifiCorp shall submit a Revocation Request to the California State Water Resources Control Board for License No. 9457 (Application No. 17527), and shall notify the State Water Resources Control Board of its intent to abandon its hydroelectric appropriative water rights at the Copco No. 1 and Copco No. 2 Facilities, as applicable, as identified in Statement of Water Diversion and Use Nos. 15374, 15375, and 15376. Should ongoing operations of the Iron Gate Hatchery or other hatchery facilities necessitate continued use of water under License No. 9457 (Application No. 17527) beyond 90 days after completion of Facilities Removal, PacifiCorp shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game and the State Water Resources Control Board and shall take actions directed by such Department and Board as are necessary to ensure a sufficient water supply to the Iron Gate Hatchery or other hatchery facilities under License No. 9457."</p> <p>Per the signed KHSA, <b>EXHIBIT 2 Sequence of Performance Chart</b>, "PacifiCorp applies for leases authorizing occupancy of submerged and submersible lands by the J.C. Boyle Dam, J.C. Boyle Powerhouse, and Keno Dam PacifiCorp and the Secretary enter into contract to permit entry onto PacifiCorp lands</p> <p>Per the signed KHSA, <b>EXHIBIT 2 Sequence of Performance Chart</b>, <b>within 30 days of the settlement agreement</b>, "PacifiCorp files Economic Analysis and requests the Oregon and California PUCs to establish customer surcharges"</p> <p>Per the signed KHSA, <b>EXHIBIT 2 Sequence of Performance Chart</b>: <b>within 30 days of the settlement agreement, before January 31, 2012</b> "Identify proposed transfer of Parcel B Lands"</p> <p>PacifiCorp conveys Parcel B Lands</p> <p>FERC issues Order approving transfer of the Iron Gate hatchery from PacifiCorp to CDFG FERC resumes timely consideration of pending FERC licensing application for Fall Creek Development</p> <p>PacifiCorp transfers title in the Facilities to the DRE</p> <p>Complete AIP for Keno transfer; complete Keno transfer agreement</p> <p>PacifiCorp transfer Keno Development to the United States</p> <p>Commencement of Decommissioning Completion of Facilities Removal, PacifiCorp assigns its hydroelectric water rights to OWRD for conversion to an in stream water right</p> <p>PacifiCorp submits a Revocation Request to California SWRCB and notification of intent to abandon its water rights</p>
	<p>Comment 7 - NEPA/CEQA</p> 	<p>n. The BLM control of the Klamath Reclamation (water and land in the area) expires on March 31, 2012. The BA and BO programs run out at this time. The Secretary of the Interior has set the date for his decision as March 12, 2012. It is clear that he has already approved the Proposed Actions and risks loss of control as the KBRA and KHSA are all or nothing determinations. Multiple agencies,</p>

<p>Comment 8 - NEPA/CEQA</p>		<p>corporations, NGO's and tribes are lined up to participated in the upside of dam removal. Too much hinges on making a factual, scientific decision that is best for the species, residents and environment.</p> <p>o. "The effects of the fisheries managed by the State of California and the Yurok and Hoopa Tribes, on the continued existence of the SONCC Coho salmon ESU have not been formally evaluated by NMFS." SONCC 40-21, line 1-6.</p> <p>p. "NMFS has determined that federally managed fisheries in California do not jeopardize the continued existence of the SONCC Coho salmon EUS (Appendix B). The effects of fisheries managed by the state of California and tribal governments on the continued existence of the SONCC Coho salmon ESU have not been formally evaluated by NMFS."</p>
<p>4. The EIR/EIS is written in such a manner as to misinform decision makers and the public, with the outcome of pitting groups (Indians, fishers, farmers, ranchers, land owners, foresters, miners) against each other and creating local and national conflicts. False claims are made, data is omitted or misrepresented and misconstrued. Strong conclusions are drawn with little or no factual supporting data.</p>	<p>ES-17, ES-1, 3.8.11, 3.8.9, 3.8.7, 4.74, 4.75, 4.71, 4.72, 4.73, 4.75, 4.76, 4.77, 4.78, 4.79, 4.82, 4.83, 4.84, 4.88, 4.90, 4.91, The Great Salmon Hoax.</p>	<p>1. <i>Misleading promises and claims include:</i></p> <p>a. "NEPA Purpose and Need: The need for the Proposed Action is to advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin consistent with the KHSA and the connected KBRA. The purpose is to achieve a free flowing river condition and full volitional fish passage as well as other goals expressed in the KHSA and KBRA. By the terms of the KHSA, the Secretary will determine whether the Proposed Action is appropriate and should proceed. In making this determination, the Secretary will consider whether removal of the Four Facilities will advance the restoration of the salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin, and is in the public interest, which includes but is not limited to consideration of potential impacts on affected local communities and Tribes."</p>
<p>A. Critical factors killing salmon are overlooked and not presented such as: today's warmer climate, changes in ocean conditions, the rise of competing fish, the rise of salmon predators and parasites, how protected marine mammal populations are decimating salmon, the overwhelming dominance of natural and varied cycles of salmon and rivers.</p>		<p>b. "CEQA Project Objectives: As required by CEQA, a lead agency must identify the objectives sought by the proposed project. For this project, CDFG as lead agency has identified the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advance restoration of the salmonid fisheries in the Klamath Basin.</li> <li>2. Restore and sustain natural production of fish species throughout the Klamath Basin in part by restoring access to habitat currently upstream of impassable dams.</li> <li>3. Provide for full participation in harvest opportunities for sport, commercial, and tribal fisheries.</li> <li>4. Establish reliable water and power supplies, which sustain agricultural uses and communities and NWRs.</li> <li>5. Improve long-term water quality conditions consistent with designated beneficial uses.</li> <li>6. Contribute to the public welfare and the sustainability of Klamath Basin communities.</li> <li>7. To be consistent with the goals and objectives of KHSA and KBRA."</li> </ol>
<p>B. Critical non-natural factors killing salmon are overlooked and not fully presented or covered including gill netting, releases for cultural celebrations triggering early entry upstream, commercial fishing advances, hatchery and fishery mismanagement.</p>		<p>c. The Layman's Guide to the Klamath Basin, distributed at EIR/EIS hearings in the Klamath Basin (Oct. 20, 2011). A multi-page glossy color misrepresentation of fisheries, the impacts of agriculture, dams and recreation on the environment, without presenting agency mismanagement and natural factors impacting fisheries.</p>
<p>C. Natural limitations of the environment to provide for the Proposed Actions including the fact that there is no salmon habitat above Keno Dam due to a natural, impassable reef at Keno.</p>		
<p>Comment 10 - Fish</p>	<p>Comment 9 - Fish</p>	
<p>Comment 11 - Fish</p>		

	<p>b. The Hoopa Boat festival, a newly created festival at an unnatural time of the year for salmon, ramped the Trinity River for the festival in 2002 triggering a Salmon run in which over 20,000 fish were killed. While a normal run begin with the natural fall cooling of the river temperature, the water was cut off by prematurely decreasing the river temperature.</p> <p>c. The Executive Summary starts with the claim that <i>"Due to these unresolved issues, during the previous ten years, the federal government has faced events and taken unprecedented and extraordinary actions in the Klamath Basin. The following are examples of some of these events and actions:</i></p> <p><i>In spring of 2001, the federal government announced there would be no deliveries of water from Upper Klamath Lake or Klamath River to Reclamation's Klamath Project due to Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) concerns - the first time project water deliveries were not made at a Reclamation project (very limited deliveries occurred later in the summer).</i></p> <p><i>In 2002, there was a major fish die-off in the Klamath River of adult fall-run Chinook salmon (at least 30,000 fish). In 2005, warnings of contact with water in Iron Gate and Copco Reservoirs due to toxic algae blooms began being posted annually.</i></p> <p><i>In 2006, low abundance of Klamath Basin Chinook salmon lead to severe restrictions on commercial and recreational harvest along 700 miles of the California and Oregon coast, as well as major reductions in Klamath River recreational and tribal fisheries. In 2009, Klamath area commercial salmon harvest was closed.</i></p> <p><i>In 2010, there was a significant reduction in water deliveries to Reclamation's Klamath Project due to dry hydrologic conditions. In 2010, the Klamath Tribes limited their harvest of suckers to ceremonial use for the 25th consecutive year and experienced their 92nd year without access to salmon."</i></p> <p>YET, according to the Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Initiatives to Promote the Government-to-Government Relationship &amp; Improve the Lives of Indigenous Peoples, "President Obama announced that <i>"the United States supports the Declaration, which – while not legally binding or a statement of current international law – has both moral and political force."</i> He further stated that <i>"The United States is therefore pleased to support the Declaration's call to promote the development of a new and distinct international concept of self-determination specific to indigenous peoples."</i> "Sixteen different tribes, from Maine to Alaska, participated this summer in the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs Water Training Program. The Training Program is taught by instructors from several Department of the Interior bureaus. The program strengthens tribal government employees who have the necessary expertise to help alleviate the shortage of technical expertise on Indian reservations." President Obama signed the Presidential Memorandum on the implementation of Executive Order 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments" and directed all federal agencies to develop detailed plans of action to implement the Executive Order.... U.S. Government efforts in this area are numerous... " including creating the new Office of Tribal Relations in the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Energy found it appropriate to establish a Tribal Steering Committee. "Some agencies have experimented with "webinars"</p>
--	---

		<p><i>and other online technology to permit tribal leaders to participate in consultations without incurring the costs and time commitments of in-person sessions." In addition, the Administration is continuing its multi-agency collaborations with tribal governments to develop comprehensive policy for Indian Country.</i></p>
<p>Comment 12 - Water Rights/Supply</p>		<p>d. The 1956 Klamath Shasta Transfer and 2007 study done by Fish and Game and RCD was not analyzed and adequately discussed in section 3.8. This study enacts Application A016958. Similarly, "In 1905, Reclamation filed a formal application with the State of Oregon to secure a water supply for the lands within the project area (Reclamation 2000)."</p>
		<p>e. <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/">http://klamathrestoration.gov/</a> "WELCOME This is the official website of the Department of the Interior, and other federal and state agencies that are involved in carrying out obligations set forth in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement, including the Secretarial Determination on Klamath River dams. Use this website to stay up to date on issues surrounding the Secretarial Determination and the environmental analysis that will be conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).</p>
		<p>f. The fact that the KHSA is unsigned by all stakeholders is misrepresented.</p>
<p>Comment 14 - KHSA</p>		<p>g. <i>Pacific Corp, while eventually agreeing to the KHSA purely because they will be released from pending environmental laws and litigation (a fact found on-line by Pacific Corp employees and in private conversation), is being coerced to pass land over to the government.</i> According to the KHSA, Interim Measure 21: BLM Land Management Provisions "Beginning in 2010 and continuing until transfer of the J.C. Boyle facility, PacifiCorp shall fund land management activities by the Bureau of Land Management as specified in this interim measure. BLM will provide PacifiCorp an annual Work Plan for the management measures described below for road maintenance, invasive weed management, cultural resource management, and recreation. The Work Plan will include the status of Work Plan tasks from the prior year, a description of the prioritized tasks for the upcoming year, and their estimated costs. PacifiCorp or BLM will mutually establish the annual delivery date of the Work Plan taking into consideration fiscal and maintenance calendars and may request a meeting to coordinate the content of the plan. PacifiCorp will provide funding within 60 days of concurring with the Work Plan. Administrative services, environmental review or permitting efforts, if necessary, to implement actions under the funds shall not require additional PacifiCorp funding beyond the amounts specified below.</p> <p>A. PacifiCorp shall provide up to \$15,000 per year to BLM towards projects identified through the coordination process described above for the purpose of road maintenance in the Klamath Canyon. This funding will be used to annually maintain the access road from State Highway 66 to the J.C. Boyle Powerhouse and terminate at the BLM Spring Island Boat Launch. Remaining funds will be used to do non-recurring road maintenance work on roads within the Canyon as mutually agreed upon in writing by BLM and PacifiCorp.</p>

Comment 14 cont. ↘

		<p>B. PacifiCorp shall provide up to \$10,000 per year to BLM for use by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) towards projects identified through the coordination process described above for the purpose of integrated weed management of invasive weed species along the road system and river corridor within the Klamath Canyon. Noxious weed control projects will be coordinated with Siskiyou County to ensure that weeds are controlled along the river corridor from the Oregon-California boundary to the top of Copco Reservoir.</p> <p>C. PacifiCorp shall provide up to \$10,000 per year to BLM towards projects identified through the coordination process described above for the management of the following 5 BLM cultural sites which are within, or partially within, the T1 terrace of the J.C. Boyle full flow reach: 35KL21/786, 35KL22, 35KL24, D-735KL558, and 35KL577. Management of additional sites with these funds can occur with mutual written agreement between PacifiCorp and BLM.</p> <p>D. PacifiCorp shall provide up to, but no more than, \$130,000 in funding for the development and implementation of a Road Management Plan to be implemented during the Interim Period. The Road Management Plan shall be developed by BLM and PacifiCorp and will determine priorities for operation and maintenance, including remediation or restoration of redundant or unnecessary facilities, of the shared BLM/PacifiCorp road system within the Klamath River Canyon from J.C. Boyle Dam to the slack water of Copco Reservoir.”</p>
<p>5. According to the KHSA, Purpose of Settlement, “The Parties have entered into this Settlement for the purpose of resolving among them the pending FERC relicensing proceeding by establishing a process for potential Facilities Removal and operation of the Project until that time.” The “parties” who have signed the KHSA are not the appropriate stakeholders to make such a decision. Several identified parties did not sign the KHSA, yet the Lead Agencies proceeded without addressing their concerns and without all critical stakeholders involved in the process or proposal.</p>	<p>See above.</p>	<p>Comment 15 - KHSA ↙</p> <p>Comment 16 - Economics ↙</p>
<p>6. If you follow where land, water rights and money is going in this program you will easily find the redistribution of wealth (land, water rights, contracts), dismissal of the requirement to comply with local and federal regulations to program insiders, and pandering of US tax dollars to prepare misleading propaganda and false promises of jobs a boon to the local economy.</p>	<p>See 4.</p>	<p>a. Jobs creation fails to identify the fact that the only job gains will be governmental, and most of these will not be given to local residents due to education requirements. The Basin Monitoring Jobs are created for the government employment. There is no private sector growth. Source of funding of these new positions is not identified – but as these are government jobs the will be state of federal expenses, and the impact of these new resources has not been vetted in the EIR/EIS. These positions have not been justified.</p>
<p>7. The EIR/EIS cost/benefit analysis of the removal of the dams is biased and omits considerations. The financial impact is grossly underestimated and the quantification of gains exaggerated. The</p>	<p>3.8, SONCC page 194-203, 3.8.7, 4.71, 4.73, 4.74, 4.77-</p>	<p>3.8.3.2 Lower Klamath Basin. As described above, the Lower Klamath Basin includes seven sub-watersheds downstream of Iron Gate Dam. The area of analysis does not include the Shasta, Scott, Salmon, and Trinity Rivers (see Figure 3.8.1)”. YET Per the Expert Panel, Water quality problems are NOT solved by the KBRA. Expert Panel: “Monitoring programs should be planned,</p>

Comment 17 - Costs

Response to Draft Klamath Facilities Removal EIR/EIS (September 2011)  
 Wednesday, December 28, 2011

Comment 20 - Water Quality ↙

← Comment 18 - KBRA		← Comment 20 cont.	Comment 21 - Alternatives
<p>EIR/EIS assumes that the KBRA aggressive tactics to overtake water rights have been approved, yet not all stakeholders have signed. Several critical stakeholders refused to sign because the impact was unknown and too great. Other signers of the KHSA/KBRA are not truly stakeholders but NGO's with special interests and benefits from the outcome. The use of the term "stakeholder" and "Agreement" are thus misleading. Siskiyou County has not signed on as a critical Stakeholder and the residents voted to not remove dams in Measure G by 79%. This is not mentioned in the EIR/EIS yet is known by the lead agencies. Public testimony on Oct. 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011 to the Lead Agencies included county officials who noted grossly overlooked analysis of the impact to the community, jobs, schools, fire and police access to land, water, threat of fire due to timber restrictions, cutting off public access to public lands, and drug cartels operating on tribal land.</p>	<p>82, 4.78, 4.82, 4.88</p> <p>Construction: 4.73, 4.83, 4.86, 4.88, 4.95, SONCC</p> <p>Klamath River Expert Panel, FINAL REPORT, Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead, April 25, 2011.</p>	<p>coordinated, and implemented now for effective and timely detection of the consequences for the salmon of the grand experiment comprising the dam removal and KBRA program".</p> <p>Comment: "The technical approach embraced by the KBRA will not likely be sufficient and the cost of treatment and/orumping associated with such actions is likely to be prohibitive..." Expert Panel Responses include: "The information referred to by this commenter is what led the Panel to express its frustration with the lack of details in the KBRA." Further Expert Panel Response: "The Panel stated that changes in flows would be small under dams-out with KBRA."</p> <p>Comment 392; "The Executive Summary hints, but offers no resonating answer, to the question: Would keeping the dams guarantee failure?" Expert Panel Response: "The report has been revised in response to this comment. The Panel responds that, of course, the Panel could not answer that exact question, and as many of the comments suggest its task was to compare the two alternatives."</p> <p>Comment 391; "Dam removal will open the door to innovative solutions, even if data and the existing integration have not provided a convincing trail. However, a stronger assertion that the future will require options is needed from the Panel." Panel Response: "The Panel discussed the need for flexibility and targeted modeling and data collection into the future. Indeed, other commenters said these discussions were out of scope."</p> <p>"The KBRA's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effects on fisheries would be beneficial."</p> <p>"Dam removal could change surface water flows available for diversion downstream of Iron Gate Dam... The results showed either a slightly higher or slightly lower flow rate on the Klamath River downstream of Iron Gate Dam when compared to the No Action/No Project Alternative. Flows under the Proposed Action could change both because of the dam removal activities and the KBRA diversion and in stream flow requirements and these effects are combined in these figures... The modeling results show that at Seiad Valley, approximately 62 miles downstream from the Iron Gate Dam, the flow rates would be nearly identical." <u>The KBRA diversion actions have not been approved and are incorporated into the No Action models. Siskiyou County has not approved or signed on the KHSA or KBRA and are Stakeholders.</u></p> <p>"The USFWS has claimed vested water rights under the Reclamation's Klamath Project for two of the refuges, the Lower Klamath and Tule Lake NWRs, as well as federal reserved water rights for the two refuges. Water rights for these four refuges are being quantified in the Klamath Basin Adjudication."</p> <p>Per the signed KHSA, <b>EXHIBIT 2 Sequence of Performance Chart</b>, funding of the "Proposed Action" relies on actions that have not yet been fully vetted in a California election. Per the "Enactment of California Bond Measure Passed in November 2009, to be voted on before March 31, 2012"</p>	<p>Per the signed KHSA, "Value to Customers" means potential cost reductions described in Section 7.3.8. These cost reductions would (1) decrease the customer contribution for Facilities Removal, (2) decrease the costs of ongoing operations, (3) decrease the costs of replacement power, or (4) increase the amount of generation at the Facilities, as compared against the assumptions contained in PacifiCorp's Economic Analysis." Frank and factual value to</p>
<p>Comment 19 - Other/General</p>			

Comment 22 - Water Rights/Supply

Comment 23 - Water Rights/Supply

Comment 23 cont.

Comment 24 -  
Transportation

Comment 25 - Fish

		<p>customers is not addressed through out the document.</p> <p>"Implementation of Water Diversion Limitations could result in decreased summer water temperatures in the Klamath River upstream of the Hydroelectric Reach." Significance is noted as NCFEC (no change from existing conditions) for short term and B (beneficial) for long-term. Mitigation: None.</p> <p>"Implementation of the Water Use Retirement Program could result in decreases in summer water temperature and nutrient inputs to Upper Klamath Lake." Significance is noted as NCFEC (no change from existing conditions) for short term and B (beneficial) for long-term. Mitigation: None.</p> <p><i>"Roads are a high threat to all life stages of Coho salmon in the Shasta River population because most roads in the watershed are unpaved. Road density is very high (&gt;3 miles of roads/sq. mile) in the following tributary sub-basins, where high IP reaches predominate: upper Shasta River, Boles Creek, lower Whitney Creek, upper Springs Creek, the upper Little Shasta River, upper Ricky Gulch, and Yreka Creek and high (2.5 to 3.0 miles of roads/s. mile) in Eddy Creek, upper Parks Creek, Carrick Creek, Willow Creek and upper Juniper Creek.... Erosion potential from unmaintained roads is greatest in the upper portions of these sub-basins where heavy rain and rain on snow occur in areas containing roads from past timber harvest activities."</i> This is in contradiction with one of the major action Plans proposed in this report. While report is proposing to wash 20 cubic yards of sediments and contaminants down the river while dams are removed and allow erosion to occur during this process, a plan that may never allow the river to recover, the concerns above are of little or no impact in comparison. This plan should put as a feasible priority to clean up state owned roads and update road maps so that people looking for passage may choose on their right to take paved roads over unmaintained roads through federal land. Traffic is very low in these areas and with the apparent unlimited budget of this program, money should be spent aiding all landowners in improving culverts, bridges, and eroding dirt roads. Such actions would support the stated ultimate goals of this plan and save taxpayers 100s of millions of dollars.</p> <p>Multiple governmental programs overlap and a lack of accountability for results is rampant! According to the SONCC, Volume I, Appendix C, "strides have been made in acquiring big springs complexes that are the key to survival in the Shasta River basin" and taking or disrupting privately owned land/businesses. The cost of "recovery" in the Shasta River Population alone is grossly estimated to be \$90,786,729. This is without dam removal.</p>
<p>8. The threat to endangered and non-endangered animal and plant species is a violation of those laws and does not justify the "potential" outcomes of the goals. Double standards and disregard for the natural environment are again prevalent. The agencies own Expert Panel's decisions are dismissed if they do not support the Lead Agencies desired outcomes – this act of repeatedly dismissing your independent scientific panels opinion (in both the Coho and</p>	<p>4.81, 4.82, 4.83, 4.72, 4.73, 4.74, 4.75, 4.78, 4.79, 4.84, 4.85, 4.89, 4.96, FINAL REPORT in response to minor errors in the literature cited and</p>	<p>"Overall, the effects of the Proposed Actions are most likely to include physiological stress, inhibited growth, and high mortality for some portion of the age 0-2020 cohort and age 1 2019 cohort."</p> <p>"Up to 100% mortality is predicted for incubating eggs and larval life stages, and up to 20% percent mortality is predicted for rearing juveniles under a most-likely-to occur scenario, or up to 40% mortality under a worst case scenario." Yet conclusions are "The Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the long-term significant cumulative effects on green sturgeon would not be cumulatively considerable."</p> <p>"Redband trout in riverine reaches between the reservoirs in the Hydroelectric Reach would be vulnerable to sub lethal and lethal</p>

Comment 26 - Fish

Comment 27- Fish

<p>← <b>Comment 25 cont.</b></p> <p>Chinook studies) illegitimizes the agencies use and definition of "science".</p>	<p>several comments inadvertently omitted from the final report dated June 13, 2011</p> <p>FINAL REPORT: Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead (April 25, 2011)</p>	<p>← <b>Comment 27 cont.</b></p> <p>effects of sediments released during dam removal and bed load deposition." Yet conclusions are: "The Proposed Action's contribution to cumulative effects on redband trout would be short-term and minimal."</p>
		<p>"Steelhead: Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal under the Proposed actions could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect steelhead. Effects of suspended sediment resulting from the Proposed Action on steelhead are likely to be high for the portion of the population that spans in tributaries upstream for the Trinity River. For that portion of the population, effects are anticipated for at least 6 year classes, including on adults, run-backs, half-pounders, an juveniles rearing in the mainstream, and out-migrating smolts... The proposed Action's incremental contribution to the cumulative effect on steelhead would be cumulatively considerable; however it would be reduced by the implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-2 and AR-3. In addition, some portion of the progeny of those adults that spawn successfully would rear in tributaries long enough to not only avoid the most serious impacts of the Proposed Action in 202, but may also not return for up to two years, when any suspended sediment resulting from the Proposed Action should be greatly reduced... the Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effects on summer and winter steelhead would be cumulatively considerable even with mitigation measures AR-2 and AR-3. No other feasible mitigation is available to reduce this impact."</p> <p>"Bull trout populations in the Klamath Basin have been severely reduced and fragmented." "Dam removal associated with the Proposed Action could alter habitat availability for anadromous fish, which could affect bull trout. Bull trout upstream of Upper Klamath Lake could be affected by increased predation from reintroduced salmonids, but this loss might be offset by an increase in available food sources (e.g. eggs, fry, and juveniles of reintroduced salmonids) (Hamilton et al. 2010)."</p>
	<p><b>Comment 28 - Fish</b> →</p>	<p>"The Proposed Action would release dam-stored sediment downstream to the Lower Klamath River. Adult eulachon entering the Klamath River after January 2020 might be exposed to elevated suspended sediment concentrations for a portion of their migration period. Short-term decreased in water quality associated with the Proposed Action might affect adults and larvae in the mainstream Klamath River." "Euchalon abundance in the Klamath River is in decline and eulachon spawning populations have severely declined and may become endangered in the future." Per the EIR/EIS, they are impacted by "in-water construction or alterations, road building and maintenance and pollution and runoff from industrial activities..." all actions that will be taken along with blasting in the Proposed Actions.</p>
	<p><b>Comment 29 - Fish</b> ↗</p>	<p>The Proposed Actions would eliminate habitat for the introduced resident species in the Hydroelectric Reach. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss would not be considered significant from a biological perspective,.. YET the conclusion is "There would be no significant cumulative effects associated with the loss of habitat for introduced resident species."</p>

<p>Comment 30 - Other Aquatic Life</p>	<p>"Longfin smelt entering the Klamath River after January 2020 might be exposed to elevated suspended sediment concentrations."</p>
<p>Comment 31 - GHGs</p>	<p>The Proposed Action could affect fresh water mussels through the release of sediments during reservoir drawdown. Very little information exists on population trends in the Klamath River; therefore, it is difficult to determine if other cumulative actions or projects have contributed to significant cumulative effects on freshwater mussels... The suspended sediment concentrations would cause major physiological stress to freshwater mussels and might result in substantial mortality. The most significant impacts would occur downstream of Iron Gate Reservoir, especially to those individual freshwater mussels or freshwater mussel beds upstream of Orleans and closest to Iron Gate Dam."</p>
<p>Comment 32 - Economics</p>	<p>"Due to the extended time it takes for freshwater mussels to reach sexual maturity (4 years or more...), the reestablishment of freshwater mussel populations within affected reaches might be slow and might not be readily noticeable for some time, possibly a decade or more." Yet the conclusion is drawn that "The Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the long-term cumulative effects on freshwater mussels would be beneficial."</p>
<p>Comment 33 - Economics</p>	<p>"Green Sturgeon: Up to 100 percent mortality is predicted for incubating eggs and larval life stages, and up to 20 percent mortality is predicted for rearing juveniles under a most-likely-to-occur scenario, or up to 40 percent mortality under a worst case scenario. Overall, the effects of the Proposed Action are most likely to include physiological stress, inhibited growth, and high mortality for some portion of the age 0 202 cohort and age 1 2019 cohort... the Mitigation Measure AR-3 would be implemented to reduce the short-term impacts of suspended sediment concentrations on green sturgeon adults post-spawning; however, there would still be short-term impacts to green sturgeon including lethal and sub lethal effects."</p>
<p>9. Scientific data and arguments for dam removal and listing of species are weak and historically unsupported. Scientific testimonies in multiple steps in this process were ignored and are omitted from consideration, such as the expert panels. Contradictions are throughout the EIR/EIS and supporting reports and studies. Books such as "The Great Salmon Hoax" and its large bibliography, have well documented scientific data that dam removal will not bring back the fish and that better management of commercial fishing, gill netting and fish stock management are the best keys to the survival of the species the agencies claim to care so much about. The</p>	<p>Coho Page 179-180, 182, 4-78, 4-83, 4-84, 4.72, 4.74, 4.75, 4.78, 4.79, 4.81, 4.82, 4.83, 4.84, 4.85, 4.88, 4.90, 4.91, 4.93, 4.94, SONCC</p>
<p>Comment 34 - NEPA/CEQA</p>	<p>EPA greenhouse gas emissions are not addressed. Economic impacts to the area are not addressed by loss of agriculture. Economic impacts to the area to have to import fuel and the associated export of wealth, is not addressed.</p>
<p>Comment 35 - Fish</p>	<p>While it is sad to see an indigenous species disappear – although historic and current data reveal that these fish are not truly indigenous to the Klamath basin. As the Department of Fish and Game documentation establishes, salmon were planted in the Klamath River in 1895. Record numbers of salmon have since been released by state, Indian and privately run hatcheries. Expert Panel discussions provided as scientific evidence in the EIR/EIS packet clearly dismiss the science around the Coho salmon, yet are ignored. Comment: "This entire discussion seems to be based on the discomfort the Panel has with nonspecific nature of the KBRA management to the point that it ignores the dam removal part of the alternative. The habitat connectivity response to the question is missing." Panel Response: "The report has been revised in response to this comment. The Panel responds that the commenter is correct. If KBRA is critical to the program, which the Panel was told it was, then it seems logical that lack of specifics about KBRA would make an expert panel charged with offering their</p>

Response to Draft Klamath River EIR/EIS (September 2011)  
Wednesday, December

← Comment 34 cont.

<p>continuing dismissal of such well established independent science is unacceptable in the scientific world and leaves one to believe that a political agenda is driving this process, not science.</p>	<p>opinions quite uncomfortable. There is too much 'trust me', and the Panel's experience with other large-scale restoration projects supports the Panel's discomfort; often the general descriptions of restoration plans are much more optimistic and grandiose than the actions that are implemented."</p> <p>Expert Panel discussions, comment 344; <i>"if the habitat added or improved is sufficient to affect steelhead,...</i> Wouldn't having dams out provide another option for <i>O. mykiss</i> and increase the number of life histories available to species and population?" Panel Response: This comment is noted. The Panel responds that the answer to the commenter's question is, maybe."</p> <p>Expert panel discussions, comment 381; "since temperature of spring and groundwater input to rivers typically approximates mean annual air temperature.' This assumption needs a citation." Panel Response: "The Panel responds that it is a general world-wide approximate rule for well-understood physical reasons. Temperatures are slightly warmer in volcanic and tectonically active regions, but then the Panel inserted the relevance of that statement for the lower Klamath, one of the reviewers above did not like that either."</p> <p>Expert panel discussions, comment 386; Comment: "Depending on who is reading the Panel report, a 'small' short-term improvement for Coho salmon... can be considered highly significant or highly insignificant. I think 'small' will be highly significant long-term, notwithstanding the scarcity of data and analysis..." Panel Response: "The Panel agrees with this comment..."</p> <p>"It is anticipated that as a result of the Proposed Action the Upper Klamath River, Mid-Klamath River, Shasta river, Scott River, Salmon River, and Lower Klamath River Coho salmon population units would have an increase in abundance, productivity, population spatial structure, and genetic diversity."</p> <p>"Significant adverse cumulative effects on longfin smelt have occurred from... predation, and bycatch in a commercial fishery."</p> <p>"The main cumulative impacts that threaten eulachon are identified by NOAA Fisheries Service as climate change impacts, ocean conditions, eulachon bycatch, dams/water diversions, water quality, dredging, and predation (NOAA Fisheries Service 2010). Other substantial cumulative impacts include in-water construction or alterations, including channel modifications, shoreline stabilization, sand and gravel mining, and road building and maintenance and pollution and runoff from industrial activities, urbanization, grazing, agriculture, and forestry operations (NOAA Fisheries Service 2010)." Noted impacts are not investigated or quantified for impact and potential mitigation or in lieu of the proposed actions including; climate change, ocean conditions and natural migration, predation (including predation by protected species, gill netting and commercial fishing, channel modifications).</p> <p>"Dam removal associated with the Proposed Action could alter habitat availability for anadromous fish, which could affect bull trout. Bull trout upstream of Upper Klamath Lake could be affected by increased predation from reintroduced salmonids..." "The Proposed Action's contribution to the significant cumulative effects on predation of bull trout would be counteracted by the increase in food source that would become available from eggs, fry, and</p>
--	---

	<p>juveniles of reintroduced salmonids." Additionally... "the Proposed Action provides promise for preventing the extinction of bull trout and for increasing overall population and abundance and distribution. Therefore the Proposed Action's incremental contribution to the significant cumulative effect on bull trout would not be cumulatively considerable in the short-term or long-term."</p> <p>In addition to the above contradictions and circular argument, bull trout are noted in this document as currently facing "high risk of extirpation" and susceptible to the very same actions that dam removal will expose them to, only in magnitude: habitat degradation (blasts, road construction, bridges etc....), diversions, reduced water quantity and quality, and sedimentation. The Proposed Actions should be considered cumulatively significant in both the short and long term.</p> <p>Per the EIR/EIS, "Coho salmon population levels have declined significantly over the last 100 years, and currently a substantial number of Chinook salmon and Coho that return to spawn in the Klamath Basin were spawned in hatcheries (NOAA Fisheries Services, 2009). Yet according to the NOAA website on 12/27/2011, scientific studies for salmon recovery are incomplete (in draft) and <b>Priority Recovery Actions Needed differ from the KBRA/KHAS/EIR/EIS.</b> Per NOAA, "Several priority recovery actions are needed for the SONCC Coho salmon ESU, including the following: Complete the recovery plan and begin to implement recovery actions; Research and monitor distribution, status, and trends of salmon; Complete and fund a population-monitoring plan; Promote operations of current recovery hatcheries and develop HGMPs to minimize negative influences of hatcheries; Improve freshwater habitat quantity and quality; Conduct focused freshwater habitat restoration in anadromous salmonid streams (e.g., erosion control, bank stabilization, riparian protection and restoration, and reintroduction of large woody debris); Balance water supply and allocation with fisheries needs through a water rights program, designate fully appropriated watersheds, develop passive diversion devices or off-stream storage, eliminate illegal water diversions, and improve criteria for water drafting and dam operations; Improve agricultural and forestry practices, in particular, riparian protections, road construction, and road maintenance; Improve county and city planning, regulations (e.g., riparian and grading ordinances), and county road maintenance programs; Remove/upgrade high-priority man-made fish passage barriers (e.g., watercourse crossings and non-hydropower dams); Implement screening of all water diversion structures; Replace existing, outdated septic systems and improve wastewater management; Identify and treat point and non-point source pollution of streams from wastewater, agricultural practices, and urban environments; Modify channel and flood control maintenance and eliminate artificial breaching of sandbars for improvements in channel and estuarine habitats." Dam removal is not expressly called for!</p> <p>According to "A Biological Needs Assessment for Anadromous Fish in the Shasta River Siskiyou County, California" published by the Fish and Game in July 1997, the report data demonstrates that the construction and raising of Dwinnel dam did not impact Coho Salmon counts.</p> <p><i>"The Shasta Valley RCD continues its streambank protection program, has revived its riparian planting program, and is</i></p>
--	--

		<p><i>investigating irrigation tailwater reduction strategies. Efforts have started to fund the lease/purchase of cold water for dedication to the Shasta River and Parks Creek. Finally, efforts are underway to expand accessible SONCC Coho salmon habitat, especially in the Big Springs Complex area, Little Shasta River, and Upper Parks Creek." There should not be any efforts to expand Coho salmon habitat in areas that did not ever have Coho salmon. Has a study been made to determine the amount of water required for a stream bank rehabilitation program and where will this additional water come from? All existing programs should be reassessed, results quantified, and fully utilized or closed if ineffective. I gladly volunteer my services as a quality auditor to ensure that synergy, integrity and efficiency is being served our tax dollars.</i></p> <p><i>"Hatchery Coho salmon adults currently comprise 16 percent of adult carcasses recovered in the Shasta River basin and these data suggest that hatchery effects may be excessive (Ackerman and Cramer 2006)." The past practice and effects of removing or killing all unmarked, natural reared, returning Coho to the Iron Gate Fish Hatchery has not been addressed. This has skewed data as thousands of fish were killed by the agencies and records to such effect are public.</i></p>
<p>Comment 36 - CEQA</p>	<p>10. The impacts of dam removal are inconsistently stated and under reported. Risks to the public are not fully disclosed. Many are unknown even to the agencies. CEQA requires each public agency to mitigate or avoid the significant effects of projects that it carries out or approves whenever it is feasible to do so (Pub. Res. Code 21002.1(b)). Mitigation throughout the EIR/EIS is minimal and of little impact to the cumulative affects of the Proposed Actions impact.</p>	<p>4-28, 4-79, 4-61, 4-29, 4-31, 4-54</p>
<p>Comment 37 - Fish</p>		<p>"Water Quality: Cumulative effects on water quality could be caused by short-term and long-term water quality impacts of the project, combined with other projects/action in the Klamath Basin that could contribute to adverse water quality effects. The timeframe for <b>short-term water quality effects related to reservoir drawdown is up to two years after construction</b>, although modeling suggests most water quality effects would be negligible after a year. The time frame for <b>long-term cumulative water quality effects extends from 2 to 50 years</b>, which includes the remainder of the Project analysis period and applies for the majority of the available numeric models of future water quality in the Klamath River." Therefore, long-term effects could extend beyond 50 years.</p> <p>"In addition, some portion of the (steelhead) progeny would rear in tributaries long enough to not only avoid the most serious impact of the Proposed Actions in 2020, but may also not return for up to two years, when any suspended sediment resulting from the Proposed Action should be greatly reduced."</p> <p>Aquatic Resources: Cumulative effects on aquatic resources could be caused by short-term and long-term effects on water and quality and habitat associated with the project, combined with other projects/actions in the Klamath Basin that could contribute to adverse aquatic resources effects. The timeframe for <b>short-term construction related cumulative effects analysis is the duration of deconstruction and up to 10 months after reservoir drawdown</b>, as suspended sediments are expected to remain elevated. The timeframe for <b>long-term cumulative effects is indefinitely after construction, as conditions for aquatic species would be permanently altered</b> with implementation of any of the proposed alternatives.</p> <p>"Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect redband trout" Significance is "B" or beneficial.</p> <p>Cumulative Effects are listed by area of analysis but details of impacts are absent. Toxic/Hazardous materials (the proposed deconstruction areas surrounding the four facilities, transportation</p>
<p>Comment 38 - NEPA/CEQA</p>		

	<p>routes and disposal points for toxic hazardous materials... this is the area where exposure to toxic or hazardous materials could occur during deconstruction, transport, and/or disposal activities). Noise and Vibration (The region surrounding the Four Facility and the haul grounds in Klamath and Jackson Counties, Oregon and Siskiyou and Shasta Counties, California... this is the extent of where deconstruction and restoration activities would produce noise and vibration). Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, Public Health and Safety, Power... Public Health and Safety: The proposed dam deconstruction areas surrounding the Four Facilities (for deconstruction safety issues), downstream of the dams (for flooding impact), and the associated reservoirs (for impacts related to wildfires and public health issues). Power: Existing generator facilities, employees and local customer base in Siskiyou and Klamath Counties and other potential power supply sources used to service the existing customer base (Other sources of power will be needed to replace lost service)."</p> <p>Draining the reservoirs and sediment release could cause short-term human exposure to contaminants from contact with deposited sediments on exposed reservoir terraces and river banks within the Hydroelectric Reach." Significance "S" (significant): Mitigation: None</p> <p>"Dam removal and/or elimination of hydropower peaking operations at J.C. Boyle Powerhouse could cause short-term and long-term alterations in daily water temperatures and fluctuations in the J.C. Boyle bypass and peaking reaches... Significance "S" (significant): for springtime, "B" (beneficial) for late summer/fall. Mitigation: None.</p> <p>"Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free-flowing river could cause short-term and long-term increases in spring time water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of Copco 1 Reservoir". Significance "S" (significant): for springtime, "B" (beneficial) for late summer/fall. Mitigation: None.</p> <p>Lower Klamath Basin: "Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term and long-term increases in sediment deposition in the Klamath River or Estuary that could alter morphological characteristics and indirectly affect seasonal water temperatures." Significance "NCFEC" (significant): No Change From Existing Conditions. Mitigation: None.</p> <p>Upper Klamath Basin: "Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C.Boyle dam". Significance "S" (significant): Mitigation: None.</p> <p>"Dam removal could eliminate the interception and retention of mineral (inorganic) suspended materials behind the dams and result in long-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach". Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None.</p> <p>"Dam removal could eliminate the interception and retention of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials behind the dams and result in long-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach". Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None.</p> <p>"Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short term increases in suspended material in the lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary". Significance "S" (Significant): Mitigation:</p>
--	--

		<p>None. Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term increases in sediment loads from the Klamath River to the Pacific Ocean and corresponding increases in concentrations of suspended material and rates of deposition in the marine nearshore environment." Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None. Dam removal and sediment release could cause short-term increases in oxygen demand (Immediate Oxygen Demand and Biological Oxygen Demand) and reductions in dissolved oxygen in the lower Klamath River, the Klamath Estuary, and the marine nearshore environment." Significance "S" (Significant for lower Klamath River from Iron Gate Dam to Clear Creek, NCFEC, or No Change From Existing Conditions, from Klamath Estuary or Marine Nearshore Environment): Mitigation: None.</p>
<p>11. Coho Salmon are being used as a pawn as this document is clearly for the redistribution of land and water rights to appease a multitude of deals made past, present and future with the local Indian tribes and the government while the access and management of the land, water and fishing in many of these deals is un-quantified and unchecked.</p>	<p>3.8.12</p>	<p>"The federal courts have confirmed that the U.S. reserved fishing rights for the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Tribes when it set aside reservations along the Klamath and Trinity Rivers DOI has found that the origin orders setting aside the Hoopa Valley and Yurok Reservations also reserved rights for in stream flows sufficient to sustain fish within the reservation Although the State of CA has not commenced an adjudication to determine the quantity of water to which the Tribes have a right to support their reserved fishing rights, the recognition of such rights is consistent with the federal precedent set in U.S. v. Adair."</p> <p>The Rancheria Reservation was purchased by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1938 under the authority of the Indian Reorganization Act, and proclaimed an Indian reservation by Secretarial Order in 1939. Any fishing and concomitant water rights associated with the Resighini Rancheria have not yet been determined." Yet "The Lead Agencies used this data to assess whether changes to in-stream flows as a result of the project would be adequate to meet water right requirements." With un-quantified rights being promised to some of the Indian tribes (and not all) and additional land and water rights being promised the tribes in the KHSA/KBRA, it would be impossible to do this unless unpublished deals have been made with such tribes.</p>
		<p>It is well documented that dam removal will threaten the existence of salmon, opening the river to flooding and drought. "Once the eggs are deposited in the redds, they are relatively safe from predators. However, one of the largest sources of mortality in the redds is flooding. The flooding can scour out the redds entirely, or bury them in silt that restricts the ability of water to percolate through the gravel. Very high flows can cause survival rates for eggs to fall by a factor of ten or more. Alternatively, redds can dry out if river levels drop, whether the cause is natural or the product of river regulation by dams. Some juvenile salmon have a tendency to burrow in and hide under gravel in the riverbeds, and sometimes, juvenile salmon trapped by falling water levels can dig deep to keep wet. (G. Easterbrook, <i>A Moment on the Earth</i> 144, 328) The sediment will be washed out by first heavy rains and runoffs – washing the redds out.</p>
		<p>The EIR/EIS fails to consider the following reasons as to why fish counts are "low": 1) Actually fish counts are high... record runs are in Alaska as the ocean waters are 7 degrees warmer and the salmon have moved North. 2) Indians are gill netting with improved nets spanning the rivers reaches. The numbers are unverified. 3) Sea</p>

Comment 39 - NEPA/CEQA

Comment 40 - ITAs

Comment 41- Fish

Comment 42 - Fish

Comment 42 cont.

Comment 43 - Fish

Comment 44 - ITAs

lions are protected –recent documentary and news – they are at the river and taking fish from fishers in record numbers. 4) 85% of Coho only spawn 20 miles up the river. Healthy Coho salmon won't be seen up the river as promised. 5) Coho should not be listed as an endangered species as they are not indigenous. Chinook are most likely the fish from tribal lore and they are a more hearty fish. 6) Both Chinook and Coho salmon are being released in records high above the any historic records by the fish hatcheries in the area. 7) The water sources in Oregon are warm water (and it is actually filtered and cleaner after passing through the dams).

The claim is made that *"data suggests the 2004 adult returning brood year class is the strongest in recent years, although still lower than historic numbers"* and *"Coho salmon runs in the Shasta Valley probably averaged a little more than 1,000 fish annually."* ... *"returns for the 2005 and 2006 brood classes were extremely depressed."* It is impossible to make a conclusion based on data that does not exist. Government agency generated data accessible on the internet suggest that Coho salmon were never indigenous to these waters and a natural migration to Alaska has been underway for decades due to ocean waters warming (volcanic and earthquake action being primary natural causes to this warming). Even in reports submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation Klamath Basin Area Office, on November 2, 2006 (Cramer Fish Sciences, *Estimation of Returns of Naturally Produced Coho to the Klamath River*) a study to conduct Coho Salmon counts in the Klamath basin "used the cumulative portion of the run passed by date in the Shasta in 2003 to estimate the number of Coho that passed the SRFCF in 2001-2002 and 2004, following removal of the counting equipment. This method assumes that the pattern of entry between years is the same. This is not likely because timing of entry may be influenced by flow.... Brown et al. (1994) estimated an average of 13,000 naturally produced Coho spawned in all of northern California in the period of 1987-1991, and of these only 1,860 returned to the Klamath. This estimate is equivalent to the smallest of run size estimated generated here for the period of 1999-2005. When the estimate of Brown et al. (1994) is compared to our "best estimates, there has been a 7-8 fold increase in naturally produced Coho returns to the Klamath between the period of 1987-1991 and 1999-1995. This is consistent with large increases among Coho returns to the Oregon coast in the same period (ODFW 2005) and likely was driven by significant changes in ocean conditions in the late 1990's complied with sharp reductions in ocean harvest of Coho (Nicholas et al. 2005)." The claim is made that *"adult Coho salmon have been observed spawning in the Shasta River Canyon, lower Yreka Creek, throughout the Big Springs Complex area, and in lower Parks Creek. Juvenile Coho salmon have been observed rearing in these same areas, continuing further upstream (Mount et al. 2008), and in the upper Little Shasta River."* These claims are not supported and there is data showing the planting of salmon in these areas, skewing the ability to make such claims are historic and factual. Salmon have never been seen in the upper Little Shasta River and no such reports exist to reasonable confer this to be the case. The source of data presented in this report is questionable. According to the SONCC Appendix C, C-21: *"Staff discussed the fact that viability in the Shasta River will be very difficult given the low number of fish..."*

2. The removal of dams can be partially	3.8.6,	According to the January 2011 Announcement of U.S. Support for
---	--------	--

<p>whittled down to a total mismanagement of Indian affairs and water rights in the basin and a redistribution of rights and resources to attempt to correct these problems. Select Indian tribes are being used to further the DOI agenda, and non-Indian residents and Indian tribes not supporting these dam removals are being removed, over run and disenfranchised. The result of this mismanagement is the igniting of local Indian conflicts as each Tribe fights for their potential stake and against current land owners and irrigators. Other legal water rights are threatened in the attempt to make tribes and Lead Agency's gains formidable. The problems seem to all arise from the DOI and CDFG starting to take over land under the name of the United States Government for "reclamation" and "conservation" programs, thus taking away land that was legally intended for tribes or under private ownership. Rather than manage the over 40-60% of the land up there that they have already claimed well, they have chosen an agenda to expand under the DOI's lead. Proceeding with this EIR/EIS when the foundation documents were not only not signed by all parties (KHSA/KBRA) has not only been reckless, it has cost the agencies, states of CA and Oregon and entire community money and grief.</p>	<p>3.8.7. Times- Standard</p>	<p>the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Initiatives to Promote the Government-to-Government Relationship &amp; Improve the Lives of Indigenous Peoples, the U.S. recognizes that some of the most grievous acts committed by the U.S. and many other States against indigenous peoples were with regard to their lands, territories, and natural resources." It is "for this reason that the U.S. stresses the importance of lands, territories, resources and redress provisions of the Declaration in calling on all States to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples to their lands, territories, and natural resources." "Recovering and protecting the tribes' land base is a hallmark objective of this Administration. After the recent Supreme Court decision in <i>Carcieri v. Salazar</i>, Congress introduced, and the Administration has fully supported, legislation to reaffirm the authority of the U.S. to take land into trust on behalf of all federally recognized Indian tribes. In 2010, The DOI provided grants worth more than \$7 million through the Tribal Wildlife Grants Program for 42 Native American tribes to fund a wide range of conservation projects in 16 states. The Tribal Wildlife Grants program has provided more than \$50 million in the past 8 years for 400 conservation projects administered by 162 federally recognized tribes.... DOI has also engaged in numerous cooperative resource protection efforts with tribes, including... restoration of the Klamath River through possible dam removal and in partnership with the Klamath River Basin Tribes..."</p> <p>The Klamath Tribes: In 1864 Treaty, of the 20 million acres ceded over US, 2 million acres retained by tribes and is known as the Klamath Reservation. In General Allotment Act of 1887, tribal lands were allotted to individuals within tribes. In 1954, Congress terminated recognition of Klamath Tribes and condemned remaining land not sold by tribes to non-tribal entities. The Klamath Termination Act preserved the Tribes' water rights and fishing rights. <i>U.S. v Adair</i>, held Tribes have water rights sufficient to support their treaty fishing, hunting and gathering rights with a priority date "time immemorial – thus senior to all other users in the basin. The courts also recognized a tribal water right for agrarian purposes, with a reservation date (1864) or prior."</p> <p>"All water right users in the Klamath Basin are subject to the senior federal reserved Tribal in stream flow rights that may reduce the available water to junior water rights users."</p> <p>Times-Standard 11-19-2011 "Members of the Resighini Rancheria strongly object to the approach taken by the federal government and the state of CA for Klamath River dam removal. We are a small, federally recognized Indian Tribe with a reservation in Del Norte County upstream of Hwy 101 on the Klamath River... The KBRA is very damaging to Indian rights and will not bring about restoration of the Klamath River. We were excluded from Klamath settlement discussion that lead to the KBRA and KHSA, as were the federally recognized Quartz Valley Indian Reservation and Del Norte County. The Hoopa Valley Tribe participated in the settlement talks but refused to sign the KBRA because they would have to expressly give up their water rights. Both our rights and theirs to protect our fisheries and water quality will be terminated by the secretary of the Interior if he makes an affirmative decision (KBRA 15.3.9). Those who are not KBRA and KHSA signatories (parties), such as nonparty tribes and Del Norte County, will be unable to participate</p>
---	---------------------------------------	---

		<p>in committees that govern the management of the Klamath River until 2062. This arrangement is undemocratic and of questionable legality under the Federal Advisory Committee ACT."</p>
	<p>Comment 45 - Cultural Resources</p>	<p>Future unknown also exist with The Shasta Nation Tribe, whose burial grounds are documented as being under the current lakes. The Shasta Nation Tribe was not included in the "Settlement" agreement and they are arguably the most impacted tribe by the Proposed Action, KHSA and KBRA. They are against the dams being removed per public Testimony at the DOI/CDFG October 20, 2011 hearing on the EIR/EIS.</p>
		<p>"The members of the Quartz Valley Indian Community are of upper Klamath (Karuk) and Shasta Indian ancestry. The 174-acre Quartz Valley Indian Reservation is in Siskiyou County near the community of Fort Jones with in the Klamath watershed and area of study. Any fishing and concomitant water rights to which the Quartz Valley Community may be entitled have not yet been determined. According to the, Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), "the Tribal Parties and the Federal Parties agree that this Settlement advances the trust obligation of the United States to protect Basin Tribes' federally-reserved fishing and water rights in the Klamath and Trinity River Basins"  <i>"The effects of the fisheries managed by the State of California and the Yurok and Hoopa Tribes, on the continued existence of the SONCC Coho salmon ESU have not been formally evaluated by NMFS."</i> SONCC 40-21, line 1-6</p>
<p>8. The Proposed Actions are using salmon listing and creating water wars while promoting the Obama Administrations program to expand favored energy programs to favored parties, over renewal of the license for the existing clean hydroelectric energy. The EIR/EIS examined biomass facilities, the Ruby Pipeline and wind generation. Signers on the KBRA/KHSA show program intentions. The cost/benefit analysis did not review impacts of the replacement of the existing hydroelectric dams (which cost near to nothing and take few personnel to operate). Increased CO2 output from the proposed actions and the biomass facilities and Ruby Pipeline are not analyzed nor mentioned. The threat to endangered birds and the Klamath bird estuaries are not analyzed nor mentioned.</p>	<p>Comment 46- Hydropower</p>	<p>According to the Presidents January 2011 Announcement of U.S. Support for the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Initiatives to Promote the Government-to-Government Relationship &amp; Improve the Lives of Indigenous Peoples, "the Department of Energy provides grants to many Indian communities to allow them to develop renewable energy resources and energy efficient measures in their communities in ways that benefit not only those communities, both the whole planet, while servant as models for other U.S. communities. With DOE assistance, tribes are developing a wide-range of renewable energy resources and conservation measures, including geothermal, solar energy, wind and biomass technologies and comprehensive recycling programs. These programs reduce the carbon foot of tribal communities, while creating jobs and reducing costs."                  Projects considered in Cumulative Effects Analysis included only two private projects: The Ruby Pipeline L.L.C. (gas pipeline) implementation time frame of July 2010 to June 2011 AND Klamath Falls Bioenergy L.L.C. (electric facility generating facility burning biomass (wood), 38.5 megawatts. Implementation date is stated as unknown.</p>

Comment 47 - Alternatives

My hope is that we stop now and make a well-balanced, state level business assessment of the scope, feasibility, legal and fiscal impact of this plan with particular focus on data integrity and redundant or unsuccessful study results. This is an opportunity to make something right for California, not run wild with the biggest program fathomable. There are alternative solutions that are less costly, legal and some seemed already underway that are overlooked in the EIR/EIS. Studies and results that demonstrated that many programs within are clearly not working and

← Comment 47 cont.

failed to produce their intended results are not addressed, making expanding such programs a theoretical exercise with a multi-billion dollar price tag.

Comment 48 - NEPA/CEQA

In general, this document's distribution to the public was limited and to the extent available it was presented without adequate time for review or proper evaluation.

Comment 49 - Costs

It is irresponsible to validate this document. There are glaring deficiencies of extremely critical information regarding costs/benefit analysis, including the quantity of private property impacted, cost effective alternatives, and the effectiveness of previous projects throughout. Pursuant to the current U.S. and California fiscal crisis, the commitment of millions and more adequately billions of dollars over the next few decades (the proposed span and cost of this program is a few months to 50 years to indefinitely) is irresponsible - it borders on criminal to the extent of some of the actions considered (e.g. prohibiting access on privately owned land and purchasing ranches and above market prices using taxpayer dollars). To quote the report, "the total cost to recovery is challenging to reliably estimate because biological response of recovery actions is uncertain." With other state priorities such as education and social services in critical condition, this unsubstantiated and ill-intended plan exposes itself as an enormously wasteful use of public resources based on unsupported science to a hopeful but uncertain result of a few thousand fish.

No private business enterprise would execute on such a massive plan without proof that a smaller project demonstrated success to further invest in a scale up. Such an analysis would include the effectiveness of programs completed and underway (intrinsic reviews). The customers and/or clients, although never identified in this report, include not only its funding partners (government agencies, non-profits and tax payers I presume) but also the residents of Northern California and owners of land impacted by each and every step of this project. I presume that the producers of this report either do not own impacted land themselves or do not value this gift of our democracy or the fiscal well being of our state.

Comment 50 - Proposed Action/Project

This recovery program goes straight into legal and aggressive action: blowing up dams, buying land, forcing the fencing of all waterways to prevent passage in waters this report deems a Coho path (contradicting reports exist), removing roadways and increasing the threat of wildfires.

This recovery plan also demonstrates multiple double standards, where studies are done on private land with a lower or no standard required for state owned/run programs. Some of the responsibility for the current conditions is the state agencies due to mismanagement - those areas should be the primary focus in Phase I restoration.

*According to the Southern Oregon Northern California Coho Salmon Recovery Program (Draft), SONCC 40-13, line 36-37, "Of the six flashboard summer irrigation dams on the mainstem Shasta River, four have been removed, locally improving the function and condition of the mainstem river." As this is basically the recovery plan in a nutshell (remove dams to restore water ways), there is a critical data missing here to show that salmon access increased and population growth resulted. This should either sink or support the overall recovery plan - but data is not presented. The report failed to identify and deal with the fact that the return of Coho salmon has continued to decline since these actions were taken. Further, on 40-17, line 8-9, Table 40-5 List of dams/diversion barriers in the Shasta River basin, "adult radio tagging information since 2004 confirms that most Coho salmon tracked in the upper Shasta River prefer*

← Comment 50 cont.

*lower Parks Creek (CDFG 2008b).* **It would seem reasonable to keep the program where there is success, and focus initial efforts there before expanding or removing dams. Being cognizant that these reports will also cost money and the whole logic of a simple bypass for the fish in 1 critical areas should be looked at prior to the waste, contamination, and cost caused by damn removal.**

It is evident that the agencies scientist are well aware of the likelihood of failure to see an increase in salmon up the Klamath reaches, yet the agencies clearly debunked their expert panel testimonies. Further, the SONCC, Volume I, Appendix C, C-21 states that *"Staff discussed the fact that viability in the Shasta River will be very difficult given the low number of fish, and while this selection of core populations may not get us to viability quickest, it would be the best overall selection....Also, the staff believed that given the high percentage of federal land ownership in the basin that recovery and habitat improvement are liable to occur without selection as a core population."* There is no proof that recovery on federal lands will be *"liable and occur without selection of a core population"* and this further shows that this is about expanding control with no budget or requirement for data and results. The agencies seem to have carte blanc approval to spend money and aggressively take over land, often hand-in-hand with an NGO in buying land rather than improving and managing what they have.

A primary goal of the government should be to educate and support landowners, not to overtake and consume ranches and demolish clean hydroelectric dams at the ultimate expense of the state and citizens of CA. To my knowledge, this has been done minimally, covertly and disingenuously to date.

*Examples:* Among actions deemed "essential for the Coho salmon population in the Shasta River alone to "recover" to the extent necessary..." in supporting programs such as the SONCC. Note: This does not include the removal of Dwinnel Dam, home to 22,000 residents that is certain with a general decision to remove dams.

*"Strides have been made in acquiring big springs complexes that are the key to survival in the Shasta River basin."*

*"Develop and implement a conservation banking program that finances purchase of land parcels, easements, and water rights/leases."*

*"Identify, design, permit and construct projects that will reduce tailwater input without putting more land into production and that will not increase diversions."*

*"Develop and implement plans to restore full passage for all life stages throughout the Shasta basin."*

*"Investigate opportunities to increase spatial structure of Shasta River population into all accessible area."*

*"Implement ITP program throughout basin."*

*"Provide enforcement and verify legal water use."*

*"Dedicate as much cold water from Big Springs (e.g. 40cfs), Hole in the Ground Creek, Shasta Springs, Clear Springs, Kettle Springs, Bridgefield Springs and any other available source of cold water to support all life stages of Coho salmon."*

*"Cattle exclusion fencing..." "Conduct riparian fencing projects at all spring complexes to completely remove livestock from in stream channel areas, spring complexes, and riparian areas."*

*"Provide sufficient flow for migration of adults below Dwinnel Dam to all accessible habitats, including the mainstem Shasta River and all tributaries."*

*"Secure dedicated unused water diversion rights".*

*"Establish and expand a water trust that uses secured funding and prioritized actions to sustain/reestablish flow connectivity."*

← Comment 50 cont.

*"Beginning in 2010, the Watershed Wide Permitting Program (WWPP) includes the implementation and effectiveness monitoring of restoration activities associated with each landowner sub permit. These include: riparian fencing, livestock and vehicle stream crossings, riparian planting, installation of approved head gates and measuring devices to verify compliance with water rights, water diversion fish exclusion screens, irrigation tail-water reduction, fish passage assessments, and spawning gravel assessments."* Verify the legality of actions taken within this program and the integrity of the organization. Landowners are often lead blindly into these programs, fees are assessed that damage landowners ability to keep their land. If this program has the money apparent by the girth of this proposed plan and truly care about the Coho salmon first and foremost, all such aid should be free of charge.

Comment 51 - NEPA/CEQA

The report loses credibility where it is inconsistent and does not include the assessment of the effectiveness and impact of Federal and State agency actions and State and tribe run fisheries in addition to opportunities and fair treatment of California small businesses.

For example: *"timber harvest is a medium threat to all life stages of Coho salmon, due primarily to residual impacts from logging-derived sediment mobilization... The volume of timber harvested on national forest land diminished in the early 1990's, and has remained low since the implementation of the Klamath National Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan in 1994 (USFS 1994b)."* In the past, the impact of poor logging management on federal land would be classified as critical due to poor road construction, water crossing blocking flow, erosion in to waterways. The effects can still be seen in federal land and should be addressed. Impacts were felt for years in the waterways and studies from impacted waterways should be considered. If the roads and logging are truly the impacts claimed in the report, improvements should have been measureable since timber harvesting and road use in these areas is greatly reduced. It must be noted that private land owners are subject to fees, studies, approvals that the federal agencies are not subjected to... there fore their harvesting activating should be rated as a low threat (unless these programs are publically deemed ineffective).

← Comment 52 - Alternatives

As a general recommendation, this report should remove over reaching, aggressive recommendations and re-approach working with land owners to honor their rights as hard working, tax paying U. S. citizens.

I am grateful for your consideration of all of these important issues and look forward to finding out the direction you take in these matters. If further input is requested, I am happy to oblige.

Sincerely,

Kristen Riter  
ASQ Certified Quality Auditor, BAS Biology/Political Science UC Davis  
1836 Fallbrook Drive  
Alamo, CA 94507  
[kristen\\_riter@yahoo.com](mailto:kristen_riter@yahoo.com)

E'lan Bacigalupi Riter  
William Steele Riter  
1836 Fallbrook Drive

Alamo, CA 94507

Response to Draft Klamath Facilities Removal EIR/EIS (September 2011)  
Wednesday, December 28, 2011

25

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1218-1	The EIS/EIR analyzes the impacts of the removal of the Four Facility and connected actions as part of the Proposed Action. These actions are analyzed at a programmatic level based on the extent that information is known at this time. The comment author did not specify the "multitude of other actions" that are "not fully presented or studied in this report."	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-3	Master Response N/CP-12 Public Record.  The Lead Agencies have exceeded the minimum review period for an EIS/EIR in an effort to allow additional review and provide the opportunity for more comments.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-4	Master Response RE-4 Takings.  The Supreme Court has held that the construction, operation, and removal of dams does not violate State sovereignty under the Tenth Amendment, as the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) derives its authority from validly-exercised Congressional Acts. However, the dams being considered for removal are not under the authority of Reclamation, and the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) is currently not authorized to direct their removal. Legislation has been introduced into both houses of Congress, which would grant such authority to the Secretary.  Nothing in the Proposed Action regards the quartering of soldiers, with which the Third Amendment of the Constitution is concerned.  Lastly, the Proposed Action in the EIS/EIR was developed from settlement agreements involving many stakeholders, including stakeholders with the welfare of local communities in mind. The settlement agreements strive to achieve a result based on consensus, and are not an exercise of abused power as the comment author suggests. As laid out in the Statement of Purpose and Need, the Secretary, in making his determination, will weigh whether dam removal is in the public interest.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-5	Responses to specific comments by letter as listed in the original comment letter:  b. The "Off-Project Water Settlement" (OPWAS) is upstream from Upper Klamath Lake and therefore does not directly include issues associated with diversions out of Upper Klamath Lake for the refuges. Tribal issues in this region would be managed in negotiations by the tribal representatives and Bureau of Indian	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Affairs. If no settlement is achieved, then the adjudications process in Oregon will determine the priority of water rights for this area.</p>	
	<p>The settlement actions would be developed with the potential to provide an amicable and quicker solution for those who are affected by the ongoing Klamath Basin Adjudication.</p>	
	<p>d. This statement is accurate.</p>	
	<p>e. The Klamath Basin Compact is discussed in Section 3.8, p.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	
	<p>f. This statement is accurate.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1218-6	<p>The cited text is from the Water Supply/Water Rights resource area; however, the City of Yreka water supply pipeline relocation is analyzed throughout the document. Some of the elements, such as access facilities, are considered together with dam removal.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-7	<p>Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantial Information.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-8	<p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-9	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR notes that watershed problems in the Klamath Basin are caused by many factors and likely will not all be solved by just removing dams. As a result, the Proposed Action includes the KHSAs and KBRA. In broad terms, the KHSAs speak 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 Draft EIS/EIR describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and 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. Expert Panel Reports addressing the likely response of fish populations are included in the sections on coho, Steelhead, and Chinook salmon respectively.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.	
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Climate Change	
	The Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts of global warming in Chapter 3, Affected Climate Environment/Environmental Consequences and Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects. The KBRA provides for an assessment of how long-term climate change may affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin (KBRA Section 19.4). The technical assessment of climate change is scheduled to occur in 2013 (KBRA Appendix C-2).	
	Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.	
	Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.	
	Ocean conditions and Marine Mammals	
	Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.	
	Although beyond the scope of this EIS/EIR, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17) was developed specifically in response to the assertion that fish populations are depressed because of predation. This alternative would include control of seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. It has been suggested that predation of anadromous salmonids by these marine species is having a major effect on the salmonid population as they return to the Klamath River to spawn. A number of seal and sea lion haul outs and sea bird colonies exist in the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath (Figure 3-10, p. 3-27). Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, marine mammal populations have recovered, and are considered "healthy and robust" (NOAA Fisheries Service 2008). Proponents of predator control claim that the recovered predator population is increasing the pressure on salmonids because of unbalanced numbers of predators compared to the still depressed salmonid population numbers. Salmon waiting to enter the Klamath for their upstream migration congregate at the mouth of the river, where the marine predators are able to feed easily on the schools of fish (EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17).	

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Control of predation could advance restoration of salmonids since predation by marine mammals does occur however control of marine mammal populations would be very difficult to accomplish for biological reasons. While ocean conditions and predation are a factor in anadromous salmonid returns to their natal streams, so are the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and the condition of freshwater habitat. Reducing predation of salmonids at the mouth of the Klamath River would address only one factor that could affect fish and would not improve any of the upstream conditions necessary for restoration of fish in the Klamath Basin. Implementation of this alternative would not result in a free-flowing river, provide full volitional passage of fish or access to habitat, nor would the water quality and quantity objectives of the KHSA and KBRA be accomplished (EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et. al. 2011, Goodman et. al. 2011) convened to address restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin.</p> <p>With respect to human consumption, recreational and commercial fishing for salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys.</p> <p>Parasites</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges that parasites and disease are harmful to fish however warm water is only one of several issues associated with this topic.</p> <p>Parasites have on occasion proven to be devastating to salmonids in the mainstem Klamath, particularly in the Lower Klamath downstream of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). High parasite prevalence in the lower Klamath River is considered to be a combined effect of high spore input from heavily infected, spawned adult salmon that congregate downstream of IGD and Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) and the proximity to dense populations of polychaetes (Bartholomew et al. 2007). The highest rates of infection occur in the Klamath River downstream of IGD (Stocking and Bartholomew 2007; Bartholomew and Foott 2010) (EIR/S 3.3.3.2).</p> <p>Master Response AQU-27 Disease.</p> <p>Water temperatures in the Klamath, including the Trinity River are described in Section 3.2.3.2 – Water Temperature. The effects of the 5 alternatives on water temperature are documented in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1218-10	<p>The No Action/No Project Alternative was most likely to perpetuate the current C. shasta and P.minibicornis problems and other disease issues because it perpetuates the factors that contribute to high infection rates (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3.4.3).</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR notes that watershed problems in the Klamath Basin are caused by many factors which likely won't all be solved by just removing dams. As a result, the Proposed Action includes the KHSAs and KBRA. In broad terms, the KHSAs speak 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.</p> <p>The central issue in both agreements is removal of the 4 Klamath River hydroelectric dams. The Draft EIS/EIR describes and analyzes 4 Action Alternatives and the No Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 1). Alternatives 2 and 3 implement the KBRA and KSHA, including complete or partial dam removal. Alternatives 1, 4 and 5 do not implement the KBRA and KHSAs and do not remove the dams. The Secretary may select the No Action/No Project Alternative, one of the action alternatives, or a combination of alternatives. Effects of dam removal on fish (Alternatives 2 and 3) and not removing dams (Alternatives 1, 4 and 5) are addressed in Section 3.3.4.3 Effects Determinations, of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <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. The Salmon Fishery Management Plan developed by the PFMC describes the goals and methods for salmon management. Management tools such as season length, quotas, and bag limits vary depending on how many salmon are present. There are two central parts of the Plan: Conservation objectives, which are annual goals for the number of spawners of the major salmon stocks ("spawner escapement goals"), and allocation provisions of the harvest among different groups of fishers (commercial, recreational, tribal, various ports, ocean, and inland). The PFMC must also comply with laws such as the ESA.</p>	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>Declines in salmon runs are caused by several factors. These include loss and degradation of freshwater habitat, low ocean productivity, and over-exploitation of fish populations. With respect to fish harvest, ocean recreational and commercial as well as tribal commercial and subsistence fishing activities for salmon are tightly regulated by the PFMC. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. Since 1987, based on recommendations from the Klamath Fishery Management Council, the PFMC amended the spawning escapement goal for fall Chinook salmon within the Klamath Basin. Rather than establishing a fixed numerical ocean escapement goal, the PFMC adopted a policy of "Harvest Rate Management". Under harvest rate management the overall goal is to allow a fixed percentage of all salmon from each brood year to spawn. The allocation method allows the spawning escapement to fluctuate. In high population years the escapement would be larger than if the stock was fished down to a fixed numerical escapement and in low year's fisheries would not be closed to meet an escapement that was not attainable. By allowing a wide range of escapements, fishery managers may be able to determine the actual carrying capacity of the river system. To protect the salmon stocks in very low abundance years, an escapement floor is established to insure that an adequate number of spawning salmon return each year (Kope 1992, Prager and Mohr 2001, PFMC 2011). The comment as submitted provides no evidence to substantiate the claim that the fish problem is a result of overfishing.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would restore a more natural Klamath River flow regime and improve and expand spawning and rearing habitat for salmon on the Klamath River, which would benefit salmon populations. Commercial and traditional cultural uses of salmon would benefit as a result. Commercial fishing landings would increase because of increased salmon abundance, which would increase fishing revenues (EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2). Increased salmon populations would attract more ocean recreational fishing effort, which would increase spending in the regional economy. (Bureau of Reclamation [Reclamation] 2012a, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association Fisheries Service [NOAA Fisheries Service] 2012, cited in EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2). Dam removal would increase fish harvest for subsistence, cultural practices and commercial uses and provide economically beneficial opportunities for Indian Tribes residing on the Klamath River (EIS/EIR Section 3.15.4.2). These conditions are likely to result in increased opportunities and revenue for guides.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-19 Chinook Expert Panel Proposed Action Better Than No Action.</p>	

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.	
	Master Response AQU-23 Evaluation of Dam Removal and Restoration Anadromy (EDRRA) Model.	
	Hatchery operations are only one of the factors impacting fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The Klamath dams are affecting salmonid fisheries by blocking access to at least 420 miles of potential river habitat, by affecting downstream water quality (specifically, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and algal toxins), and altering flows in sections of the mainstem of the river (Hamilton et. al. 2011, Draft EIS/EIR Chapter 1). Altering hatchery management will not resolve any of these other issues because Iron Gate Hatchery is below the dams.	
	Master Response AQU-32 IGH Alternative 1, 2, 3 and Conservation Hatchery.	
	The Draft EIS/EIR strives to provide a thorough, science-based review of implementation of the KBRA and restoration of salmon populations in the Klamath Basin. Section 11 of the KBRA describes the process for development of the Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan. A Fisheries Reintroduction Plan is part of Alternatives 2 and 3 under the KBRA (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.9, p. 2-44). While the Proposed Action and Alternatives affect commercial and recreational fishing, management of fishing regulations is beyond the scope of this document.	
	Master Response AQU-11 A, B, NOAA Fisheries BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-11	Regarding the historical distribution of anadromous fish above Keno Reef, the historical distributions of anadromous fish are described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.3.3.1, Aquatic Resources. The occurrence of steelhead as well as spring-run and fall-run Chinook salmon above Keno Reef is documented in the Final EIS/EIR in Section 3, Aquatic Resources, Physical Habitat Descriptions and in Attachment B of the Final Alternatives Report in Appendix A. Historical records reviewed by Hamilton et al. (2005) and genetic information obtained from archaeological sites analyzed by Butler et al. (2010) show conclusively that Chinook salmon spawned in the tributaries upstream of Keno Reef in the Upper Klamath Lake, including the Sprague, Williamson, and Wood Rivers. The question of whether or not anadromous fish utilized available habitat above Keno Reef was also addressed in proceedings before Administrative Law Judge Honorable Parlen L. McKenna who concluded that agencies had met their	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>burden of proof on this issue (EIS 1.2.6.2, Federal Energy Commission Relicensing). Among other findings, Judge McKenna determined that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 2A-5, p. 12). The comment provides no evidence to support the argument that salmon did not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect. Regarding the lack of suitable habitat above these locations, the Administrative Law Judge found that expansive bottomland areas with abundant low-gradient channels, which are preferred salmon habitat, are more common in the Upper Klamath Basin than in the remainder of the Klamath system. Such areas are particularly extensive above Keno Dam and Upper Klamath Lake, where spring-fed streams include the Williamson and Wood Rivers, smaller springbrooks flowing into these two rivers, Sprague River, and various streams (Administrative Law Judge 2006; FOF 6.9, pg 33). The comment as written provides no evidence to support the argument that significant salmon habitat does not occur upstream of Keno Reef. This statement is factually incorrect.</li> </ul>	
GP_LT_1230_1218-12	<p>Application A016958 is described under the Shasta Valley Irrigators section. The presence of the dams is not necessary for the irrigators to continue with this water rights process.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-13	<p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-14	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-15	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>The Klamath agreements are examples of negotiations designed to resolve longstanding legal battles over the use of water resources in the Klamath Basin. PacifiCorp, tribes, environmental, fishing and agriculture interests are using these agreements to avoid litigation. Signing the KHSA was voluntary for all signatories and no signatory was required to sign to make KHSA a valid agreement.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1218-16	The comment author has not provided information in support of assertions made in the comment nor is information of this type known of or available to the authors of this Final EIS/EIR. Absent any additional information regarding how and to whom wealth is being redistributed and which local and Federal regulations are not being followed by whom to substantiate this comment, no response is required.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-17	The purpose of the Draft EIS/EIR is to display environmental impacts to the affected region and thus it does not contain a benefit-cost analysis. 40 CFR Sect. 1502.23 states that if a benefit-cost analysis relevant to the choice among environmentally different alternatives is being considered for the Proposed Action, it shall be incorporated by reference or appended to the statement as an aid in evaluating the environmental consequences.  A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Additional details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> ).	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-18	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.  P. ES-46 through ES-48 and Table ES-7 describe the "areas of known controversy" raised by the public and agencies during development of the EIS/EIR. Opposition to the KHSA and KBRA could include, to a greater or lesser degree, many of the issues described in Table ES-7.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-19	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-20	The comment author is citing the area of analysis described for Section 3.8, Water Supply/Water Rights. The description of the area of analysis presented in Section 3.8.1 does in fact note the seven hydrologic sub-basins downstream of Iron Gate Dam. Analysis of the environmental effects and benefits of the KBRA on water supply and water rights are presented in Section 3.8.4.3 and on water quality in Section 3.2.4.3.2.10.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-21	The purpose of this Draft EIS/EIR was to analyze and disclose potential environmental impacts pursuant to NEPA and CEQA rather than answer the described question. The impacts and benefits to fish from the No Action and action alternatives (including fish passage) are fully analyzed in Section 3.3.	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1218_22	<p>The KBRA diversion actions were not included in the analysis of the No Action/No Project Alternative.</p> <p>The No Action/No Project Alternative would continue current operations with the dams remaining in place and PacifiCorp operating under the current annual license. The existing license has no requirements for additional fish passage or implementation of the prescriptions that are currently before FERC in the relicensing process. Flows would remain similar to current flows.</p> <p>Modeled hydrologic conditions for the No Action/No Project Alternative utilized both the USFW 2008 and NOAA Fisheries Service 2010 biological opinions (BO) for the Reclamation's Klamath Project. The Lead Agencies acknowledge that these BO may change in the future as understanding of species or their populations change; however, these changes are unknown at this time and are not included in the hydrologic assumptions. See Chapter 2, p. 16, Figure 2-7 of the Draft EIS/EIR for modeled future flows.</p> <p>More information about the detailed models is described in: Reclamation 2012d. Hydrology, Hydraulics and Sediment Transport Studies for the Secretary's Determination on Klamath River Dam Removal and Basin Restoration," Technical Report No. SRH-2011-02. Prepared for Mid-Pacific Region, Bureau of Reclamation, Technical Service Center, Denver, CO.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-23	<p>While the cost of the alternatives is an important factor during decision-making, it is not included as part of the CEQA and NEPA requirements that guided the development of the Draft EIS/EIR. The Draft EIS/EIR does discuss some effects related to those suggested in the comment.</p> <p>Section 3.15 discusses potential effects to electricity bills of PacifiCorp customers as a result of the Proposed Action and alternatives, specifically on p. 3.15-48 for the No Action/No Project Alternative, 3.15-63 for the Proposed Action, 3.15-81 for the Partial Facilities Removal Alternative, 3.15-84 to 3.15-85 for the Fish Passage at Four Dams Alternative, and 3.15-87 for Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Iron Gate and Copco 1 Alternative. PacifiCorp considers many factors in setting customer rates which in turn are subject to Oregon Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and California PUC approval; therefore, it is difficult to assess the size of potential rate effects or even the extent to which rates might increase at all under the No Action/No Project Alternative. Utility rates under the dam removal alternatives are not expected to increase above the existing surcharges as a direct result of dam removal costs. For the fish passage alternatives, customer rates would likely increase above</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1218-24	<p>the existing surcharges as a direct result of construction, operations and maintenance costs for fish passage facilities. The degree to which the cost could be passed to the ratepayers is not known and would be subject to Oregon and California PUCs.</p> <p>PacifiCorp will be providing replacement power from hydropower facilities at Bonneville on the Columbia River and sources in the east. Currently, the dams only provide regionally important peaking power but do not provide a baseload source for the area. Power is currently transmitted to the region from sources in the east and north to cover baseload requirements. PacifiCorp is already upgrading transmission and generating infrastructure to meet the expected demand in the Klamath region in 2018. These upgrades are being done now to cover power needs in 2018 and beyond, and are unrelated to the proposed removal of the Klamath Dams. These planned upgrades are described in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.18-13 to 3.18-14, and 3.18-23 to 3.18-24. Analysis of the funding for existing power plant upgrades and new power plant construction is outside of the scope of this EIS/EIR.</p> <p>As described in Section 3.22, Traffic and Transportation, p. 3.22-10, of the Draft EIS/EIR, no long-term or permanent traffic volume increases or long-term changes in traffic patterns are expected as a result of the Proposed Action. Therefore, any transportation impacts associated with the Proposed Action would be limited in duration to the proposed deconstruction or construction period. The deconstruction and reservoir restoration schedule for the Proposed Action extends 18-months starting in May 2019. Work completed in 2019 would include small scale construction staging activities and analysis of road and bridge condition and any repair work that might be identified during this analysis.</p> <p>Also, as described on p. 3.22-15 of the Draft EIS/EIR, while many of these roads and bridges were put in place to facilitate the construction of the Four Facilities, it is unknown whether they are in good enough condition to withstand the weight and frequency of trips during deconstruction. As part of the development of the construction plan, an in depth analysis of bridge and road capacity and state of repair would be conducted by the dam removal entity (DRE), with remedial actions taken prior to the commencement of facility deconstruction. Following completion of dam deconstruction additional analysis of road condition would be completed and where needed, as a result of wear generated by deconstruction repairs and or replacement actions would be completed. Potential impacts related to scour and erosion in culverts under the roadways would be analyzed in greater detail as part of the construction plan developed by the DRE.</p>	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1218-25	<p>Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-33 ESA Compliance.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-26	<p>The comment refers to information taken out of context from the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR (p. 3.3-123 and 3.3-124) states:</p> <p>"Southern Green Sturgeon may enter the Klamath River estuary to forage during the summer months. They would not be present when the most severe effects of dam removal are occurring, and are not expected to be affected by the Proposed Action. The remainder of this section focuses on the effects of the Proposed Action on the Northern Green Sturgeon DPS. Northern Green Sturgeon do not occur upstream of Ishi Pishi Falls and would not be affected by Proposed Action effects that do not extend downstream past these falls.</p> <p>Downstream of Iron Gate Dam The Proposed Action would release dam-stored sediment downstream to the lower Klamath River in the short term, and restore a flow regime that more closely mimics natural seasonal flow patterns in the long term. Suspended sediment effects on green sturgeon under the Proposed Action are described in detail in Appendix E, and summarized here.</p> <p>Under the most-likely-to-occur scenario or worst-case scenario no effect relative to existing conditions is predicted for adults (Table 3.3-10), mostly because green sturgeon distribution within the mainstem Klamath River is primarily limited to areas downstream of Orleans, where the effects of SSC resulting from the Proposed Action are more diluted from tributary accretion. Up to 100 percent mortality is predicted for incubating eggs and larval life stages, and up to 20 percent mortality is predicted for rearing juveniles under a most-likely-to-occur scenario, or up to 40 percent mortality under a worst-case scenario. However, around</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>30 percent of juveniles rear in the Trinity River and would not be exposed to SSC from the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Bedload sediment effects related to dam-released sediment would not extend as far downstream to Ishi Pishi Falls and would not affect green sturgeon.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would establish a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions in the lower Klamath River and would improve water quality and reduce instances of algal toxins. These long-term effects would benefit green sturgeon using the lower Klamath River reach.</p> <p>The Proposed Action is not expected to substantially change or affect estuarine habitat. Sediment, flow, and water temperature effects resulting from the Proposed Action would likely not extend downstream to the estuary.</p> <p>Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal under the Proposed Action could alter SSCs and affect green sturgeon. Overall the effects of the Proposed Action are most likely to include physiological stress, inhibited growth, and high mortality for some portion of the age-0 2020 cohort and age-1 2019 cohort. However, effects on salmonids likely overestimate those on sturgeon. To summarize, green sturgeon in the Klamath Basin have the following traits likely to enhance the species' resilience to impacts of the Proposed Action: Most of the population (subadult and adult) would be in the ocean during the year of the Proposed Action (2020) and would be unaffected (Appendix E). The approximately 30 percent of the population that spawn and rear in the Trinity River would be unaffected. Much of the spawning and rearing of green sturgeon occurs downstream of the Trinity River, where sediment concentrations would be similar to existing conditions and the No Action/No Project Alternative. Green sturgeon are long-lived (&gt;40 years) and are able to spawn multiple times (~8 times) (Klimley et al. 2007), so effects on two year classes may have little influence on the population as a whole."</p> <p>The comment as presented is factually incorrect.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1218-27	<p>The Proposed Action would have short term effects related to suspended sediment and bedload movement. Based on a small proportion of the population with a potential to be exposed to short-term effects, the effect of the Proposed Action would be less-than significant for redband trout in the short term. Dam removal would increase connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and improved habitat quality, the</p>	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1218-28	<p>effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for redband trout in the long term. (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-129).</p> <p>Because eulachon occur far downstream in the river, mixing and inflows from Intervening tributaries would reduce poor water quality conditions originating in the dams (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-169). Based on short duration of poor water quality during reservoir drawdown in the estuary, the Proposed Action would have a less-than-significant effect on eulachon in the short and long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-130).</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-29	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR discusses potential effects to introduced resident fish on p. 3.3-130 of the Draft EIS/EIR. From Upstream End of J.C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam The Proposed Action would eliminate reservoir habitat upstream of Iron Gate Dam, and thus the abundance of these species would decline substantially or be reduced to nothing, as their preferred reservoir habitat would be eliminated (Buchanan et al. 2011). In the Lower Klamath River, downstream of Iron Gate Dam, a few introduced resident species occur in the lower Klamath River, but habitat conditions there are generally not suitable for these species. Under the Proposed Action, conditions would be expected to become less suitable. Because these species were introduced and they occur in other nearby water bodies, their loss would not be considered significant from a biological perspective, and would benefit native species. Their loss would, however, decrease opportunities for recreational fishing for these species, as discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR, Section 3.20, Recreation.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-30	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges the relative lack of information for freshwater mussels (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-131). For freshwater mussels, dam removal would as is noted in the Draft EIS/EIR after implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-7 (Freshwater Mussel Relocation) generate a significant short term impact. The Draft EIS/EIR describes that in the long term increased connectivity between Upper Klamath Basin and the Hydroelectric Reach and would create additional riverine habitat within the Hydroelectric Reach. Based on increased habitat availability and habitat quality in the long term, the effect of the Proposed Action would be beneficial for mussels in the long term (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 132).</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-31	<p>Section 3.10, Greenhouse Gases, of the Draft EIS/EIR discloses potential impacts associated with GHG emissions and global climate change. The analysis reviewed GHG emissions that could occur from construction or demolition activities, as well as those</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>that could occur from replacing hydroelectricity produced by the Four Facilities with non-renewable sources.</p> <p>Specific rules and regulations, such as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) mandatory GHG reporting program were not discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR if they were not relevant to the analysis.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1218-32	Estimated economic impacts including those related to agricultural employment, relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-33	The IMPLAN model was used to evaluate economic impacts. IMPLAN is a standard, widely used input-output model used for regional economic impacts analyses. IMPLAN measures the impacts generated from expenditures made inside a defined study area. The model also recognizes leakages from the defined region resulting from purchases made outside the defined study area. Section 3.15 and the economic technical reports available on <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">http://klamathrestoration.gov</a> further describe the IMPLAN model and discuss methods to evaluate regional economic impacts.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-34	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-35	<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> <p>Master Response AQU-22 Expert Panel Considered in Entirety.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6A Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-36	The Lead Agencies have made every effort to disclose all environmental effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. Risks to the public are described throughout the Affected Environment/ Environmental Consequences chapter, including Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, 3.18, Public Health and Safety, Utilities and Public Services, Solid Waste, Power, and 3.21, Toxic/Hazardous Materials. As required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), mitigation has been provided for all significant environmental impacts identified in this Draft	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1218-37	<p>EIS/EIR. These mitigation measures are described in each applicable resource section after the discussion of Alternative 5: Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate. Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS/EIR examines the cumulative effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives. Mitigation measures are proposed for all significant cumulative effects at the end of each resource section.</p> <p>The statement referenced in the comment , “Reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal could alter SSCs and bedload sediment transport and deposition and affect redband trout” Significance is “B” or beneficial.’,’ can be found in Table 5-1 Summary of Environmental Impacts p. 5-24 of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The significance in Table 5-1 however, is not “B” or beneficial as the comment suggests, rather “LTS” or Less than Significant.</p> <p>The “LTS” or Less Than Significant finding as depicted in Table 5-1 is reflected in discussion on p. 3.3-192 of the Draft EIS/EIR, “As described for the Proposed Action, reservoir drawdown associated with dam removal under the Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative could alter SSCs and affect redband trout. Based on a small proportion of the population with a potential to be exposed to short-term effects, the effect of the Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate Alternative would be less-than-significant for redband trout in the short term.”</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-38	<p>Chapter 4 of the Draft EIS/EIR presents cumulative effects by resource area. Whenever feasible, mitigation measures are described for all cumulative effects determined to be significant.</p> <p>a. Section 4.4.2 presents the area of analysis for cumulative effects. Cumulative impacts are then described in detail in Section 4.4. Please note Tables 4.5 to 4.24 summarize the environmental effects described in Chapter 3; they do not summarize the significance determinations for cumulative effects. For significant impacts listed in these tables, mitigation is described in Chapter 3 in the associated resource section. The cumulative effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives are described in the text (not in the tables) and appropriate mitigation is provided, when feasible.</p> <p>b. The comment author states that: Draining the reservoirs and sediment release could cause short-term human exposure to contaminants from contact with deposited sediments on exposed reservoir terraces and river banks within the Hydroelectric Reach.”</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>Significance “S” (significant): Mitigation: None. This is incorrect. Table 4.5, p. 4-36 states this impact is Less than Significant (LTS); therefore no mitigation is required.</p> <p>c. The comment author states that: “Dam removal and/or elimination of hydropower peaking operations at J.C. Boyle Powerhouse could cause short-term and long-term alterations in daily water temperatures and fluctuations in the J.C. Boyle bypass and peaking reaches... Significance “S” (significant): for springtime, “B” (beneficial) for late summer/fall. Mitigation: None</p> <p>This is incorrect. Table 4.5 on p. 4-29 under Water Temperature states that it would be significant for J.C. Boyle bypass reach; and beneficial for J.C. Boyle peaking reach. No feasible mitigation is available to reduce this significant impact; therefore it remains significant. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality.</p> <p>d. The comment author states that: Dam removal and conversion of the reservoir areas to a free-flowing river could cause short-term and long-term increases in spring time water temperatures and decreases in late summer/fall water temperatures in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of Copco 1 Reservoir”. Significance “S” (significant): for springtime, “B” (beneficial) for late summer/fall. Mitigation: None</p> <p>No feasible mitigation is available to reduce this significant impact; therefore it remains significant. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality.</p> <p>e. The comment author states that: Lower Klamath Basin: “Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term and long-term increases in sediment deposition in the Klamath River or Estuary that could alter morphological characteristics and indirectly affect seasonal water temperatures.” Significance “NCFEC” (significant): No Change From Existing Conditions. Mitigation: None</p> <p>This is incorrect. Table 4.5 on p. 4-39 states NCFEC, which stands for No Change From Existing Conditions and means there would be no impact. It does not mean the impact is significant. Mitigation is not required. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality.</p> <p>f. The comment author states that: Upper Klamath Basin: “Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach downstream of J.C. Boyle dam”. Significance “S” (significant): Mitigation: None No feasible mitigation is available to</p>	

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>reduce this significant impact; therefore it remains significant. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality.</p> <p>g. The comment author states that: "Dam removal could eliminate the interception and retention of mineral (inorganic) suspended materials behind the dams and result in long-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach". Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None</p> <p>This impact is Less Than Significant and does not require mitigation. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality.</p> <p>h. The comment author states that: "Dam removal could eliminate the interception and retention of algal-derived (organic) suspended materials behind the dams and result in long-term increases in suspended material in the Hydroelectric Reach". Significance "LTS" (Less Than Significant): Mitigation: None</p> <p>This impact is Less Than Significant and does not require mitigation. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality.</p> <p>i. The comment author states that: "Draining the reservoirs and release of sediment could cause short term increases in suspended material in the lower Klamath River and the Klamath Estuary". Significance "S" (Significant): Mitigation: None</p> <p>Table 4.5 on p. 4-31 states that this impact would be significant. No feasible mitigation is available to reduce this significant impact; therefore it remains significant. Please see the impacts and mitigation discussions in Section 3.2 Water Quality.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1218-39	Master Response N/CP-26 KHSA and KBRA Settlement Parties.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-40	<p>Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiation in Private.</p>	Yes
GP_LT_1230_1218-41	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.</p> <p>As discussed in Section 3.6.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams are not designed or</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>operated as flood control facilities, although they do provide some incidental flood protection during flood events. Specifically, Table 3.6-9 shows peak flood flows and indicates that the 100-yr flood is attenuated less than 7 percent by Iron Gate and Copco 1 Dams under the No Action/No Project Alternative, with J.C. Boyle and Copco 2 providing negligible flood attenuation. (Draft EIS/EIR, sec. 3.6.4.3, p. 3.6-30.). Under the Proposed Action, the facilities would not be in place to provide this temporary reduction in flow and depending on the time of year, there would be a minor increase in the 100-yr flood elevations as the result of dam removal from Iron Gate Dam located at River Mile 190 to Humbug Creek located at RM 172. The peak flow will also occur a few hours sooner after the dams are removed. Ultimately, during high flow periods, the existing flood control capacity of the four dams would do little to reduce flood damage. Therefore, there would be little change to flood control capacity after the four dams are removed.</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-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-25 Habitat Upstream of Iron Gate Dam.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1218-42	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR provides extensive analyses to address the seven issues raised in this comment. These include:</p> <p>1) Fish have moved north because ocean conditions are warm and counts are actually high.</p> <p>Anadromous salmonids have a strong affinity to return to their natal river of origin to spawn. Although some straying of adults can occur, the population does not exhibit nomadic wanderings to the extent described in the comment. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq. (ESA) defines "species" to include any "distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature." An ESU, or evolutionarily significant unit, is a Pacific salmon population or group of populations that is substantially reproductively isolated from other conspecific populations and that represents an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species. The ESU policy (56 FR 58612) for Pacific salmon defines the criteria for identifying a Pacific salmon population as a distinct population segment (DPS), which can be listed under the ESA. The Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONCC)</p>	No

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
--------------	------------------	-------------------

coho salmon ESU includes all naturally spawned populations of coho salmon in coastal streams from the Elk River, Oregon, through the Mattole River, California. It also includes three artificial propagation programs: Cole River Hatchery in the Rogue River Basin, Trinity River and Iron Gate Hatcheries in the Klamath-Trinity River Basin. The SONCC coho salmon ESU was listed as threatened in 1997 (62 FR 24588; May 6, 1997), and that status was reaffirmed in 2005 (Good et al. 2005) and 2011 (Ly and Ruddy 2011).

The following limiting factors are prevalent throughout the range of this ESU and affect most populations. These limiting factors include:

- Altered hydrologic function (timing and volume of water flow)
- Lack of floodplain and channel structure (including both instream structure e.g., large wood and pools, and floodplain structure, e.g., off-channel ponds).
- Riparian forest conditions (Trees next to the river or stream)
- Water Quality (especially water temperature)
- Altered sediment supply (amount of dirt that gets into streams)
- Fish Passage (barriers from structures such as culverts as well as thermal, flow, and sediment barriers)
- Impaired Estuarine/Mainstem Function (amount and condition of habitat in estuaries, and in mainstem areas of large rivers)
- Disease/Predation/Competition (resulting from invasive species, native species, and hatchery-origin fish)
- Hatchery-related Effects (detrimental genetic and ecological effects)

Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.

## 2) Lower Klamath River Tribal Fishery.

With respect to fish harvest, ocean recreational and commercial as well as tribal commercial and subsistence fishing activities for salmon are tightly regulated on an annual basis by State, Federal and Tribal fishery managers. Annual catch limits are set based on annual population surveys. The comment as submitted provides no evidence to substantiate the claim that catch estimates are unverified.

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>3) Predation by Marine Mammals.</p> <p>Although ocean conditions are beyond the scope of this EIS/EIR, predation by marine mammals at the mouth of the Klamath River was considered. Alternative 17 (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17) was developed specifically in response to the assertion that fish populations are depressed because of predation. This alternative would include control of seal, sea lion, and cormorant populations at the mouth of the Klamath River as an alternative to dam removal. It has been suggested that predation of anadromous salmonids by these marine species is having a major effect on the salmonid population as they return to the Klamath River to spawn. A number of seal and sea lion haul outs and sea bird colonies exist in the vicinity of the mouth of the Klamath (Figure 3-10, p. 3-27). Since the passage of the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1972, marine mammal populations have recovered, and are considered "healthy and robust" (NOAA Fisheries Service 2008). Proponents of predator control claim that the recovered predator population is increasing the pressure on salmonids because of unbalanced numbers of predators compared to the still depressed salmonid population numbers. Salmon waiting to enter the Klamath for their upstream migration congregate at the mouth of the river, where the marine predators are able to feed easily on the schools of fish (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, 3.17). Control of predation could advance restoration of salmonids since predation by marine mammals does occur however control of marine mammal populations would be very difficult to accomplish for biological reasons. While ocean conditions and predation are a factor in anadromous salmonid returns to their natal streams, so are the condition of out-migrating juvenile salmonids (smolts) and the condition of freshwater habitat. Reducing predation of salmonids at the mouth of the Klamath River would address only one factor that could affect fish and would not improve any of the upstream conditions necessary for restoration of fish in the Klamath Basin. Implementation of this alternative would not result in a free-flowing river, provide full volitional passage of fish or access to habitat, nor would the water quality and quantity objectives of the KHSA and KBRA be accomplished (EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.17). Expert Panels (Dunne et. al. 2011, Goodman et. al. 2011) convened to address restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin did not identify marine mammal predation as a major factor that limited populations of anadromous fish in the Klamath Basin. The comment as submitted provides no evidence that control of predators would result in the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin.</p>	

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>4) Coho Salmon Distribution in the Klamath Basin and 5) Coho Salmon are not native.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.</p> <p>The comment, as submitted, provides no evidence to support the claim that 85 percent of the coho salmon spawn in the lower 20 miles of the Klamath River and/or coho salmon are not native to the Klamath River.</p>	
	<p>6) Hatchery Production of Salmon.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.</p>	
	<p>7) Water Quality</p> <p>Master Response WQ 15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches.</p> <p>Master Response WQ 27 Nutrient Retention With Dams, Nutrient Release Without Dams, and Periphyton.</p>	
GP_LT_1230_1218-43	<p>Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho salmon. Numbers of anadromous fish within the Klamath River Watershed as presented in the Draft EIR/EIS, Table 3.3-1 (p. 3.3-5) are nearly all in decline. Section 3.3.4.3 of the EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on aquatic habitat and various fish species.</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> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-44	<p>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) both require the Lead Agencies to respond to comments on significant environmental issues related to the Draft EIS/EIR. Because the comment does not address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, no additional response is provided. Nevertheless, your comment regarding the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and/or the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA)</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	will be included as part of the record and made available to decision makers prior to a final decision on the Proposed Action.	
GP_LT_1230_1218-45	Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.  Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-46	Comment noted.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-47	Both NEPA and CEQA include provisions that the draft environmental review analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that meet most of the purpose and need/project objections, and are potentially feasible (40 CFR § 1502.14; 43 CFR § 46.420(b); Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002; CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f).). Alternatives should be limited to ones that avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects. (CEQA Guidelines secs. 15126.6(a), (c), (f), sec. 15204(a); Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3.) The Lead Agencies are not required to consider all conceivable alternatives to the Proposed Action. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21091(d)(2)(B); CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a); sec. 15204(a).) Nor are the Lead Agencies required to analyze an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(f)(3).) Also, the Lead Agencies are not required to conduct every test or perform all research, study, and experimentation recommended or requested by comment authors; instead, the Lead Agencies are to focus on significant environmental issues. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15204(a).)  The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and need or CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). This analysis is thorough and includes alternatives suggested during internal and external scoping for the EIS/EIR.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-48	As described in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 7.9 Document Availability, hard copies of the Draft EIS/EIR were made available	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1218-49	<p>for viewing at Federal, State, and public libraries in California and Oregon. Hard copies were made available at cost to the requestor, online via the Reclamation Klamath Project Web site. Electronic copies (on CD) of the EIS/EIR were mailed to the public upon request, at no cost. An electronic version of the Draft EIS/EIR was posted to the Reclamation Klamath Project Web site <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">http://klamathrestoration.gov</a> . Notifications of the release of the Draft EIS/EIR and the locations where it could be viewed were mailed to over 4,000 businesses, organizations and individual members of the public.</p> <p>Master Response N/CP-12 Comment Period.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.</p> <p>Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.</p> <p>Section 3.15 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluates economic impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The section is primarily based on multiple economic studies posted at <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a> under Economic Studies and Information. Economic effects were evaluated relative to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dam decommissioning, O&amp;M, mitigation</li> <li>• Commercial fishing</li> <li>• Reservoir recreation</li> <li>• Ocean sport fishing</li> <li>• In-river sport fishing</li> <li>• Whitewater recreation</li> <li>• Tribal economies</li> <li>• Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) Fisheries, Water Resources and Tribal Programs</li> <li>• Irrigated agriculture related to KBRA actions</li> <li>• Refuge recreation related to KBRA actions</li> <li>• Local government revenues, including property and sales taxes</li> <li>• Property values</li> <li>• Utility rates</li> </ul> <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>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Kristen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	A benefit-cost analysis was undertaken and is summarized in the Secretarial Determination Overview Report. Additional details on the benefit-cost analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical report prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation (available on <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a> ).	
GP_LT_1230_1218-50	The changes to the recovery plan described by the comment author would be an alternative to the KBRA. This Draft EIS/EIR considers the KBRA as a connected action, as described on p. 2-37 and as discussed in:  Master Response ALT-4 Elimination of Alternative 8 - Dam Removal Without KBRA from Detailed Study.  Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-51	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1230_1218-52	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_LT\_1230\_1211

November 17, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, Calif. 95501

U.S. Department of Interior  
 Ken Salazar

California Department of Fish & Game  
 Area Director Mark Stoffer

RE: Comments to Klamath Facilities Removal EIR/EIS

Dear Mr. Salazar and Mr. Stoffer,

Comment 1 - NEPA/  
 CEQA

I am a property owner in Siskiyou County. Below please find my comments to the above referenced document to be considered as evidence to refute the completeness of the document and to further reject the findings and conclusions of the report prepared.

1. The comment period must be extended for an additional 60 days to allow fair input to the public to review the report. The document was scoped and prepared by the lead agencies over a period of 5 years. The report is over 2000 pages, too extensive to allow reviewers sufficient time to respond to findings of the report and/or to engage consultants to peer review the report.
2. NEPA and CEQA requires the lead agency to measure the significance of impacts in terms of the conditions existing where the impacts fall—not in terms of conditions that exist where the impacts do not fall or in terms of hypothetical or highly generalized conditions. Each area of inquiry has a measure of significance against which the potential environmental effects of the project are compared. Thus, for example a project may result in significant adverse land use impacts if it: (1) substantially disrupts or divides the physical and economic arrangement of an established community, or (2) has a substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity. In the case of the EIS/EIR significant cultural and economic impacts to the Siskiyou County and its communities has not been considered. As an example the scientific assessment of impacts to salmonid populations consider the vast area of Klamath Basin including the ocean. However, with respect to the affected communities of Siskiyou County insufficient research was prepared to assess the long term impact resulting from loss of jobs, property values, and economic vitality resulting from removal. As Mr Salazar is making a determination of the public interest of the local communities the EIR/EIS did not meet the minimum threshold of study of the disruption to Siskiyou County. These disruptions include a) economic loss of reliable inexpensive power provided by the dams, b) loss of storm water flood control, c) loss of

Comment 2 - Economics

← Comment 2 cont.

recreation areas of the reservoirs to the public as well as the economic benefits derived by the community from commerce generated by the public use of recreation, d) the loss of water for agricultural use, e)

Comment 3 - Cultural Resources

3. The NEPA – Purpose and Need, and CEQA - Project Objectives, both speak to the project objectives to be in the “public interest” and “public welfare” of the local communities. The EIR/EIS did not meet the minimum required threshold of study to all the affected public interests. The EIR/EIS was exhaustive in its study of hand selected Klamath Tribes, which serve to gain direct financial benefit resulting from removal of the dams and implementation of the KBRA. It did not review of the welfare of the Shasta Tribes historical presence under the waters of the dams, nor to their exclusion as a party to the settlement agreement. The study did not include analysis of long term economic loss to the communities resulting from potential loss of water retention and storage for emergency drought years to farming and agriculture, loss of storm water protection. Moreover, it does not address the cumulative effect of job losses to the communities of support services that will be unsustainable without a commercial critical mass.

Comment 4-  
Economics

4. NEPA and CEQA requires the lead agency to identify alternatives that are environmentally preferable alternatives that would result in the fewest adverse effects to the biological and physical environment in determining the best course of action. The report did not fulfill this requirement and in fact played both sides of the coin. As an example the report placed heavy emphasis on the short-term socioeconomic changes in economic output, employment and labor income from construction and mitigation spending of the project. It does not address the long term effects of the loss of farming, ranching, recreation and support services to the local communities.

Comment 5 - Alternatives

5. The findings and conclusions of benefit to andronomous fish species (ie coho, steelhead, chinook) under the dam removal, which are combined with the undertakings of the “unspecific” programs in the KBRA, can only be made under the realization of expected outcomes resulting from the entirety of the KBRA programs. The report does not include an analysis of the cumulative impacts should the programs for fish restoration be abandoned, delayed, ineffectively managed, or terminated. Although the KBRA programs are intended to provide a complete solution set to the problems of the Klamath Basin, which include 28 separate programs (ex. Trinity River Restoration Plan, Water Use Retirement Plan, Fisheries Program, Northwest Forest Plan, Drought Plan, On-Project Plan, KHSA Interim Measures, Restoration Program, etc), there are no assurances that the full implementation of the KBRA programs will ever occur. Moreover, as further qualification of the outcomes of the KBRA the programs are merely stated as “goals”. The programs are unspecific and susceptible to funding constraints and other CEQA legal challenges and hurdles that cannot be addressed under this programmatic EIR. Therefore, the conclusions and findings presented are speculative or hopeful at best. The Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead – April 25, 2011 (SA) was prepared by the Expert Panel which expressed serious misgivings about the nonspecific nature of the KBRA implementation and management. Missing from the information provided to the Panel was a detailed plan of implementation of the KBRA. To quote the Panel “If KBRA is critical to the program, which

Comment 6 - Fish

← Comment 6 cont.

*the Panel was told it was, than it seems logical that lack of specifics about KBRA would make an expert panel charged with offering their opinions quite uncomfortable. There is too much “trust me”, and the Panel’s experience with other large-scale restoration projects supports the Panel’s discomfort; often the general descriptions of restoration plans are much more optimistic and grandiose than the actions that are actually implemented.”* Comment # 337, pg 179-180, (ref p. 50, para 2, line 6).

Comment 7 - Fish ↙

5. The findings of Klamath River Expert Panel – Final Report – Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead, April 25, 2011 refute any conclusion or finding by Secretary Salazar that the project will advance the restoration of salmonid fisheries of the Klamath Basin. The following sections of the report are cited to demonstrate the lack of support to make a finding of dam removal. (Italicized refers to direct quotes from Final Report)
- A. The Panel only met for 5 funded days and was provided an enormous amount of material from many documents. The tight deadline *limits the opportunities to follow a trail of scientific evidence back to its source in original data.* There was no peer review of the original source data provided. Given that the material was sourced by Agencies in favor of dam removal the opportunity for bias is plain – garbage in garbage out. *The Panel recommends that its statements not be used in lieu of doing the necessary and feasible data collection, analyses, and modeling recommended below.* (Page i)
  - B. *The Panel did not have the time or resources to examine original data or re-do analyses, even when such actions seem straightforward and warranted for the assigned task.* (Page 8)
  - C. Details of the KBRA plan of implementation were missing, an integrated view of how the two alternatives might affect specific life stages was not determined. The question becomes, how can components of life stages be left out and hope to derive an accurate coho population response? (Page i)
  - D. The manifold KBRA actions are unspecific in terms of location, timing, duration, extent, expected use by species and life stage, and resultant changes in reproduction, growth, and survival. In light of the absence of KBRA specifics and the uncertainty that these will ever be implemented due to the vicissitudes of long term permitting, processing and funding *the Panel can make only qualitative statements conditional on assumptions about the missing pieces of the puzzle.*
  - E. The population effects to the coho, which are central to findings by the Secretary *are not answerable in quantitative terms.* *The Panel was provided qualitative information and asked to respond to questions requiring quantitative answers.* This is not possible. The Panel identified 6 obstacles to drawing conclusions between the alternatives, therefore the Panel’s findings *should not be used as a substitute for scientific analysis of solid data.* Moreover the Panel offered recommendations on how to ensure the best scientific information could be brought to bear. These recommendations were not initiated by the Agencies. (Page iii)

← Comment 7 cont.

- F. The Panel confirmed that even with the limitations referred to above the difference between the Proposed Action and Current Conditions is expected to be small, especially in the short term. (Page ii)
- G. The comparison between Proposed Action and Current Conditions from a “Baseline” perspective is not rational since there is no likelihood that the Current Conditions will persist. The continued operation of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project is subject to FERC relicensing. It would in any case be subject to new operating requirements. New operating requirements would at the very least require mitigation measures to be implemented by PacificCorp or the dam owner for the benefit of the coho. Therefore, it is entirely possible that the small gains in coho population suggested by the Panel under the Proposed Action would be less than those achievable under a relicensing agreement.

Comment 8 - Proposed Action/Project

7. The conclusions made of the benefits of the Proposed Action Alternative #2 are not supported by the evidence, and the study fails to demonstrate that the action will “do no harm” to the fish populations or the health and safety of the local economy. In the opening executive summary of the Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives on Coho Salmon and Steelhead – April 25, 2011 (SA) the expert Panel expressed its difficulty in speaking to the conclusions made by the proponents of the Proposed Action. “The proponents ... provide no single synthesis or overview document compiling their conclusions along with supporting scientific evidence. The panel furthermore was funded to meet for only 5 days. Although Current Conditions will likely continue to be detrimental to coho, the difference between the Proposed Action and Current Conditions is expected to be **small**. Moderate responses are possible ... if the KBRA is fully and effectively implemented. The more likely small response will result from modest increases in the habitat area..., small changes in the mainstem, positive but unquantified changes in tributary habitats where most coho spawn and rear, and the potential risk for disease and low ocean survival to offset gains in production in the new habitat. The high uncertainty

8. Alternatives 4 and 5 have been proposed under the pretext that “other alternatives” have been duly considered in the EIR/EIS. This is not the case but rather only the Dams Out Alternatives 2 & 3 were considered. Therefore the EIR/EIS study is not valid as it did not undertake to study other feasible alternatives. The KHSAs were developed for the benefit of select beneficial stakeholders to the detriment of the larger public interest as a “fait de compli” for dam removal. The terms of the agreement have the intentional effect of rendering all other Dams In alternatives as “non-starters”. Therefore, other alternatives are conveniently dispatched as alternatives that can never be implemented in the report. The report concludes that Alternative 4 – Fish Passage at Four Dams and Alternative 5- Fish Passage at JC & Copco2 do not satisfy the conditions of the KHSAs and the Hydropower Licensee (PacificCorp) would therefore need to re-enter the FERC process to implement this alternative. Notwithstanding the evidence that PacificCorp sought to renew its license but under threat and duress of ongoing litigation by environmental groups and the California resource agencies of Regional Water Quality Control

↑ Comment 9 - Alternatives

← Comment 9 cont.

Board and California Department of Fish and Game, PacificCorp is effectively indemnified by the Federal Government from ongoing exposure and will not pursue re-licensing. Therefore, alternatives 4 & 5 are prejudiced and altogether precluded from consideration. As an example the Scientific Assessment of Two Dam Removal Alternatives 4/25/11 (SA) only reviewed Current Conditions and the Proposed Action. Alternatives 4 & 5, which many parties assert have greater potential to remedy existing conditions, were not considered by the Panel. Again the lead agency and selected stakeholders' strategy was to preclude the study of other preferred and viable alternatives. This is violation of the minimum threshold requirements of an EIR/EIS.

9. Failure to base findings on evidence that is accurate, complete and relevant. The EIR/EIS fails to recognize the complete picture of the Coho Salmon in a global perspective; it ignores facts and evidence that point to a resurgence and migration of coho populations in the northern hemispheres due to effects of El Nino and other warming trends and forecasts the futilely of grand restoration plans of the KBRA; it rejects the earliest historical evidence that the presence of coho and other andronomous salmonid populations in the upper Klamath basis was rare and extremely limited in the Indian diet and culture.

Comment 10 - Fish

I respectfully request your consideration of the above comments.

Sincerely,

Steve Riter

1836 Fallbrook Drive

Alamo, CA 94507

Cc: Siskiyou Board of Supervisors

US Congressman Tom McClintock

Free Rural Economy

**Comment Author** Riter, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1211-1	Master Response N/CP-12 Public Comment.	No
GP_LT_1230_1211-2	<p>Siskiyou County is included in the economic region for dam decommissioning, operation and maintenance, mitigation, irrigated agriculture, in-river sport fishing, refuge recreation, whitewater boating, and KBRA effects. Estimated economic impacts including those related to reservoir recreation and agricultural employment, as well as effects on property values and local government revenues, relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative are discussed in Section 3.15. Further details of these analyses are provided in the "Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon" found on <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a></p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response REC-2 Recreational Use at Restored River.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.</p> <p>The "public interest" component of the Secretary's decision relates to more than Siskiyou County -- it relates to the nation as a whole.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1211-3	<p>EIS/EIR Section 3.13, Cultural and Historic Resources, addresses potential impacts and mitigation for all activities associated with dam removal to submerged village sites. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) is analyzed as a connected action in this EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response CUL-1 Shasta Nation Participation.</p> <p>Master Response CUL-2 Federal Recognition.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1211-4	<p>Sections 3.6 and 3.8 evaluated effects of water supply and flood hydrology. Section 3.15 evaluated economic effects of Reclamation's Klamath Project alternatives.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-1 Effects to Agricultural Water Supply.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated economic changes to the agricultural sector. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. Some KBRA actions would change agricultural</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1211-5	<p>water supply, on-farm pumping costs, and water acquisitions in Reclamation's Klamath Project area, which would affect irrigated agriculture and farm revenues (see p. 3.15-50 and 3.15-71). Additional details on the methodology and results of the economic analysis are in Reclamation 2012a and the Irrigated Agriculture Economics Technical Report (Reclamation 2012f).</p> <p>Section 4.4.14 of the Draft EIS/EIR evaluated socioeconomic cumulative effects. The analysis considers general plans, other existing planning and management documents, and the unemployment and industry trends within the counties in the area of analysis in the cumulative condition. The analysis identifies positive and adverse cumulative effects of the Proposed Action on jobs in the counties.</p> <p>Both NEPA and CEQA include provisions that the draft environmental review analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that meet most of the purpose and need/project objections, and are potentially feasible (40 CFR § 1502.14; 43 CFR § 46.420(b); Pub. Resources Code, sec. 21002; CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a), (c), (f).). Alternatives should be limited to ones that avoid or substantially lessen the Proposed Action's significant environmental effects. (CEQA Guidelines secs. 15126.6(a), (c), (f), sec. 15204(a); Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3.) The Lead Agencies are not required to consider all conceivable alternatives to the Proposed Action. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21091(d)(2)(B); CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(a); sec. 15204(a).) Nor are the Lead Agencies required to analyze an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15126.6(f)(3).) Also, the Lead Agencies are not required to conduct every test or perform all research, study, and experimentation recommended or requested by comment authors; instead, the Lead Agencies are to focus on significant environmental issues. (CEQA Guidelines, sec. 15204(a).)</p> <p>The Lead Agencies developed a list of 18 preliminary alternatives that were screened down to five. The Lead Agencies fully analyzed the five alternatives in the Draft EIS/EIR because they best meet the NEPA purpose and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, and are potentially feasible (Draft EIS/EIR, Section 2.3). (A full description of the alternatives and the rationale for screening the alternatives is presented in Appendix A, the Alternatives Formulation Report). This analysis is thorough and includes alternatives suggested during internal and external scoping for the EIS/EIR.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1211-6	<p>In response to the specific example, the socioeconomic section analyzed both short-term and long-term effects. It also included both beneficial and adverse effects for all alternatives.</p> <p>The cautions concerning the KBRA expressed by the Expert Panels (Dunne et al, 2011; Goodman et al. 2011) are noted in the EIS/EIR (EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3). While the long-term success of recovering salmonids in the Klamath Basin would be enhanced by the full implementation of the KBRA, there are many benefits of the Proposed Action that are likely to occur whether the KBRA is implemented or not, because dam removal affects all of the reservoir reaches of the Klamath River below Keno Dam independently of the KBRA to some degree.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Chinook Panel predicted that, based on the information provided to them (which contained only a programmatic discussion of the KBRA), it was possible that the Proposed Action would provide a substantial increase in the abundance of naturally spawned Klamath River Chinook salmon above that expected under existing conditions in the reach between Iron Gate Dam and Keno Dam. While the Panel agreed that there was also evidence for dramatic increases in abundance associated with the Proposed Action upstream of Keno Dam, they cautioned that achieving substantial gains in Chinook salmon abundance and distribution in the Klamath Basin is contingent upon successfully resolving key factors (discussed in this report in detail) that will continue to affect population, such as water quality, disease, and instream flows (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-94).</li> <li>• Modeling dam removal without implementation of the KBRA suggests that dam removal would substantially increase numbers of spawners over a 50-year period (Oosterhout 2005). Additional production modeling efforts support this conclusion (Huntington 2006, Dunsmoor and Huntington 2006) (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-95).</li> <li>• After dam removal and flushing winter flows (expected to occur within 5 years after removal) riverine sections between reservoirs would be expected to provide the preferred substrate size range for fall-run Chinook salmon, with very little sand, suggesting that high-quality spawning habitat would be created (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-96).</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>of cooler water that could be used as temperature refugia by fish. Access to the cooler waters associated with spring inputs in the Hydroelectric Reach would benefit coho salmon rearing in the mainstem (Hamilton et al. 2011 cited in Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-107).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The removal of the four dams would likely reduce habitat availability for the polychaete host for <i>C. shasta</i> and <i>P. minibicornis</i>. Drawing down the reservoirs would reduce the amount of lentic habitat available, and increased flow variability would reduce the stability of pools, eddies, and low-velocity habitats. These changes would result in more favorable water temperature for salmonids, as well as improve water quality and reduce the incidence of disease and algal toxins (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, 3.3-96, 107).</li> <li>• Dam removal would also cause water temperatures to become warmer earlier in the spring and early summer and cooler earlier in the late summer and fall, and to have diurnal variations more in sync with historical migration and spawning periods (Hamilton et al. 2011). These changes would result in water temperature more favorable for salmonids in the mainstem (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-99).</li> <li>• Incidence of disease are expected to be reduced by enhancing the scour capabilities of flow by uninterrupted sediment transport, a flow regime that more closely mimics natural conditions, thereby disturbing the habitat of the polychaete worm that hosts <i>C. shasta</i>. Reducing polychaete habitat will likely increase abundance of smolts by increasing outmigration survival, particularly for Chinook Type I and Type III life-histories (Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.4.3, p. 3.3-99).</li> <li>• Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho.</li> </ul> <p>Under the KHSA and KBRA (Agreements) the United States will be a party to the KBRA at the time of a Secretarial Determination under the KHSA, and obligated to implement the KBRA according to its terms (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES-2). The Federal Lead Agency, the DOI, is analyzing the KBRA as a connected action. NEPA defines connected actions as those actions that are closely related or cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1)(ii)).<sup>3</sup> Some actions or component elements of the KBRA are independent obligations and thus have independent utility from the KHSA, but the implementation of several significant elements of the KBRA package would be different, if the determination under the KHSA is not to pursue full dam removal. Recognizing that implementation of many elements of the KBRA are unknown and not reasonably</p>	

**Comment Author** Riter, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1211-7	<p>foreseeable at this time, the connected action analysis is being undertaken at a programmatic level (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES-3).</p> <p>CDFG, as Lead Agency under CEQA, is analyzing relevant parts of the KBRA in a programmatic fashion, as described in Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines. This decision was made because many of KBRA's component elements have not been specified to a degree where the associated impacts would be reasonably foreseeable for purposes of this environmental analysis. The parties recognize that future project-specific analysis may be required for various components of the KBRA as they become more clearly defined and when a public entity, as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15379, identifies a discretionary approval pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15378 which would obligate subsequent review. A program-level document is appropriate when a project consists of a series of smaller projects or phases that may be implemented separately (Draft EIS/EIR, p. ES-5).</p> <p>The extent of cumulative effects of actions associated with the KBRA is defined in Table 4.2 and in the EIS/EIR Section 4.4, Cumulative Effects Analysis. Removal of the Four Facilities without implementation of the KBRA was considered as a part of Alternative 8, which was developed but was not brought forward for analysis in the EIS/EIR because it did not meet the purpose and need under NEPA or contribute to the project objectives under CEQA (Draft EIS/EIR Appendix A, Section 4.2.8, p. 4.8).</p> <p>The comment as stated does not accurately represent the findings of the Expert Panels. None of the Expert Panels concluded that implementation of the KBRA in its entirety is necessary for dam removal to benefit salmonids in the Klamath Basin. There are effects of dam removal that will facilitate the restoration of salmonids in the Klamath Basin without implantation of the KBRA. With full implementation of the KBRA, as noted by the Expert Panels, those restoration efforts are likely to be more successful.</p> <p>The points raised in the comment are selective references to the coho Expert Panel's Executive Summary, not the EIS/EIR. Notwithstanding the Panel's work, multiple lines of evidence are presented in the Draft EIS/EIR to support findings. The Panel's reports one of many sources of information documented in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1211-8	<p>Master Response AQU-7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>The comment as offered does not accurately represent the findings of the Expert Panels.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-9 Minimum Flows for Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-11B NOAA Fisheries Service BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.</p>	No
GP_LT_1230_1211-9	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR acknowledges and discloses potential adverse impacts on Klamath River fish, particularly over the near term following dam removal as sediment now behind the dams is washed downstream. NEPA and CEQA do not require agencies to select alternatives that have no adverse environmental impacts.</p> <p>The comment author excerpts only a portion of the Expert Panels' findings; Master Response AQU-6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead, and Chinook, more fully summarizes the findings of the Expert Panels.</p> <p>The KHSA Section 3.2.1(iii), signed by the Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar on February 18, 2010, directs the Secretary to undertake environmental review in support of the Secretarial Determination. All alternatives carried forward for further analysis in the EIS/EIR were analyzed using existing studies and other appropriate data as suggested in KHSA Section 3.2.1 (i), where such analysis met criteria in (40 CFR 1502.22 and 43 CFR 46.125) to incorporate available information.</p> <p>Appendix J of the KHSA outlines the Science Process for development of the Secretarial Determination. Appendix J specifies peer review of the scientific studies for the Secretarial Determination process using subject-matter experts to maintain a high level of scientific integrity in the technical information developed as part of that process. The Expert Panels were not part of the EIS/EIR process, and only included Alternative 2 in detail (although most of this information is also applicable to Alternative 3). The Lead Agencies have used their best efforts to identify and disclose as much relevant information as possible in the Draft EIS/EIR from the Secretarial Determination process.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1230_1211-10	<p>As described in KHSA Section 3.2.1(i), the FERC record is used to form the project description for Alternatives 4 and 5. Alternatives 4 and 5 were analyzed to ensure that the review of reasonable fish passage alternatives was comprehensive. In addition, at the time of developing a reasonable range of alternatives, the Lead Agencies recognized that the inclusion of Alternatives 4 and 5 would provide an assessment of the short- and long-term effects from a broader range of reasonable alternatives. Alternatives 4 and 5 are outside the authority of the Department of the Interior, the four facilities proposed for removal are privately owned structures, and there was no provision in the KHSA to include them in the Detailed Plan. The result is differing levels of available information for alternatives carried forward in the EIS/EIR consistent with the elements of each action alternative.</p> <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"> <li>• 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"> <li>o Hamilton et al., 2005</li> <li>o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al. ' ,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>o While the precise geographic distribution is uncertain, historical records and Tribal accounts demonstrate that anadromous fish (Chinook salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead trout) migrated past the present site of Iron Gate Dam which provided a viable ecosystem and habitat for those stocks of fish. (FOF 2A-3, p. 12).</li> <li>o Chinook salmon (both spring and fall-run) were abundant in the tributaries of the Upper Klamath Basin, including Jenny, Fall, and Shovel Creeks, as well as the Wood, Sprague, and Williamson rivers. (FOF 2A-4, p. 12).</li> <li>,</li> <li>,</li> <li>,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Riter, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Steelhead trout utilized habitat in Spencer, Shovel, Fall, Camp, and Scotch Creeks, and they were likely distributed as far upstream as Link River. (FOF 2A-5, p. 12).</li> <li>o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, p. 12).</li> <li>o The record shows that those anadromous fish proximate to Iron Gate Dam are genetically most similar to those populations that existed in the Upper Klamath Basin prior to the construction of the dams. (FOF 2A-22, p. 15).</li> <li>o Anadromous fish are highly adaptive to differing conditions typically can readily migrate into and colonize new habitat or recolonize historic habitat. FOF 6-3, p. 32). Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species, not just coho.</li> </ul> <p>The Draft EIS/EIR discusses the impacts of global warming in Chapter 3, Affected Climate Environment/Environmental Consequences and Chapter 4, Cumulative Effects. The KBRA provides for an assessment of how long-term climate change may affect fisheries and communities in the Klamath Basin (KBRA Section 19.4). The technical assessment of climate change is scheduled to occur in 2013 (KBRA Appendix C-2).</p> <p>Master Response AQU–13 Ocean Conditions.</p> <p>Master Response AQU–24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Science.</p>	

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. ROBBI: All right. Thank you. My name is  
Marc Robbi, M-a-r-c R-o-b-b-i.

Me, my wife, and three children live on our  
property that's on the Klamath River. We run a Web-based  
mail order nursery business from our property and employ  
three people year-round. Our lives are intimately linked  
to the river.

Comment 1a - Approves  
of Dam Removal

I would like to say we are completely in favor  
of removal of all four Klamath dams in question, as  
quickly as possible. As you know, our river is polluted  
and toxic. And, you know, though we have a beautiful  
beach, a swimming hole, we can't let our kids swim in it.  
Our fisheries are devastated, which has -- you know,  
impacts us personally, as well as having a hugely  
negative effect on our whole community.

Comment 2 - Real Estate

You have mentioned real estate values are -- you  
know, the loss up by the dams. But I would like to --  
you know, I would like to see, in the Impact Statement,  
you know, something about the loss of property values

that we have, you know, suffered up here in our communities for a long, long time.

I mean, you know, there was a day when the banks would just be lined with people. It would be hard to find a spot on the river to fish. And, you know, our businesses thrived. You know, all the resorts, the cabin businesses, you know, as Chris was saying, you know, the stores. I mean, the impact is huge. You know, it's beautiful here, but we live on a river that is polluted, that you can't swim in, and has very limited fishing, you know, opportunities.

So, I think that, you know, you really need to address the real estate value, I think. You know, it's big. It's a long stretch of river. It's a lot of communities that is, you know, being depressed in a major way, due to the water quality and these dams.

Comment 1b - Approves of Dam Removal

So, we urge you to take these dams down as soon as possible. We are in full support for Alternative 2 and agree that it -- you know, taking these four dams down and allowing the river naturally to flush itself clean is the best action to take for river restoration and the subsequent renewal of our community.

I would also like to assert that dam removal and river restoration will also be a benefit to all the people of our country, as well as all the other creatures

and life forms that call this place home. You know, more  
salmon means, you know, more osprey, more bald eagles.  
That is our national bird. You know, they're all  
dependent on the salmon and the lifeblood of the area and  
just as one example of, you know, how we're all connected  
here and how the positive impacts will be major in many  
ways.

So, I would just like to thank you for your efforts and the good work you have done to enabling this restoration, and I would like to thank you for coming out and having this meeting here tonight. Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Marc.

**Comment Author** Robbi, Marc  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_298-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1025_298-2	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.  Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No

Comment 1 - Disapproves of  
Dam Removal

GP\_LT\_1229\_1212

12/5/11

Dear Ms. Vaquely and B.O.R. and Mr. Gordon  
Jeppin and California Dept. of Fish + Game  
Please consider my comments regarding  
dams on the Klamath River.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	
OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED	
FILE NO.	12/5/11
DATE	12/30
BY	[Signature]

I am in complete solidarity with the Siskiyou  
County Board of Supervisors and majority of  
citizens of Siskiyou County in their opposition  
to the removal of dams from the Klamath R.  
The dams provide electricity and flood control.  
They provide recreation and irrigation.  
These benefits produce jobs which improves  
the economy and quality of life for citizens  
of Siskiyou County.

Comment 2 - Fish

Removal of the dams will not likely restore  
the Salmon to the Klamath River. Overfishing  
the ocean in international waters is  
wastating the Salmon population.

SCANNED

Case No.	1095-02
Fiscal ID	134
Date Rec'd & Status	

Comment 3 - Costs

Dam removal is expensive. We have no money to pay for it.

Dam removal will result in loss of property value for many homeowners near the Klamath River and to a lesser extent to all of Siskiyou County property owners.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

Stop wasting taxpayer money.

Re license the dams.

Build fish ladders.

Restore the many fish hatcheries that have been shut down.

Comment 5 - FERC

Thank you,

bruce m r 40 @ hotmail.com

530-925-0145

Bruce M. Robison

BRUCE M. ROBISON

P.O. Box 632

McCloud, Ca. 96057

**Comment Author** Robinson, Bruce  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1229_1212-1	<p>Master Responses GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.</p> <p>Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response REC-1 Regional Recreation Resources.</p>	Yes
GP_LT_1229_1212-2	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.</p> <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. The Salmon Fishery Management Plan developed by the PFMC describes the goals and methods for salmon management. Management tools such as season length, quotas, and bag limits vary depending on how many salmon are present. There are two central parts of the Plan: Conservation objectives, which are annual goals for the number of spawners of the major salmon stocks ("spawner escapement goals"), and allocation provisions of the harvest among different groups of fishers (commercial, recreational, tribal, various ports, ocean, and inland). The Council must also comply with laws such as the Endangered Species Act. Since the management of salmon considers many factors that can fluctuate greatly from year to year (population abundance and environmental conditions) it is impossible to predict how future management decisions regarding the specific harvest of Klamath Basin salmon might change as a result of the Proposed Action.</p>	No
GP_LT_1229_1212-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1229_1212-4	<p>Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.</p> <p>Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.</p>	No
GP_LT_1229_1212-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Support Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Comment Author** Robinson, Bruce  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 29, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>As an alternative to relicensing, numerous parties, including PacifiCorp, signed the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA), which looks at the possibility of decommissioning and removal of certain of Reclamation's Klamath Project dams. Alternatives 2 or 3 of this Draft EIS/EIR examine the possibility of dam removal occurring under the aegis of the Secretarial Determination and the KHSA (EIS/EIR Section 1.3.1.1., p. 1-19).</p>	

GP\_WI\_1116\_714

-----  
From: [jasonthomasrobo@gmail.com](mailto:jasonthomasrobo@gmail.com)[SMTP: JASONTOMASROBO@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:51:40 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Pro-Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jason Robo  
Organization:

Subject: Pro-Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



Body: I wanted to voice my opinion in favor of dam removal. Dams have choked off a major source of food, cultural subsistence and economic benefits. Dams, in this area more than most, perpetuate the legacy of abuse against indigenous tribes. Dams also strangle the ecological integrity out of the rivers and the surrounding vegetation.

Therefore, I support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. I also support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake.

**Comment Author** Robo, Jason  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_714-1	Comment Noted.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_851

-----  
From: Greg Rodriguez [[SMTP: CHEF\\_RODRIGUEZ@HOTMAIL.COM](mailto:CHEF_RODRIGUEZ@HOTMAIL.COM)]  
Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 5:02:25 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Greg Rodriguez

98144

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Rodriguez, Greg  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_851-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1123\_908

-----  
From: Jim Roe[SMTP:JIM.ROE37@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 12:09:56 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Removing the dams on the Klamath river should not happen, saving the salmon is an excuse not for the good of the salmon.

Comment 2 - Economics

How many people will this disturb, and what will it do to food pricing when they can no longer farm this area, what about the ranchers?

I think this need a real rethink, and look at the ramifications to people, and it will make little difference to the salmon. They are better able to adjust that the people of the area.

Jim Roe, concerned citizen of government encroachment in our lives

**Comment Author** Roe, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 23, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1123_908-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1123_908-2	<p>None of the alternatives, including the No Action/No Project Alternative, will impact food prices. There are thousands of farmers and ranchers nationwide producing products which are also grown/raised in the Klamath Basin. Farmers and ranchers in the Klamath Basin supply a very small portion of commodities to the total market, which includes the rest of the United States and world markets. Therefore Klamath farmers and ranchers accept the market price of commodities and have no influence on market prices.</p> <p>The alternatives are anticipated, however, to have employment impacts. Section 3.15 analyzes the estimated changes to the agricultural sector which includes ranching. Section 3.15 also discusses the regions and counties where impacts are modeled to occur. Over the period of analysis, employment in the agricultural sector is anticipated to be an important part of the regional economy. With respect to the agricultural sector, employment impacts are anticipated to be positive over the period of analysis.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_700

-----  
From: [ronhagg@hotmail.com](mailto:ronhagg@hotmail.com)[SMTP:RONHAGG@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 9:39:46 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: undam the Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: ron  
Organization:

Subject: undam the Klamath

Body: Undam the Klamath.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Ron  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_700-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_062

Please mail your comments to:

**Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez**  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

OR

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
California Dept. of Fish and Game  
Northern Region,  
619 Second Street  
Eureka, CA 95501

**Email:**  
KlamathSD@usbr.gov

**Website:**  
KlamathRestoration.gov

**Fax:**  
(916) 978-5055

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

**Name:** Gareeta Roseberry  
**Organization:** Rancher  
**Title:** owner  
**Address:** P.O. box 45 Bly, 97622  
**Email:** pinemtnce@aol.com  
**Comments:** Comment 1 - Economics

Temporary jobs will not stimulate the local economy. The Klamath Falls

community saw this with the natural gas pipeline. Pipeliners <sup>worked</sup> came for <sup>about</sup> 1 year. Worked in the community and sent money home to other areas. And now, the pipeline is installed, the jobs, the employees and the ~~money~~ <sup>income</sup> is gone from the area. The ~~KISA~~ proposed action provides for maintenance of some ag and fishing jobs, whereas other ag and recreation jobs are lost.

The temporary job gain does not offset the long term loss of agriculture and fishing jobs.

The proposed action does not increase long-term employment and economic stability in the Klamath Basin. You need to consider irretrievable losses to the community before you implement the proposed action.

Comment 2 - Economics Public information required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Roseberry, Garrett  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_062-1	The temporary spending related to dam removal, mitigation, and KBRA will stimulate the regional economy, relative to the status of the regional economy absent such spending. This spending will create both temporary and longer-term employment. Temporary jobs created by construction would result in a short-term increase in local economic activity. These temporary jobs would provide some employment to local residents, which would increase local incomes and spending during the construction period. Some workers would also be brought into the region, which would also increase regional expenditures during the construction period. This would result in a temporary stimulus to the local economy. Section 3.15.4.2, p. 3.15-53 discusses the economic effects of construction activities.	No
GP_MF_1019_062-2	The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. The Proposed Action would also result in a long-term net increase in jobs relative to irrigated agriculture. Tables 3.15-56 through 3.15-58 summarize job effects relative to irrigated agriculture effects of the Proposed Action.	No

GP\_WI\_1109\_412

-----  
From: mwr@sqsqtel.net [SMTP: MWR@SISQTEL.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 12:40:35 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wriinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: EIS/EIR Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James C. Roseman  
Organization:

Comment 1 - KHSA

Subject: EIS/EIR Dam Removal

Body: I've been following this issue for some time. It is my belief that beyond the advisory vote which resulted in a large majority against the dams removal, (no small feat), and the almost daily reiteration why the removal is harmful, what bothers me the most is how this situation came about. The process was deeply flawed, mostly due to it not being open to the public. When the general public was made aware of it, it seemed to be a done deal. Only an uproar from those folks affected brought it to a head and now, lo and behold, the citizen's are being asked for their input. Too little, too late in the trust department. For those of us that live in this rural area, our way of live will be forever negatively affected.

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1109_412-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. GENE ROSSINI: My name is Gene, G-e-n-e, Rossini, R-o-s-s-i-n-i.

Most of what I was going to say has been said,

but the board here has written this up, and I think what

I'm getting out of this meeting is you people are still

trying to put the hustle on Siskiyou County, who voted

AD-20, no. Why you are coming up with this, I have -- I

don't understand. A lot of things I don't understand.

Concern about the fish going up another 40, 50

Comment 1 - Fish

miles: Well, by the time the fish reach Iron Gate right

now, they are useless. You can't eat them unless you are

pretty hungry. You could smoke one or two, maybe, that's

it. How are they going to go another 40, 50 miles? I

don't understand it.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

Why you want to throw away good hydroelectric

power, I mean that's -- that's clean power, it's there,

it's working, all the generators are maintained. Why rip

it out?

And then they want to put this three or four

more dams in Southern California. It don't make sense. I

don't understand how your's a-comin' up with this.

Comment 3 - General/Other



Another thing good: I've lived 27 years on Iron Gate Lake; if it wasn't for the reservoirs and the lake, maybe I or other people in our homes wouldn't even be there anymore if it wasn't for the helicopters getting water out of them lakes to put out the fires four or five years ago. I mean, we couldn't even get to our houses for five, six days.

Oh, boy, I guess that's about it, I'm not much of a speaker. Thanks.

**Comment Author** Rossini, Gene  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_216-1	There are many benefits from salmon and steelhead presence in the Upper Klamath Basin. Harvesting them as a food source locally is but one benefit. The larger value of access to historical spawning areas will be an increase in the salmon and steelhead harvest in commercial, Tribal, and recreational fisheries not only within the Klamath River watershed but in the ocean as well. The analysis of benefits of an increase in the salmon and steelhead harvest in commercial, Tribal, and recreational fisheries is presented in the Draft EIS/EIR in Section 3.15, Socioeconomics.	No
GP_MC_1020_216-2	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.	No
GP_MC_1020_216-3	Master Response GEN-21 Access to Water for Fire Suppression.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_801

-----  
From: kerry russell[SMTP:RUSSELLKERRY@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 5:56:34 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Cc: [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Subject: The Governments Decision to remove Viable Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

**Bureau of Reclamation**  
**2800 Cottage Way**  
**Sacramento, CA 95825**  
**via fax (916) 978-5055**  
**via email: [KlamathSD@usbr.gov](mailto:KlamathSD@usbr.gov)**

**Mr. Gordon Leppig**  
**c/o California Department of Fish and Game**  
**619 Second Street**  
**Eureka, CA 95501**  
**via fax (707) 441-2021**  
**via email: [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)**

To whom it concerns:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I would like you to explain how the Government can be so callus as to take down four perfectly functioning dams. I have my qualms regarding the reasons and have written the following challenges to the decision. Please see below.

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

**WATER QUALITY**

Challenge:

How will taking out dams improve water quality?

- \* Klamath is naturally warm and polluted up stream
- \* Area of headwaters is volcanic and rich in minerals, including basalt, magnesium and phosphorus

Duplicate cont. 

- \* System of four dams filters out the minerals and allows the water to cool

### **POLLUTING SEDIMENTS from BREACH**

Challenge:

How will the release of toxic sediment into the river ecosystem, caused by the breaching of the dams, be mitigated?

- \* Years of built up, toxic sediment will be released
- \* Toxic sediment will pollute water, banks, riparian plant life, fish and underground 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?

- \* Existing four dams provide hydroelectric power
- \* Hydroelectric power is both green and economical
- \* Current system provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes

### **STAKEHOLDERS**

Challenge:

How were "stakeholders" determined?

Duplicate cont.

- \* 40,000 Siskiyou County residents and their local, elected representatives were not included in the Klamath River Dam removal meetings
- \* Four tribes exist in the Klamath Basin - the Shasta, Karuk, Yurok, and Hupa; the Shasta have been left out of all agreements and their sacred burial grounds will be destroyed when the dams are breached

## **PROTECTING NON-NATIVE FISH**

Challenge:

A major impetus for dam removal is concern over the Coho salmon, a non-native species to the Klamath River; why?

- \* Coho salmon are not native to the Klamath and were planted in the river in the late 1800's
- \* Coho are not natural to the Klamath and yet millions of fish produced at the Iron Gate fish hatchery are not included in the river population because they are not considered natural
- \* Coho typically spawn within 30 miles of the ocean; first dam on the Klamath is 187 miles upstream

I respectfully request that you reconsider this callus decision. I know several individuals that this project is going to effect personally and they were never brought into the decision to destroy their land and property in their possession for generations. Seriously, why do this type of thing?

Thank you for your consideration,

Kerry Russell-Patterson  
 372 Greenway Drive  
 Pacifica, California 94044  
 Home phone: 650-355-6252

**Comment Author** Russell, Kerry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded -GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_EM\_1118\_800. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1118\_800 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1118_801-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MF\_1025\_239

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) LYNN RYAN

representing ANCIENT FOREST INTERNATIONAL  
REDWAY, CA

Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

WE SUPPORT FULL FACILITIES DAM REMOVAL,  
ALTERNATIVE 2.

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

26

**Comment Author** Lynn, Ryan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1025_239-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1128\_939

-----  
From: Lynn Ryan[SMTP:LYNNR8@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 10:55:18 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: personal comments on Klamath Dam Removal DEIS/DEIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Elizabeth Vasquez  
MP150  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA. 95825  
Comments on the Klamath Facilities Removal Public Draft EIS/EIR Nov. 28, 2011

Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1a - Approves of Dam Removal

I support removal of the Klamath River Dams.

Comment 2 - Fish

I do not support the KBRA because I question if it provides enough water for natural fish, sufficient flow of water for general river ecosystem recovery, true Klamath basin restoration and I question if it negates or subordinates tribal water rights. The DEIR/DEIS allows enough water or ranches in the Klamath Basin but does not guarantee enough water in the river to provide for anadromous fish through a time period when fish are returning to spawning grounds.

Comment 1b- Approves of Dam Removal

Comment 3 - Water Quality

I want to see at least 4 of the Klamath Dams removed in order to provide a healthy eco region for support of salmon and other fish stocks and runs. The DEIR/DEIS does not provide for cleaning up the high nutrient load runoff from agricultural activities. The nutrient rich water contributes to pathogens in the chain that leads to disease and death of fish.

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

Comment 5 - NEPA

I support funding for willing seller buyout to permanently reduce irrigation water demand, be it ground water or surface water, to a level that will bring water back into balance with what is sustainable for healthy ecosystems. We question if this DEIS/DEIR is in compliance with the ESA and the Clean Water Act.

The DEIS/DEIR skips analysis if the cumulative effects of the KBRA, which is illegal under NEPA and CEQA.

Comment 6 - NEPA

Sincerely,

Lynn Ryan RN  
1693 J. St.  
Arcata,CA 95521  
[lynnr8@gmail.com](mailto:lynnr8@gmail.com)

**Comment Author** Lynn, Ryan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1128_939-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1128_939-2	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No
	Master Response TTA-1 Federal Trust Responsibility and the KBRA.	
GP_EM_1128_939-3	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR addresses the issue of high nutrient loads from agricultural activities in the Upper Klamath Basin through inclusion of the Klamath River TMDLs as part of the set of reasonably foreseeable future actions that would be implemented under the Proposed Action and the other alternatives. Additionally, Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.2-125 to 3.2-132) presents a programmatic analysis of potential KBRA effects on water quality under the Proposed Action including wetland-related and water supply projects that would also affect nutrients in the Upper Klamath Basin. Under KBRA, wetland restoration projects such as the Wood River Wetland Restoration Project are included along with water supply projects like the Water Diversion Limitations program, the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP), and the Interim Flow and Lake Level Program (see also Section 3.8.4.3, p. 3.8-18 to 3.8-24), to address the challenges inherent in balancing environmental and agricultural needs for water in the Upper Klamath Basin. Resource management actions implemented under KBRA as part of the Proposed Action would accelerate long-term improvements in water quality (see further discussion below).</p> <p>The comment author appears to be linking increased nitrogen in the lower Klamath River following dam removal to increased periphyton growth, which in turn could provide additional habitat for the polychaete host of the C. Shasta and P. minibicornis parasites implicated in fish disease.</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, including those related to agriculture.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 C and D Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Lynn, Ryan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1128_939-4	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The Proposed Action does include the Water Use Retirement Program (WURP) as part of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). The WURP could alter water quantity and water quality and affect aquatic species. This component of the KBRA would increase inflow to Upper Klamath Lake by 30,000 acre-feet per year on average. A variety of mechanisms would be used to achieve this objective, including acquisition of water rights, forbearance agreements, water leasing, changes in agricultural cropping patterns, land fallowing, juniper removal, and forest thinning. The additional water provided would increase flows in tributaries to Upper Klamath Lake improving habitat for redband trout, shortnose and Lost River suckers, and bull trout. Anadromous salmon and steelhead that would have access to these tributaries as a result of the Proposed Action would also be expected to benefit.</p>	No
GP_EM_1128_939-5	Effects relative to the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA) are analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR in Chapters 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5.	No
GP_EM_1128_939-6	Master Response N/CP-22 How KBRA Was Analyzed.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_687

From: [ssalo2@suddenlink.net](mailto:ssalo2@suddenlink.net) [SMTP: SSAL02@SUDDENLINK.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:26:42 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Steven L. Salo  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Body: I just want to add my voice to those who want to see the dams removed from the Klamath River as soon as possible.

Thank you for hearing me.

Steven L. Salo

**Comment Author** Salo, Steven  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_687-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_622

-----  
From: [hsandigo@gmail.com](mailto:hsandigo@gmail.com)[SMTP: HSANDIGO@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 3:34:50 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Restoring the Klamath Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Henry  
Organization:

Subject: Restoring the Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: By the continuance of restoring the great Klamath, we will bring back the great fishery the Klamath use to be for our fore bearers, and now can be for our own children

Respectfully

Henry Sandigo

**Comment Author** Sandigo, Henry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_622-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment along with all others in making his determination relative to the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_1140

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG. CA. GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:18:30 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: DAMS  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Duane Sands <[freedomusa7@earthlink.net](mailto:freedomusa7@earthlink.net)> 11/17/2011 8:58 PM >>>

Please do not remove the dams on the Klamath River. Why try to fix something when it is not broken?

Duane Sands Crescent City, Calif.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Duane Sands  
[freedomusa7@earthlink.net](mailto:freedomusa7@earthlink.net)  
EarthLink Revolves Around You.

**Comment Author** Sands, Duane  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_1140-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1227\_1178

-----  
From: [shumak13@aol.com](mailto:shumak13@aol.com)[SMTP: SHUMAK13@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 27, 2011 9:03:23 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: designed lifespan  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: ken sandusky  
Organization: salmon liberation organization

Comment 1 - Other/General

Subject: designed lifespan

Body: These dams were meant to have passage from the beginning. The only allowance for our anadromous loss I can find was "clandestine." And no recompense ever applied. Now to keep these aged structures we will see our rates increase on top of the fiscal and social losses already endured? Seems right ridiculous to us... Salmon have immense value and we need ours back. We rely on natural resources in the NW. This one stolen lifetimes ago promises to help support a stronger service economy.

**Comment Author** Sandusky, Ken  
**Agency/Assoc.** Salmon Liberation Organization  
**Submittal Date** December 27, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1227_1178-1	<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 Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).</p>	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1102\_315

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)

150 ✓

Name: Steve SanFilippo

Organization:

Title:

Address: PO Box 438 Yreka, Ca 96097

Email:

Comments:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I've lived and worked in Siskiyou county for 25 years and I would like to say, "I am opposed" to the removal of the dams.

Comment 2 - Costs

In these difficult economic times why should we be spending so much time and money to fix something that isn't broke. The dams provide green energy, are beneficial for agriculture and recreation which brings in a lot of revenue to our county.

I enjoy fishing and kayaking in the river, and I can really appreciate the way the flows are regulated with the help of the dams. Please Do Not Remove them. Steve SanFilippo  
10-26-11

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

omit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at [redacted] withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

RET-1300  
12  
1153134

**Comment Author** SanFilippo, Steve  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1102_315-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1102_315-2	The Draft EIS/EIR identifies the purpose and need and project objectives for the alternatives development and impact analyses.  Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.  Section 3.15 evaluates economic impacts on agriculture and recreation. The Proposed Action would result in a net increase in fishing and recreation industries which will continue over the long term; effects on specific fishing and recreational activities (positive and negative) are described on p. 3.15-56 through 3.15-61. The Proposed Action would also result in a net increase in jobs relative to irrigated agriculture. Tables 3.15-56 through 3.15-58 summarize job effects relative to irrigated agriculture effects of the Proposed Action.	No
GP_MF_1102_315-3	EIS/EIR Section 3.20, Recreation, describes effects to recreation as a result of the Proposed Action.  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

**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1102\_314

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)

150 ✓

**Name:** Teresa Sanfilippo  
**Organization:** property owner along river  
**Title:** Broker -  
**Address:** ~~803~~ P.O. Box 438 Yreka CA 96097  
**Email:**

**Comments:** Why are the votes of the people not worth anything? The people have voted to not remove the dams but I guess it doesn't really matter what the residents of Siskiyou County feel. Just another case of Bureau's mis spending, mis management and corruption.

*Mr. Leppig*

Comment 1 - General/Other

SCANNED

10-13-11  
1153134  
11/2/11

**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** SanFilippo, Teresa  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 02, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1102_314-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

-----  
From: Hyo Chung[SMTP: LEECHUNG@WI SC. EDU]  
Sent: Friday, December 16, 2011 3:34:10 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Cc: Adena Rissman  
Subject: Klamath Dam Removal Public Recommendation Auto forwarded by a Rule

Hyo Sang Lee Chung  
454 W. Dayton St. Apt. 208  
Madison, WI 53703

December 8, 2011

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
Dear Ms. Vasquez,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

First, I would like to appreciate your acceptance of public comment on such important policy like removing Klamath dams, and considering them as an important recommendation source. I as an environmental study and international study student of University of Wisconsin - Madison, would like to recommend you to consider removing Klamath dams even stronger in order to preserve Salmon species without worries about jobs and economic impacts because there are much more benefits than losses that are generated by natural river way, and such losses are negligible due to the followed benefits and alternatives from dam removal.

While reading the announcement of public hearing on Klamath dam removal, it seems like that the greatest concern about the dam removal can be identified into 3 sources: loss of some jobs, loss of electric supply, and loss of recreational opportunities. However, when evaluating those negative impacts, my personal idea is that losses will not outweigh benefits of dam removal because those problems have alternative solutions or even negligible, while alternative way to get benefits from removal requires meaningful amount of funding.

The opposing position's one of the strongest arguments would be the loss of around 50 jobs in Klamath dams. Indeed, removing dam means removing their place of work, so there would be serious concerns about job loss of current working forces. However, compensating those people would not excess the funding needed to build alternative fish pathways and reservoir water management. Furthermore, while there are around 50 job losses, there would be about 450 estimated job support annually from fisheries occurred by dam removal. Therefore, the problem of loss of jobs is negligible considering compensation cost and additional benefits from improved fisheries.

Another argument about dam removal is the loss of electric supply. While 70,000 homes are concerned about loss of an electric source, according to removal plan report, those households should have to be also concerned about transferred public cost of building fish passage over dam. Therefore, the increased rate of

electricity bill would be negligible because of even higher public cost of building fish passage.

Finally, the loss of recreational support of water reservoir can also be neglected because naturally formed river by dam removal will also bring similar recreational support. The most recreational support of water reservoir would be fishing and boating. While such recreation would be also available in rivers, it can be neglected. Although loss of recreational support is negligible, some people might argue that unlike water reservoir, the natural river is a flowing water. However, in such case of concerns, small force of safety and security management would be enough to manage and deal with safety issues.

Beside such negligible negative impacts, there is a significant positive impact on salmon species. While salmon is not widely renowned as endangered species (and some dispute over whether salmon is endangered species or not), it is widely renoun that dams are seriously threatening salmon's habitat because of blockade of their way back to home during spawning season. Therefore, I strongly urge you to consider positively about dam removal not only because to increase the salmon fishery range, but also to protect salmon habitat and species.

Similar case of salmon habitat reconstruction can be found on Japan, 2010. Last year December, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) recommended Japanese dam on Shiretoko peninsula with advice of preserving salmon habitat and species. While removal of some Shiretoko dam had high risk of flood, Klamath dam has relatively small risk of flood as reported on Red Lodge Clearinghouse. Moreover, the benefit of Salmon habitat restoring is expected greater than Shiretoko peninsula, I strongly support removing Klamath dam under proper compensation for possible job loss and security.

As described above, removing Klamath dam would bring some negative impacts, however, those impacts are negligible because of available compensation and even stronger reinforcement naturally followed after dam removal. Also, removing dam would bring improvement on Salmon habitat that would support improved fisheries and natural resource preservation. Furthermore, the cost of removing dam is expected as smaller than that of Shiretoko peninsula, I strongly support Klamath dam removal. The annexed link below is the report of Shiretoko peninsula, and hopefully, this would support your positive consideration of dam removal for natural preservation.

Again, thank you for your time for reading my recommendation and accepting public comments for such important policies.

Sincerely,

Hyo Sang Lee Chung

UW - Madison, Environmental study student.

Securing a safe passage for salmon, (2010). International Union for Conservation of Nature. Retrieved from

[http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/focus/previous\\_focus\\_topics/next\\_steps/on\\_the\\_ground/?6689/Securing-a-safe-passage-for-salmon](http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/focus/previous_focus_topics/next_steps/on_the_ground/?6689/Securing-a-safe-passage-for-salmon)

**Comment Author** Sang Lee Chung, Hyo  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1216_1086-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>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\_EM\_1109\_413

-----  
From: [OLYMPIC45@aol.com](mailto:OLYMPIC45@aol.com)[SMTP:OLYMPIC45@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 09, 2011 12:40:54 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Re Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I DO NOT WANT ANY DAM REMOVAL.. AT KLAMATH OR ANY WHERE ELSE..

CONCERNED CITIZEN  
CHRISTINE SARGENT

**Comment Author** Sargent, Christine  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 09, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1109_413-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1011\_025

October 6, 2011

Bureau of Reclamation  
c/o CDM  
2295 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 240  
Sacramento, CA 935833

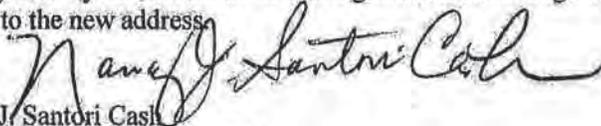
Re: **Change of Address for John P. and Jean O. Santori**  
**Property Owners: (COS Bond, Series A-C Copco Lake Unit 2, Lot 61, APN 4-392-611)**

Please change the address in your records for John P. and Jean O. Santori

**FROM:**  
43354 30<sup>th</sup> St W Apt 110,  
Lancaster CA 93536-5309

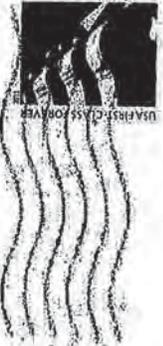
**TO:**  
**John P. and Jean O. Santori**  
**4482 Via Amable**  
**San Diego, CA 92122**

Thank you for your assistance in making the address change to assure all correspondence is mailed to the new address.

  
Nancy J. Santori Cash  
for John P. and Jean O. Santori

**John and Jean Santori**  
4482 Via Amable  
San Diego, CA 92122

SAN DIEGO CA 921  
OCT 11 PM '01



**RECEIVED**  
OCT 11 2011  
CDM SACRAMENTO

Bureau of Reclamation  
c/o CDM  
2295 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 240  
Sacramento, CA 935833

11

**Comment Author** Santori Cash, Nancy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1011_025-1	Data Base was updated to reflect this change of address.	No

11/09/2011 12:41 510-2354500

SARGENT FAX

GP\_LT\_1110\_473

11/9/11

Bureau of Reclamation

Comment 1 - Against Dam Removal

I do not want Dam Removal  
at Klamath dam. Save our future prosperity  
and welfare

Concerned citizen  
Wendine Sargent  
Richmond, CA 94805

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 10 11		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150	✓	11/10 [Signature]

SCANNED

Classification	ENV 50-33
Project	12
Control No.	11084513
Folder I.D.	1190148-1
Date Input & Initials	11/10/2011 IN

**Comment Author** Sargent, Nadine  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1110_473-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1120\_812

-----  
From: [williamusavage@aol.com](mailto:williamusavage@aol.com)[SMTP: [WILLIAMUSAVAGE@AOL.COM](mailto:WILLIAMUSAVAGE@AOL.COM)]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 3:10:30 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR: I support Alternative 2 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: William Savage  
Organization: Cal Trout

Duplicate of GP\_WI\_1111\_503

Subject: Klamath Draft EIS/EIR: I support Alternative 2

Body: I support Alternative 2 of the Klamath Draft EIS/EIR proposal (full removal of the Iron Gate, Copco1, Copco2, and J.C. Boyle dams).

- \* These dams are decimating what used to be the west coast's third most productive steelhead and salmon fisheries, and strangling the area's economy
- \* Alternative 2 will help restore salmon runs (dramatically increasing steelhead populations), and ensure predictable water deliveries to irrigators
- \* The dams don't make economic sense: if upgraded to modern standards they'll actually operate at a \$20 million annual loss
- \* Even the owner (PacifiCorp) wants these privately owned dams taken out

I support healthy fisheries and a healthy local economy (dam removal brings many jobs to the area) -- and I support Alternative 2.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Savage, William  
**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\_WI\_1111\_503. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_WI\_1111\_503. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_WI\_1111\_503 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1120_812-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

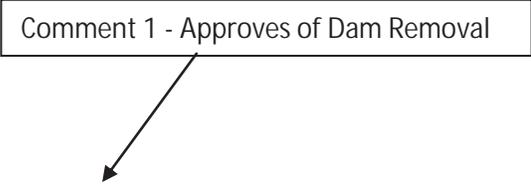
GP\_WI\_1111\_550

-----  
From: [sawaske@gmail.com](mailto:sawaske@gmail.com)[SMTP:SAWASKE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:33:14 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: spencer sawaske  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams

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** Sawaske, Spencer  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_550-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1025\_299

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MR. SAXON: How are you doing? My name is Josh Saxon, J-o-s-h S-a-x-o-n. And I would like to echo the sentiments of the majority of the community here.

I would like to -- I'm a resident of Orleans. I was born here, raised here. And I think that

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal

Alternative 2 is definitely the only option on the table that we support. It's going to contribute to the health of the river and the way that it needs to be restored back to the way it was.

You know, like BeaVi was saying, you know, the stories from the old people, from the old folks, was that at some times during the river runs, on some stretches of the river, you could walk right on the backs of the salmon all the way across. That's how plentiful the runs were here. And, obviously, that's not the case.

And the majority of the time, this river is not healthy. And I have three children. I have a fourth one on the way in March. And I feed my kids fish, but I typically only feed my kids fish from the mouth, because anything that goes up the river is just not as healthy. When it gets in this river, there's just too much going on. There's too much runoff. There's too much

chemicals. There's just way too much going on in the river for the fish to be healthy in it.

And I think that the economic impact could be huge for this area, not just for this area but for the upper river as well. I'm always confused about how the folks upriver, up in Yreka and Montague and those places, are so against dam removal, because it's going to benefit them so much with all the job creation that's up there. Their economy is not any better than ours.

So, I appreciate you guys being here. And I hope that the more people that read the EIS study and understand it will actually -- cooler heads will prevail and that we can get this thing done. Thank you.

MS. JONES: Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Josh.

**Comment Author** Saxon, Joshua  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_299-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1122\_886

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Date: 11/6/11



Dear Ms. Vasquez:

I support Klamath Dam Removal as described in Alternative 2 of the Draft EIS/EIR on Klamath Facilities Removal because:  
This alternative is the only one that will ensure that the following is treated as a special resource for water species and riparian species in the ecosystem.

Sincerely,

SCANNED  
Name (printed clearly) Jessica Vasquez  
Signature [Handwritten Signature]

**Comment Author** Saxon, Joshua  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1122_886-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. BELINDA SCALAS: My name is Belinda Scalas, S-c-a-l-a-s.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit my  
comments on the draft EIS this evening.

Building dams has been foundational to settling  
and reclaiming the West. However, not all dams were  
created equally nor were there long-term environmental  
impacts known upon siting and building them.

The four lower Klamath dams have served our

Comment 1 - General/Other

purpose and produced electricity during their useful life,

but the time has come when they have proved to be more of

a blight to the Klamath River than the benefit of their

presence is worth. This isn't a universal truth about all

dams but for these dams, it is a reality.

In negotiating the Klamath Agreements, parties  
from the entire Klamath Basin watershed came together and  
learned some real and lasting lessons about what it means  
to be a neighbor.

The Bible says, "Love your neighbor as  
yourself;" much easier said than done. But in working  
with neighbors to find agreement about how to manage our  
water resources together, I think we collectively found

that, excuse me -- that when you love your neighbor and

honor them, you love and honor yourself.

The Klamath Agreements are a perfect example

of the results of being a good neighbor. Tribes care

about agricultural water, farmers care about tribal

heritage, and we all care about being stewards and leaving

a healthy ecosystem for our children.

The Klamath River ties our communities

together. It is the main artery through which the pulse

of water courses. We have got some real issues happening

in our main artery: Poor water quality, blockage of

ESA-listed species, and a general lack of coordinated

water management.

The Klamath Agreements address all these issues

and more. The time has come to restore health to the

Klamath River, and when the main artery of this watershed

is healthy, our communities will also be healthy.

I urge Secretary Salazar to make a positive

Comment 2 - Approves of  
Dam Removal

determination in moving forward with implementation of the

Klamath Agreements, for the health of the Klamath River

and for our communities.

**Comment Author** Scalas, Belinda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_131-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_131-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_741

-----  
From: Mark Scharff[SMTP:GRATEFUL1MARK@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 1:19:59 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



Dear Ms. Vasquez,

As a lifelong citizen of Oregon, and the Earth I want to thank you for your work on the Klamath River. The theft of Native land, Water Rights and destruction of the Rivers lifeblood that is needed to sustain the wildlife native to this land has to end, not only is it morally right, it is one more step towards restoring then natural balance to an area long abused by ranchers, and farmers. For too many years "resorce extraction" has been the mantra of those who are so myopic that they won't look beyond their own pocket books and political power. May Mother Earth make you strong, and give you direction and wisdom as you continue to help reclaim our lands and help us begin to heal the scars left by those who want to destroy the Natives of our lands.

--  
Mark W. Scharff

**Comment Author** Scharff, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_741-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_811

-----  
From: [bj\\_109@att.net](mailto:bj_109@att.net)[SMTP:BJ\_109@ATT.NET]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 2:38:50 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Dam Removal - NO!!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



This is insanity! Absolutely NO on removing any of our dams!

You think the against wallstreet demonstrators are strong – just try this and see what happens.

Please reconsider.

Thank you.

Barbara Schell

109 Woodland Dr., Napa, CA 94558

**Comment Author** Schell, Barbara  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_811-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1117\_742

-----  
From: [sscher@opendoorhealth.com](mailto:sscher@opendoorhealth.com)[SMTP: [SSCHER@OPENDOORHEALTH.COM](mailto:sscher@opendoorhealth.com)]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 1:29:41 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: klamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sarah Scher  
Organization:

Subject: klamath dam removal



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Body: I am writing to support Alternative 2, full removal of the four dams on the Klamath River in CA and OR. I believe this is the best available solution to restore the river and the salmon population. Thank you.

**Comment Author** Scher, Sarah  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1117_742-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1128\_945

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: 12

KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax: 707-546-7100

CANNED

Comment 2 - Alternatives

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

NOV 25 2011

IS: [initials] 11/28

Name: Eric Schmidt

Organization:

Title:

Address: P.O. Box 223 Orleans, CA 95556

Email: enschmidt@juno.com

Comments: Dear Mr Secretary of Interior,

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Thank goodness the United States Federal Government is finally recognizing the environmental and economic need of removing the four dams and restoring fish habitat on Northern California's Klamath River. I do not know about waiting nine more years to finally tearing down the dams though. I'll be almost 65 years old and probably too old to get one of the jobs helping to take down the dams. Must we wait that long? I wish there were some sort of executive order to move forward on dam removal. We needed the dams removed, the jobs created and the fish yesterday. Is it a vestige of our racist colonial past, like how it took a hundred years for civil rights to kick in after the end of slavery? To be honest it still feels

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 in any form. 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.

“like “cowboys and Indians” up here sometimes.  
My father, a veteran and retired engineer who joined the Riverkeepers and wanted the dams removed told me before he died that they are “dragging their feet” because they don’t really want to remove the dams or give some fish back to the Native Americans. I hope that isn’t true. The Klamath River and fish belong to all Americans to enjoy anyway, so we are only hurting ourselves. The good economics for dam removal is clear. The good ecological science for dam removal is clear. The good ethics for dam removal is clear also. How future historians will remember our time and our deeds is in your hands now. Be visionary if you can and try to see the unmet challenges and problems. Go for the Glory of restoring the West’s great fish runs, honoring promises and improving Native American relations. Correct a National injustice that was done by <sup>the</sup>ruining the Klamath river with dams, sediment and algae producing reservoirs. We all need to put our human needs aside for once and think of the fish first. In regards to the draft EIS/EIR, there are some problems that need to be addressed. Dam removal without reducing nutrient

Missing Text: Dam Removal without reducing nutrient...

Comment 3 - Water Quality

3) Flows from the Upper Klamath will not help the river or fish! The Upper Basin needs rehabilitation to make the river's ecology work. An "Everglades like" restoration and rebuilding of the original wetlands for the river's natural filtering program needs to be incorporated. This probably means that ranch and agricultural lands will be needed and will have to be bought up. The Native Americans and fisherman have sacrificed for many decades, Now it is the farmers and ranchers who must sacrifice. No, just be bought out maybe by the Nature Conservancy or the United States Govt. Buy up Upper Klamath Basin devalued land and build a National Monument dedicated to the people of the Upper Basin who sacrificed their land, water and livelihood for restoration of the Klamath River and the salmon.

Comment 4 - ITAs

Also, you can not allow the desenting tribes such as the Hoopa to be cut out of the process for fifty years as in the BRA. That would be a social injustice to say the least. Thank you for your work on this issue. Sincerely, Eric Schmidt

**Comment Author** Schmidt, Eric  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MF_1128_945-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1128_945-2	Master Response ALT-3 Elimination of Alternative 13 - Federal Takeover of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project from Detailed Study.	No
GP_MF_1128_945-3	<p>Concern #1: Nutrient pollution will continue in the Klamath Basin and dam removal may help, but it will not be enough.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-16 Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4 Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>In most years (2011 being somewhat of an exception) water quality in Upper Klamath Lake and Keno is seasonably poor between June and October. During these periods, high water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels related to algae blooms can negatively impact fish. However, the Draft EIS/EIR provides substantial information to suggest that at other times of the year there is presently suitable habitat in Upper Klamath Lake to support reintroduction of steelhead and salmon. Once the weather cools down in the fall, salmonid species, which have evolved within this seasonal cycle in the Klamath Basin, can use the Upper Klamath Lake.</p> <p>Concern #2: An Everglades-like restoration program is needed to reduce nutrient pollution in the upper basin.</p> <p>The Everglades restoration program uses a variety of pollutant management / reduction techniques. Many of these same techniques are being contemplated for use as part of the Klamath River TMDL implementation program. Several water quality improvement activities have been recently funded through the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) Interim Measures (Interim Measures 10, 11, and 15; see Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.1, p. 3.2-34 to 3.2-35). Projects currently being considered under IM 11 include water quality pilot projects for organic matter removal, sediment sequestration of nutrients, treatment wetlands, and natural wetland restoration, among others, to address nutrient over-enrichment in Upper Klamath Lake and the Klamath River reaches downstream of the lake. As stated in the Draft EIS/EIR, pilot scale projects are still in the data collection or planning stage, so an assessment of water quality impacts from these projects is not yet practical (see p. 3.2-25).</p>	Yes

**Comment Author** Schmidt, Eric  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1128_945-4	Master Response TTA-7 Tribal Involvement in Future Discussion of Water Management.	No

GP\_WI\_1027\_247

-----  
From: [hschmidt17@juno.com](mailto:hschmidt17@juno.com)[SMTP:HSCHMIDT17@JUNO.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, October 27, 2011 4:33:19 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Settlement/EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Hermalee Schmidt  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath Settlement/EIS/EIR  
Body: I am a home owner on this area. I support removal of all four dams.

**Comment Author** Schmidt, Hermalee  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 27, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1027_247-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1217\_1081

-----  
From: [tabula.rasa.ideology@gmail.com](mailto:tabula.rasa.ideology@gmail.com)[SMTP:TABULA.RASA.IDEOLOGY@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, December 17, 2011 8:25:15 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Jen Schoener  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River dam removal

Body: Please Support Alternative 2- Full Dam Removal. This alternative provides the greatest benefit to the Klamath River watershed, fisheries, and eliminates future tax payer dollars that would be needed to maintain parts of the aging dam infrastructure.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Schoener, Jen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1217_1081-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

# Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_071

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:** Cameron Scott

**Organization:** Writer in Residence / Chiloquin High School

**Title:**

**Address:**

**Email:** tucannon river 000@gmail.com  
zeros

**Comments:**  Comment 1 - Approves Dam Removal

#2. Remove the dams.

Thanks.

**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** Scott, Cameron  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_071-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_765

-----  
From: longcanyon tds.net[SMTP:LONGCANYON@TDS.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 10:45:38 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Save the Klamath River  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1116\_729

**An estimated 22 million cubic yards of toxic sediment will sludge its way down the Klamath River destroying salmon runs, mucking up the environment affecting water clarity and purity! This amount of sediment will sterilize the river for 100 years.**

We are against the waste of the taking down of the Damns. This is one more waste of taxpayers money as well as way to harm our food supply of Scott Valley.

John R. Scott

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Scott, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded -GP\_EM\_1116\_729. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_EM\_1116\_729. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_EM\_1116\_729 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1118_765-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_713

-----  
From: [gseegs@hotmail.com](mailto:gseegs@hotmail.com)[SMTP:GSEEGS@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:52:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Un-Dam the Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Galena Seeger  
Organization:

Subject: Un-Dam the Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal

Body: To Whom it May Concern:

I am writing to express my support to un-dam the 4 dams on the Klamath River. These dams are endangering the lives of the Salmon which at first glance may seem less important than other factors but at a closer look are a critical link to the ecosystem and the native communities living along the Klamath. In greater context will we forever be remembered as the generation that made choices that allowed these species of fish to die out to extinction? With this letter I say no. Please choose the long view and make the choice to tear down the dams, restore this habitat and allow generations of people to experience this amazing ecosystem. The time is now and I encourage you to make the right choice.

**Comment Author** Seeger, Galena  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_713-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_0930\_015

-----  
From: [ljsees@hughes.net](mailto:ljsees@hughes.net) [SMTP: LJSEES@HUGHES.NET]  
Sent: Friday, September 30, 2011 10:00:40 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Larry & Joan Sees  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

Body: We are very strongly against the removal of the 4 dams along the Klamath River. In a time of energy crisis removing dams that supply power to a minimum of 70,000 homes is insane. No one in their right mind would sign a blank document, but that is what is being asked of the off-project farmers. No one can give any definite answers about anything. Anytime you ask a question the answer is "that hasn't been determined yet".  
So "NO", no dam removal until all questions are answered completely.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

**Comment Author** Sees, Larry & Joan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** September 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_0930_015-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_0930_015-2	Comment noted.  Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

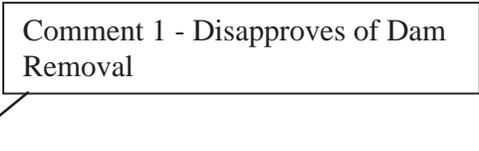
GP\_EM\_1106\_388

---

**From:** jeanselbach@comcast.net  
**To:** klamthsd@usbr.gov  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 6, 2011 8:58:08 AM  
**Subject:** SAVE THE DAMS

MRS. VASQUEZ  
OR  
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



WE VERY STRONGLY OBJECT TO THE REMOVAL OF THE  
KLAMATH RIVER DAMS. WE HOPE YOU WILL LISTEN TO  
THE CONCERNS OF THOSE CITIZENS WHO WILL BE  
DIRECTLY EFFECTED AND HARMED IF THE DAMS ARE  
DESTROYED.  
SINCERELY,

WILLIAM AND JEAN SELBACH  
ORINDA, CA

**Comment Author** Selbach, William & Jean  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 06, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1106_388-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_391

-----  
From: chipsharpe@sbcglobal.net [SMTP: CHIPSHARPE@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 10:17:14 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove Klamath dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Charles Sharpe

Organization:

Subject: Remove Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Restoration of river flows requires removal of all Klamath dams. Dam removal should proceed as quickly as is feasible.

**Comment Author** Sharpe, Charles  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_391-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Settlement**



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_054

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:** Chris Shaw

**Organization:** self

**Title:**

**Address:** 7221 Harpold Rd., KF 97603

**Email:** Chris.jtshaw@gmail.com

**Comments:**

The Dams were built for 3

Reasons 1) power generation 2) irrigation  
3) flood control. They are being removed  
because of fish & greed.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

Build fish ladders for the fish. ←

leave the dams in place to do the jobs  
they were meant to do!

← Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Shaw, Chris  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_054-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_054-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

## Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print)

Chris Shaw

Representing

Klamath Falls

Notes:

1) Irrigation

2) flood control

3) power generation

leave the dams in place!

✓ 3

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

GP\_MF\_1019\_094

**Comment Author** Shaw, Chris  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_094-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_110

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. CHRIS SHAW: Chris Shaw, S-h-a-w, and I'll

keep this really short, okay.

There were three reasons for building the dams:

Power generation, irrigation, and flood control. And I

realize that the flood control will only go back a foot or

two -- you know, the Mississippi Valley people would

really appreciate the flood control -- ; build the area

where the fish can get around the dams and keep the dams

in place.

Thank you.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

**Comment Author** Shaw, Chris  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_110-1	The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes an alternative that would leave the dams in place but add fish passage at each facility (Alternative 4, Fish Passage at Four Dams).	No

GP\_EM\_1111\_546

-----  
From: Lindsey Shere [[SMTP: LINDSEY@SHERE.ORG](mailto:LINDSEY@SHERE.ORG)]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:49:26 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Lindsey Shere

95448

**Comment Author** Shere, Lindsey  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1111_546-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1110\_477

-----  
From: Lauryn Sherman[SMTP:LJSHERM@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 10:05:40 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Subject: Public Comment Period for the Draft EIS/EIR: I Support the Removal of all Dams in  
the Klamath Region  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

To Mr. Ken Salazar, Secretary of the Interior,  
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez at the Bureau of Reclamation,  
Gordon Leppig at the California Department of Fish & Game,  
and Whomever This May Concern:

I spent this past summer hiking, rafting, and swimming in the Klamath, Trinity, and Smith rivers of the Klamath region. The area is magical to say the least. It is somewhere that I believe should be protected indefinitely for both its beauty and biological diversity.

The coho and the chinook are amazing components of the ecosystems of the area and there are far too few of them left. It is clear that the removal of the dams would assist these species in coming back in greater numbers, and the urgency of this task couldn't be greater.

Therefore, I support the complete removal of all dams in the Klamath region. I also support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake. I support improving the conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers, and I support upholding the Endangered Species Act as well as policies which institute a sufficient minimum water flow for fish.

The water flowing through these rivers should stay in these rivers. This is how it once was, and how it should be again.

As a concerned citizen, I request that you uphold your duties to "protect America's natural resources and heritage," and support the removal of all dams on the Klamath river and its tributaries.

Sincerely,  
Lauryn Sherman

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Sherman, Lauryn  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1110_477-1	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>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\_EM\_1104\_352

-----  
From: busycherie@comcast.net[SMTP:BUSYCHERIE@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 2:08:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please do not tear down the Klamath dam system!!!

Thanks so much,  
Richard and Cherie Shetler and family

**Comment Author** Shelter, Richard & Cherie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 04, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1104_352-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1111\_495

-----  
From: Bruce Shoemaker [SMTP: BSHOE@BI TSTREAM. NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 1:01:36 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Comment on Proposed Dam Removal on Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Dear Secretary Salazar:

I am a landowner on a tributary of the Shasta/Klamath River watershed in the vicinity of Black Butte, CA. I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR – full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Despite the rhetoric of some people in our county (Siskiyou) I believe that dam removal will be in the best long-term interest of the vast majority of county residents.

Thank you for your consideration of this comment.

Bruce Shoemaker  
800 Black Butte Road  
Weed, CA 96094

Bruce Shoemaker

96094

**Comment Author** Shoemaker, Bruce  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1111_495-1	Comment Noted.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1207\_974

-----  
From: [shum.mike@yahoo.com](mailto:shum.mike@yahoo.com) [SMTP: SHUM.MIKE@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 07, 2011 3:24:22 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: michael shum  
Organization: oregonian

Subject: dams

Body: The bullying of private land owners must stop. Destroying the dams will cause unimaginable damage to the fisheries. Stop this madness.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Shum, Michael  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1207_974-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_543

From: [msill@juno.com](mailto:msill@juno.com)[SMTP: [MSILL@JUNO.COM](mailto:MSILL@JUNO.COM)]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:13:09 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Marjorie Sill  
Organization: many

Subject: Klamath River restoration

Body: I totally support Alternative 2, the removal of the dam on the Klamath River. We need to restore the important steelhead and salmon fishery.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Sill, Marjorie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_543-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1128\_1043

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG. CA. GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 10:21:34 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Klamath Dam  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Linda Sills <[linjete@gmail.com](mailto:linjete@gmail.com)> 11/28/2011 9:25 AM >>>  
Please do Not remove the dam. The stupid and crazy nonsense that the EPA and the  
other enviro-whackos are perpetrating on the good people of this country, will  
not be tolerated any more.  
You uneducated, Fabian Socialist progressives are destroying this country and her  
freedoms.  
We will fight you every step of the way. We will Not allow you to be tyrants over  
us.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Sills, Linda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1128_1043-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1128\_914

-----  
From: Linda Sills[SMTP:LINJETE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 10:23:22 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath Dam  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Please do NOT remove the dam. This Agenda 21 stuff is evil. The encroachment on private property, normal activities and basic freedoms is unacceptable. We the people will fight you every step of the way on this "sustainable development" garbage. Everything the enviro-whackos are doing is the antithesis of liberty and our American way of life.  
I do not expect that you have read The Road To Serfdom by Hayek. But I suggest that you do. The people of these United States will NOT allow you to be tyrants over us.

**Comment Author** Sills, Linda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1128_914-1	Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.	No

GP\_EM\_1128\_919

-----  
From: [Mcgraw50@aol.com](mailto:Mcgraw50@aol.com)[SMTP:MCGRRAW50@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 1:39:16 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
Subject: Klamath Dams - do not destroy them  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

For the sake of our country, please do not destroy the Klamath Dams.

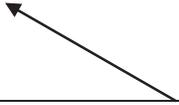
The dams improve our water quality and provide essential power.

Please rethink this issue.

Thanks,

Don Silver

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Silver, Don  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1128_919-1	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.	No

GP\_EM\_1128\_899

-----  
From: [denise@freedom-walker.com](mailto:denise@freedom-walker.com)[SMTP:DENISE@FREEDOM-WALKER.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 6:01:30 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal Project Auto forwarded by a Rule

To Whom it may concern:

Comment 1 - KHSA

Comment 2 - Fish

It is unbelievable to me that 40,000 residents impacted by this "sustainable development" decision were not invited to meetings regarding the removal of their energy source. This sure looks like a forced land/resource grab on the way for the furthering of Agenda 21, let's face it that really is what "sustainable development" is anyway. So why won't you just come out of the shadows and say it out loud? Why is the Coho Salmon (non-native to the area) being placed ahead of the needs of the natural born law-abiding land owner citizens?

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

Comment 5 - Sediment Toxicity

How are you going to replace their source of energy? Lemme guess, and in the words of your king "energy costs will naturally skyrocket". What will the farmers in the area do for irrigation? Won't the built up sediments pollute the river and shores once the dams are removed? Do you realize that this decision will hurt many and likely drive them from their homes and properties? Isn't that really the whole point of the decision anyway?

Comment 6 - Out of Scope

What gives you the right to do such a thing? How about refocusing your efforts on "sustainable retention" of the Constitution. How about pulling your noses out of the Klamath River dams and focus on the corrupt liberty & US Constitution usurpers in legislature? How about stopping the misappropriation of tax payer dollars to further unspoken agendas which will damage already economically hurting citizens? How about scaling back collective government rights encroaching policies and refrain from the Dam removal on Klamath River altogether! That, of course, would be the RIGHT thing to do.

Respectfully Annoyed,

Cheryl Denise Simmons  
[denise@freedom-walker.com](mailto:denise@freedom-walker.com)

**Comment Author** Simon, Daniel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1128_899-1	<p>Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.</p>	No
GP_EM_1128_899-2	<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> <p>Master Response AQU – 5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p>	No
GP_EM_1128_899-3	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1128_899-4	Master Response WSWR-1 Effects on Agricultural Water Supply.	No
GP_EM_1128_899-5	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No
GP_EM_1128_899-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. DANIEL SIMON: I'm Daniel Simon, D-a-n-i-e-l S-i-m-o-n.

Yeah, I -- I am a professional civil engineer

and I also do environmental consulting.

I want to talk a little bit about arsenic. And

I actually had a rather pleasant conversation with

Chauncey Anderson, who I call a specialist -- um, I'll get

to that.

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

There are many options on the table and I am

for anything but dam removal. I'd like to see the dams

stay, if we can.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

But, um, back in the spring of 2009, um,

Christopher Liles, who was the mayor of Etna at the time,

he communicated in a meeting with the North Coast Regional

Water Control Board that there was an arsenic problem in

the past. And what the problem was, is there was a, um,

tributary or a stream up Copco that was, um, feeding a

small fishery, and when there were heavy rains, the fish

kept dying.

And they finally did a bio assay and they found

out it was arsenic that was basically coming from the

sedimentation, onto, um, onto the fisheries. Um, in

talking to Chauncey Anderson, he communicated how arsenic, um, was sampled in the EIR.

I drew up a little diagram here. What happened was -- I'll just kind of draw this -- there were samples taken along the river course, you can kind of see it, kind of where the old stream -- the Klamath River basin -- the Klamath River, um, bed was. They took several samples, 77, over a number of -- over a number of, um, dam locations, but that could be half a mile per sample. Um, what was going on, though, is in the past, what Christopher Liles communicated, if you can see this, this fishery had sediment that was -- yeah -- the sediment was from the tributary, and that hasn't really been looked into.

And so what I'm going to ask is if any locals here know of that fishery, the stream that was feeding it, or anybody who worked there, come talk to me afterward because it will be mandated by CEQA to investigate that location for our high arsenic concentrations. Come talk to me, if you know.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Simon, Daniel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_217-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_217-2	<p>In mid-November 2011, a number of State and Federal agencies working in the Klamath Basin, including USFWS, USEPA, NOAA, USFS, USGS, USBR, ODEQ, CDFG, and NCRWQCB, were contacted regarding any knowledge of fish kills occurring on Fall Creek and general arsenic issues in the Klamath Basin. None of the staff contacted were able to find any documented information on a fish kill in Fall Creek. The CDFG reviewed all their fish kill files and found no fish kill records for Fall Creek or any location in the Klamath Basin. The NCRWQCB checked the California Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) database, 303(d) List supporting data, and local basin coordinators. No arsenic data were found for Fall Creek or documentation on any fish kills occurring or other arsenic issues.</p> <p>A USGS groundwater hydrologist who has studied and modeled the Klamath Basin groundwater system, was asked about the Fall Creek and whether it is likely to carry high arsenic concentrations. His assertion, based largely on the local geology and hydrology, is that Fall Creek is a “High Cascades” groundwater dominated system (the most westward such basin in the Klamath system, in fact) and therefore is likely to have relatively low levels of arsenic. However, he was unaware of any locally specific data that could be used to verify this assertion.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1B-G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Arsenic was included in the set of analyzed metals. Arsenic was detected in reservoir sediments at levels that did exceed human health screening levels but not the primary marine or freshwater sediment screening levels (i.e., Pacific Northwest Sediment Evaluation Framework sediment screening levels [“PNW SEF SL1-MS” or “SL1-FWS”], see CDM [2011b]).</p> <p>Arsenic levels may still exceed human health criteria after mixing and dilution for the first 2 years of the Proposed Action, but the lower Klamath River and Estuary are not drinking water sources, so human exposure to the arsenic will be limited. Arsenic was also found in the tissue of laboratory invertebrates and resident fish. Only the levels found in the resident fish tissue exceeded screening levels used to assess the safety of fish for consumption by humans (CDM 2011b).</p> <p>These results indicate arsenic has the potential for minor or limited adverse effects to humans that consume the fish from the existing</p>	No

**Comment Author** Simon, Daniel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	reservoirs and will not pose any significant impacts under the Proposed Alternative (see p. 3.2-71 to 3.2-76 and 3.2-118 to 3.2-125). If the reservoirs remain, future monitoring may be proposed to identify the source of the arsenic which may involve sampling surface soils, nearby groundwater, the water quality of Fall Creek and other tributaries during wet and dry events, and sediments near the mouths of tributaries to identify arsenic levels.	

GP\_LT\_1116\_722

**Daniel F. Simon, P.E.**

Civil & Environmental Engineering

Siskiyou County, California

Chauncey Anderson- Water Quality Specialist  
USGS  
2130 SW Fifth Avenue  
Portland Oregon, 97201

11/03/2011

via e-mail: [chauncey@usgs.gov](mailto:chauncey@usgs.gov)

Re: Arsenic Sediment Potential;  
Iron Gate & Copco Reservoirs

Thank you for your time at the EIR hearing on October 20<sup>th</sup>, 2011. I wanted to bring to your attention Arsenic concerns upon aquatic life.

You may remember me as the environmental consultant/ civil engineer discussing Arsenic, and the fish hatchery that was closed due to fish dying from Arsenic impacted sedimentation; the cause of death (by Arsenic) was determined by a bioassay of the fish..

You received well this information by saying, “That is the first I heard of this.”

At this time, the information I have received is “legend”; or more “local legend.” A few people have discussed this fish die-off with other elderly people. These elderly people have confirmed it, but from a professional position, it is all still legend. I am searching for and awaiting first-hand accounts of this legend.

More specifically, according to “legend”, a fish hatchery receiving water from Fall Creek had multiple fish die-offs; this after heavy rains. This hatchery is now non-operational. In summary, Arsenic laden sediment eroded into the Fall Creek and killed fish at the hatchery.

I did find out that the California Fish and Game did operate a fish hatchery supplied by Fall Creek, and it is presently NOT IN OPERATION. There may be several factors in the non-operational status. Some factors may be budget, water quality (other than Arsenic), etc.... or that the fish hatchery was indeed shut-down due to the Arsenic problem. At this time, I can not determine the cause of the “NON-OPERATION” status.

If the above possibility proves true, then there could be substantial quantities of Arsenic impacted sediment behind the dams. These will be released/ eroded when the dams are removed –impacting aquatic life.

**Further Information:** From the USGS topo map Fall Creek has a reach of ~9 miles, and a drainage area of 12+ square miles (Crude quick estimate.) The City of Yreka gets its main water supply from Fall Creek through an intake structure (24”pipe to Yreka).

---

412 S. Main St., Suite 2, Yreka, California 96097 530-598-9671

The City looked back to 2002 for Arsenic, and did not find Arsenic (non-detect levels were 2 ug/l – or 2 ppb). However, in discussion with Rob Tailor (sampler/ water quality monitoring City of Yreka), he stated that they only sample ever 9 years. In addition, sampling is most likely performed on a sunny day, and not on a rainy day.

Rob Tailor and Steve Neil (City Engineer, City of Yreka) from their concerns of city water supply commented that it would be a good idea to sample during a rainy day, when the water is cloudy, or with high turbidity. Should a “hit” of Arsenic be detected, this could confirm (somewhat) this information.

At this time, I’m communicating the above “Lightly”, as I understand environmental sites could have infinite samples taken, and nothing appears. Hence a focus of sampling efforts needs careful consideration due to cost and time.

← Comment 1 - Sediment Toxicity

**Again, Main Concern:** If there is a history of Arsenic impacted sediment eroding from rainstorms, then ending up behind the dams, there could be substantial impacts upon aquatic life, should the dams be removed, and sediment released with Arsenic.

**Recommendations:** I do recommend the following:

1. Contact California Fish & Game inquiring if they know of the above fish-die-off “legend”/ closed hatchery;
2. Utilize the USGS data base to determine if surface soil types may contain Arsenic;
3. Identify locations where Arsenic may occur naturally in the groundwater. (Hint, wells drilled on the north side of Copco lake have high Arsenic concentrations);
4. Sample a few tributaries feeding the Klamath River; **this during heavy rain storms**. Of course other constituents of concern should be analyzed as well, like Chromium, Mercury, Copper, turbidity, suspended & dissolved solid(s) concentrations;
5. Sediment samples analyzed for same (#4 recommendation above) near the mouth of Fall Creek, or any other tributary of known/discovered concern;
6. If Arsenic impacted sediment is discovered near the mouth of Fall Creek, determine if this material would end up in the old river channel of the Klamath River; meaning would it work its way down the natural slope to the Klamath River channel? (I suspect not); If it does reach the main channel, has this area had sediment samples taken?
7. If Arsenic impacted sediment is discovered, quantify the quantity of impacted soil by further sampling and re-evaluate the EIR w/r to impacts from a sediment release; &
8. Of course, use appropriate scientific methods and professional levels of care in your evaluations. From your openness at the meeting and “response” of “That is the first I heard of this”, it appears you carry these levels of care.

**Note:** The City of Yreka, should have additional “base-line” data from their intake sampling of Fall Creek. Again, these samples were probably sampled during sunny days (low turbidity), as field crews don’t like to work in the rain, and only sampled every 9 years.

**Closing:** Mr. Anderson, you requested that I contact you “the sooner the better”, and at this point all I can do is communicate the limited information I have received. As I find out more, I will be in contact with you. I still believe the above recommendations should be pursued in the protection of aquatic life; whether or not one is for/ against dam removal.

Sincerely,

Daniel F. Simon, P.E.  
BS/MS Civil (Environmental) Engineering, Calif. RCE#58237

PS: Nice talking on the phone today, and it appears you are concerned about the potential of Arsenic, and its impacts over the first few years of dam removal.

**PPS: Shear speculation introduced:** There are two arguments as to where Salmon migrated; ie... how far up the Klamath River. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined no further than Iron Gate; hence the dam location. Local Native Americans claim that their forefathers caught Salmon much further upstream than Iron Gate Reservoir. **Speculation Hypothesis: Arsenic impacts may explain these different opinions.** Different years yielded different rainfall intensities. Some years, the rains were low and steady (substantial groundwater feeding of the Klamath), hence the Arsenic may not have impacted water quality, therefore Salmon went along way upstream (past the dams). Other years, frequent intense rains (higher Arsenic from erosion) during spawning season prohibited the Salmon from migrating very far upstream.

**Comment Author** Simon, Daniel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1116_722-1	<p>In mid-November 2011, a number of State and Federal agencies working in the Klamath Basin, including USFWS, USEPA, NOAA, USFS, USGS, USBR, ODEQ, CDFG, and NCRWQCB, were contacted regarding any knowledge of fish kills occurring on Fall Creek and general arsenic issues in the Klamath Basin. CDFG records indicate that in September 2003, there was an accidental shut-off of water in Fall Creek and most of the fish in the Fall Creek rearing facility died. That was the last year that the Fall Creek facility was operated; it was subsequently closed for funding reasons. CDFG records also indicate that in 2010 there was a chlorine spill at the water supply area for the Yreka Municipal Drinking Water facility that resulted in a fish kill in Fall Creek (Radford 2011). The NCRWQCB checked the California Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) database, 303(d) list supporting data, and local basin coordinators. No arsenic data were found for Fall Creek or documentation on any fish kills occurring or other arsenic issues.</p> <p>Additionally, Fall Creek is a “High Cascades” groundwater-dominated system and is therefore likely to have relatively low background levels of arsenic (Anderson 2012). The City of Yreka routinely tests for arsenic in its drinking water quality. The 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report indicates that arsenic was not detected.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1B-G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Arsenic was included in the set of analyzed metals. Arsenic was detected in reservoir sediments at levels that did exceed human health screening levels but not the primary marine or freshwater sediment screening levels (i.e., Pacific Northwest Sediment Evaluation Framework sediment screening levels [“PNW SEF SL1-MS” or “SL1-FWS”], see CDM [2011b]).</p> <p>Arsenic levels may still exceed human health criteria after mixing and dilution for the first 2 years of the Proposed Action, but the lower Klamath River and Estuary are not drinking water sources, so human exposure to the arsenic will be limited.</p> <p>Arsenic was also found in the tissue of laboratory invertebrates and resident fish. Only the levels found in the resident fish tissue exceeded screening levels used to assess the safety of fish for consumption by humans (CDM 2011b).</p> <p>These results indicate arsenic has the potential for minor or limited adverse effects to humans that consume the fish from the existing reservoirs and will not pose any significant impacts under the</p>	No

**Comment Author** Simon, Daniel  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>Proposed Alternative (see p. 3.2-71 to 3.2-76 and 3.2-118 to 3.2-125). If the reservoirs remain, future monitoring may be proposed to identify the source of the arsenic, which may involve sampling surface soils, nearby groundwater, the water quality of Fall Creek and other tributaries during wet and dry events, and sediments near the mouths of tributaries to identify arsenic levels.</p> <p>If there is an affirmative Secretarial Determination, there is the potential for additional studies. Sampling for arsenic in sediment or groundwater near Fall Creek as suggested by the comment author could be undertaken if there is sufficient evidence to suggest that it is warranted.</p>	

GP\_EM\_1105\_387

-----  
From: Ruth Simpson[SMTP:SUPERGIRL@FINESTPLANET.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 05, 2011 11:56:16 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: save the dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Ms. Vasquez, Siskiyou County has voted to save the dams. Why is there still a movement to remove the dams? We are the People, and we have voted to retain the dams. Thank you for listening. I am a long-time resident of Siskiyou County, California.  
Ruth Simpson

**Comment Author** Simpson, Ruth  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 05, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1105_387-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_710

-----  
From: [suzanne.simpson.litzky@gmail.com](mailto:suzanne.simpson.litzky@gmail.com)[SMTP: SUZANNE.SIMPSON.LITZKY@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 2:23:44 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Suzanne Simpson  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath River Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



Body: It is imperative for the health of the Klamath River and the fish that migrated up that river for centuries that the dams be removed asap. Time is of the essence. We must stop the extinction of our fish

**Comment Author** Simpson, Suzanne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_710-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1220\_1231

Ray\politic8.wpd

507727

RECEIVED  
December 15, 2011

2011 DEC 20 PM 3:09

OFFICE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Secretary Ken Salazar  
Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington DC 20240

Good Morning Secretary,

RE: Klamath economic Restoration Act  
Klamath River Dam Removal

Reported is your support for the \$1.1 Billion dollar cost and removal of the Klamath River dams. In view of the following, please don't allow this to happen?

← Comment 1 - Hydropower

1. Overburdened home owner utility rate payers and tax payers are or will be paying three times for electricity; First, the original cost of building the dams by COPCO; second for the cost of their removal; and third for the cost of replacing the generating capacity that is abandoned. My Pacific Power bill currently shows 6.3 mills per KWH charge for Boyle, Copco and Iron Gate dam removal. SHAME! I remember in the late 1940's when the entire electrical bill was 8 mills. What happens to the money collected if the dams are not removed?
2. If the hydro electricity from dam removal is replaced by the alternative energy sources of wind or solar, the additional cost is dramatic. I am told that the hydro generating cost at Toketee, Klamath River and Bonneville is between 2 and 3 cents per KWH. Compare this to the 1,000% increase to 20 cents per KWH for wind or solar electrical generation. OUCH!
3. Dam removal will eliminate the electricity generated and probably cause that deficit to be replaced by oil imported from unfriendly overseas countries. The hundreds of billions of dollars paid for this oil (money that should stay at home) would be increased and increase the United States trade deficit.
4. Carbon from Coal or Oil generated electricity, if used to replace the hydro power, will further degrade the environment, which all are committed not to do.

5. If minimum stream flow is a consideration, will dam removal moderate that? Dams don't increase or diminish the flow of water in a river, they just control the timing of it. Would not the answer be to build more winter rain storage which could be used to decrease runoff in the winter and increase it during the dryer periods? Would this not make more water available for irrigation and fish runs?

← Comment 2 - Fish

Comment 3 - Fish

Comment 4 - Alternatives

6. If the fishery is a consideration, grocery stores have an ample supply of salmon on the shelves today.

7. The number of fish killed because of low stream flow a few summers ago was nothing compared to the 1,000,000 eggs produced by each spawning salmon. Build another "Rock Creek" hatchery on the Klamath.

Comment 5 - Economics

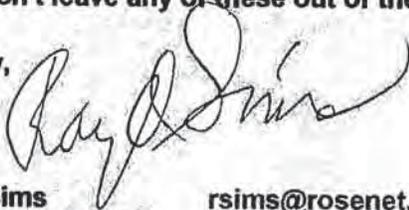
8. The reported 4,600 jobs created by removal is incidental compared to the costs indicated in items number 1 through 3 above.

Comment 6 - Hydropower

9. Pacific Power's 20 year long range plan proposes the construction of several more coal fired generating plants, a cost to be spread out to the rate payers. Is part of this to replace that produced by the dams?

Klamath Basin farmers do need water for irrigation, and electricity is demanded for home owners and businesses throughout Oregon and California. Considering all the above it appears that too much emphasis has been given to the fishery and not enough to the Rate Payers, the Tax Payers and to the National Debt. Please don't leave any of these out of the equation.

Sincerely,



Ray O. Sims  
471 Rachel Lynn Way  
Roseburg, OR 97471

[rsims@rosenet.net](mailto:rsims@rosenet.net)  
541-673-8531

Dr. Don E. Bailey, DMV  
510 NW Jones Road  
Roseburg, OR 97471

**Comment Author** Sims, Ray  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1220_1231-1	<p>1. Comment noted.</p> <p>2. As noted in Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase, rate increases will be used to fund a portion of the Proposed Action, if approved, or the cost of relicensing, if it is not approved. Additional detail on the use of these funds with or without an Affirmative Determination is presented in Oregon PUC Order #10-364.</p> <p>3. Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increase.</p> <p>4. Comment noted.</p> <p>5. Master Responses GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p>	No
GP_LT_1220_1231-2	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No
GP_LT_1220_1231-3	<p>Different species of salmon, including coho are raised by commercial aquaculture businesses for the specific purpose of meeting the demand for fresh, frozen and canned salmon. Commercial fisheries also supply a source for fresh, frozen and canned salmon to consumers. In California all coho salmon stocks are listed as Threatened or Endangered under State and Federal Endangered Species Acts. However, not all stocks of coho salmon, or other salmon species, are listed as such. There are several populations of coho salmon in other places such as coastal Alaska, as well as other salmon species whose populations are considered to be stable and capable of being harvested as a food source.</p> <p>Removal of the Klamath River Dams as proposed in Alternatives 2 (the Proposed Action) and 3 is intended to benefit all salmonid species. Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR addresses the likely impacts of each alternative on aquatic habitat and various fish species.</p>	No
GP_LT_1220_1231-4	Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.	No
GP_LT_1220_1231-5	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_LT_1220_1231-6	As noted in Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power, new sources of power, demand side management, and power purchases will be needed to meet the increasing demand in	No

**Comment Author** Sims, Ray  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	PacifiCorp's service area in the near future, and is unrelated to the Proposed Action. However, as noted in Master Response GHG-1 Green Power, the loss in renewable power production is expected to be offset by California requirements on power retailers that 33% of their power portfolio be provided from renewable power sources by 2020.	

GP\_WI\_1219\_1099

-----  
From: [Lynne\\_siodmak@patagonia.com](mailto:Lynne_siodmak@patagonia.com)[SMTP:LYNNE\_SIODMAK@PATAGONIA.COM]  
Sent: Monday, December 19, 2011 3:43:18 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Lynne Siodmak  
Organization: Patagonia

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I support the removal of the Klamath Dam.



**Comment Author** Siodmak, Lynne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1219_1099-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1107\_390

-----  
From: hsi z emore@ncoi nc. org[SMTP: HSI ZEMORE@NCOI NC. ORG]  
Sent: Monday, November 07, 2011 10:09:59 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Kl amathsd; werner@wri nkl edog. com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Kl amath Ri ver Dam  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Hel en Si z emore  
Organization: North Coast Oppor t uni ti es

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Kl amath Ri ver Dam  
Body: Restore the watershed - remove the Kl amath Ri ver Dam.

**Comment Author** Sizemore, Helen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_390-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1107\_384

-----  
From: Craig Sjoberg[SMTP: CSJOBERG@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Sunday, November 06, 2011 10:03:32 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KI amathsd  
Subject: DO NOT DESTROY OUR RANCH AND FARM DAMS - PLEASE

The dams you propose to destroy / "remove" are A VITAL PART OF THIS MORE ARID LANDS PRODUCTIVITY.... AND THE LIVELIHOOD OF THIS COMMUNITIES MORE THAN HARD WORKING RANCHERS / FARMERS...

In the LAST SERIOUS RECESSION aka STAGFLATION OF THE LATE 70's I witnessed the audacity of the "Spotted Owl Worship" that truly SHUT DOWN FOR THE LAST 40 YEARS THE MAJORITY OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY IN THE ENTIRE NORTHWEST. Your actions in tearing down dams and controlling these and any other resources by fiat or emotional politics have a VERIFIABLE HISTORY OF TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES TO THE AREA'S INDUSTRIES AND ENTIRE ECONOMIES OF REGIONS OF A STATE.

Comment 1 - Economics



I PERSONALLY WITNESSED THE IRREPARABLE ECONOMIC AND EMOTIONAL DAMAGE TO THREE GENERATIONS OF TIMBER HARVESTING FAMILIES IN NORTHEAST CALIFORNIA. THE OVERFLOW OF THAT DID ALSO DESTROY MY SMALL FAMILY DENTAL BUSINESS TOO !!

HAVE YOU EVER LIVED IN A 50 % UNEMPLOYED SMALL TOWN??

PLEASE DO NOT TAKE AWAY THIS MOST NEEDED NATURAL RESOURCE ( WATER USES OF ALL KINDS ) FROM ANY PORTION OF ANY STATE'S LAKES, STREAMS AND RESERVOIRS.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH,

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



DR. CRAIG C SJOBERG, BS DDS

c/o 663 Orofino Ct. Pleasanton, CA 94566 (and Nampa Idaho)

**Comment Author** Sjoberg, Craig  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 07, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1107_384-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_EM_1107_384-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1119\_1152

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMT: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG. CA. GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 9:33:10 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: dam saving  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

>>> Scott Skinner <scottskinner@me.com> 11/19/2011 5:46 PM >>>

Any Look at the history of how the settlers found the land will tell you that without the dams there was no Klamath River. It ran every winter and dried up. Do not let any one lie to you and do not destroy the Environment that has been given us.

Our fathers sweat and blood has increased the water table by those dams. By destroying the dams you destroy the water tables.

Comment 2 - Groundwater

**Comment Author** Skinner, Scott  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1119_1152-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record. Master Response GEN-29 River Drying Up.	No
GP_EM_1119_1152-2	Master Response GRO-1: Groundwater Use.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_704

-----  
From: Dr Greg Skiptis[SMTP:G1STORK@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 5:40:54 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Please do not destroy our Klamath water basin by removing these dams. The removal will not be helpful and will waste taxpayor dollars, DO not remove the dams.

Gregory Skiptis M.D.



Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Skiptis, Greg  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

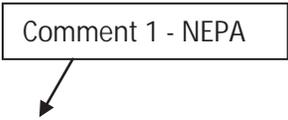
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_704-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1019\_048

-----  
 From: asmith@klamathnews.net[SMTP:ASMITH@KLAMATHNEWS.NET]  
 Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2011 6:25:08 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: No: Dam Removal  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: A. Smith  
 Organization:

Comment 1 - NEPA



Subject: No: Dam Removal

Body: EIR/EIS has far too many opinions and not enough science. While there is a lot of science gathering data, the problem lies in that there there are opinions of what that data means.

That is called a hypothesis. Unless you can repeat the results over and over with certainty, it's a hypothesis, not science.

We don't want experimentation on the cleanest form of power for the Basin for maybe a chance of fish runs returning to "mythical normal".

Models don't count. We have all sorts of sophisticated models for weather forecasting, hurricane forecasting, etc... none of them are accurate to be called science. They are best guesses.

We don't want best guesses from people who, if wrong, will not face any consequence other than "oops". Let's say if this does go through and we know for certain we have no power and the fish don't return to the guesses estimated, that then the people who made the guesses pay for new dams to be built.

Accountability. There is none, none, none in this entire approach. None.

**Comment Author** Smith, A.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1019_048-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP\_WI\_1202\_960

-----  
From: [humboldtarearestoratonteams@gmail.com](mailto:humboldtarearestoratonteams@gmail.com)[SMTP: HUMBOLDTAREARESTORATIONTEAMS@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 02, 2011 9:57:29 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: dam free klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: das smith  
Organization: HART

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: dam free klamath  
Body: one day the river will flow free to the sea. remove the dams one rock at a time.

**Comment Author** Smith, Das  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 02, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1202_960-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_485

From: [ragga@frontiernet.net](mailto:ragga@frontiernet.net) [SMTP: RAGGA@FRONTIERNET.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:49:02 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: draft EIS/EIR Klamath River Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Donald Smith  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: draft EIS/EIR Klamath River

Body: I am writing to support the quick removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries.

This urgently needed to restore wild fish populations, improve water quality and renew the river to its former glory, as well as to the Scott and Shasta Rivers.

Actions are needed to restore wetlands and marshes, increase water flows, especially at the Iron Gate dam and the Trinity River.

As someone who lives in close proximity to the area, this has great importance to me, my family and many friends who find the area to have vast importance for purposes of recreation.

Beyond this, the area is in crucial need of restoration to bring back wild populations of salmon, so important to so many of us who live in the Pacific Northwest.

**Comment Author** Smith, Donald  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1110_485-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1114\_635

-----  
From: [edwebnetjds@yahoo.com](mailto:edwebnetjds@yahoo.com)[SMTP:EDWEBNETJDS@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 11:59:51 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: UnDam the Klamath  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: James Smith  
Organization: The Old Growth Organization  
Subject: UnDam the Klamath

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: I join with thousands of other concerned citizens and environmental activists, who would like our government to undam the Klamath River. We believe that nature has a perfect plan, like Gods Plan, and this plan includes the natural shape of our rivers and watersheds. Thus, I do not believe that the natural system can be improved upon, and instead, it should be preserved. Therefore, dams are not viewed as improvements, instead, they are seen as a mistake that can threaten the natural migration patterns of wildlife and cause endangered species.

**Comment Author** Smith, James  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_635-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_803

-----  
From: Josette Smith[SMTP:KLAMATHCHIC@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 9:56:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: I Support Alternative 2 - Full Removal of 4 Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I support alternative 2 within the draft dam removal EIS/EIR - full removal of four Klamath River dams. The draft EIS/EIR correctly shows that alternative 2 is the best option for fisheries restoration, job creation, and the reduction of toxic pollution. Option 2 is supported by a growing body of scientific research and best serves the public interest.

Josette Smith

76544

**Comment Author** Smith, Josette  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_803-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1130\_948

-----  
From: [latimersmith@hotmail.com](mailto:latimersmith@hotmail.com)[SMTP: LATIMERSMITH@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2011 11:44:35 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam Removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:  
Organization:  
Subject: Dam Removal  
Body: Please remove all dams along the Klamath River.

Latimer Smith



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Smith, Latimer  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1130_948-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_068

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:** Madrie Jones**Organization:****Title:****Address:** 6736 Hwy 39 - Klamath Falls, OR**Email:****Comments:** Comment 1 - Disapproval of Dam Removal

Comment 3 - Water Rights/Supply

I am against the removal of the dams. It makes no sense to remove the source of clean hydroelectric power. I think of the KUSA and the KBRA as a giant redistribution of water and of wealth. I believe it's wrong, and it's especially wrong for the Klamath Basin. I believe this will adversely affect our property values, our land and water rights and our way of life.

I think we should keep the dams, and you can keep the change.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

thank you

**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** Smith, Maudie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_068-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MF_1019_068-2	Comment noted. Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_068-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MF_1019_068-4	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report. Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values	No

**Klamath Settlement**  
  
**INSURE PROCESS**

## Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Melinda Smith

Representing \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: I'm against the removal of the dams, the Klamath Est

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal



GP\_MF\_1019\_096

**Comment Author** Smith, Maudie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_096-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_172

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. MAUDIE SMITH: My name is Maudie Smith,

S-m-i-t-h. My husband and I are Klamath Project

irrigators. I'm very much against the removal of the dams

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

and the KBRA. I keep hearing the KBRA gives jobs, but it

Comment 2 - KBRA

is a giant redistribution of land and water and will.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Smith, Maudie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_172-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_172-2	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\_LT\_1202\_970

Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
DEC 01 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SUBMITTER & DATE
150	Wry	12/2

RE: Klamath River Basin Dam Removals

To Whom It May Concern:

Comment 1a - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I have visited the area in Siskiyou County, primarily the Irongate Dam and Fish Hatchery and my husband has been visiting the areas affected for over 30 years. I'm very concerned to hear that the government is hoping to remove four perfectly working hydro-electric dams that are producing clean energy. The devastation to that area may be immeasurable to the residents and land. I've seen the pictures of the aftermath of Condit Dam in Washington state removed. NO fish will use that river. It is one big mud hole.

Comment 2 - Fish

In my research I've found that the Coho Salmon are NOT indigenous to the area. They were planted. I've also found that the millions of healthy salmon produced by Irongate Fish Hatchery are NOT counted in the yearly count of Salmon on the river. This sounds like cooking the books in my estimation on par with Enron.

Comment 3 - Water Quality

Historically facts do not coincide with what the "paid-for" science sent to government agencies by special interest groups. The Dams have not caused water degradation. Facts:

*In August 1855 at a campsite near the confluence of the Klamath River and Klamath Lake, Lt. Henry L. Abbott, Corps of Topographical Engineers made an entry into his expedition journal, "the water taken from the lake had a dark color and disagreeable taste, occasioned apparently by decayed tule."*

*On August 16, 1855, Lt. Abbott wrote, "the taste of the water was so disagreeable that several vain attempts were made to discover a spring in the vicinity."*

Comment 4 - Sediment Toxicity

Another issue I've heard no one address is the possible toxicity released from the sediments in the silt that will be washed down stream. In an article written by Christen Peattie, HHP, concerning the health affects due to removing two dams on the Rogue River in Oregon, we read horrifying results in this excerpt:

*"As far as the health of the river is concerned, the Grants Pass Water District has reported high levels of sediment in the spring of 2010; enough to clog their pumps and affect water flow. According to the agency's publicly published lab results, relatively high levels of Chromium - 6 were detected at this time also. Something to consider in all of this, is the fact that since 1986 the City of Grants Pass tests the river water quality every year, and they claim it is always within safe FDA ranges for heavy metals. This to me, as a health advocate, is very concerning."*

Classification	12-2-2011
Project	12
Control No.	218467
Folder ID	115 9131
File name & Initials	12-2-2011

Comment 4 cont.

*According to several independent local environmental sources, black goo showed up on the beaches of the Rogue River in the summer of 2010; this sediment was rich in many heavy metals, including chromium - 6.*

*The GP Water District has stated that the metals will eventually stabilize and work their way to the bottom sediment of the river bed, and are of no major concern for public safety. But, it is a fact also that chromium - 6 has been linked to many kinds of cancer and should be closely monitored by environmental experts.*

*As a cancer survivor, I feel like I should do what I can to protect people from unnecessary harm from any water supply or local area resources. Unfortunately our country's low standard of environmental protection leaves many gaps in the current legal structure, and many community utilities are not required to report certain trace elements or testing numbers that fall out of a stated range.*

*In 2008 a local environmental activist had checked with the Three Rivers hospital, according to Curtis Hayden of The Sneak Preview, and found 17.2% of cancer cases were of the interogastro-intestinal type (one of the many linked to this contaminant). He checked again two years after all the dams were taken out, and the amount of cases increased to 42.6%. He thinks that there is a sound connection here; I agree and aim to look into this further myself. I plan to follow this story as I find more leads, and read about local environmental activists that are as passionate as I am about our citizen's health."*

<http://www.examiner.com/alternative-medicine-in-medford/rogue-river-heavy-metals-are-being-churned-up-from-dam-removals> July 17, 2011

Can we all say Erin Brocovich revisited?

Comment 5 - Cultural Resources

Then there is the matter that equal protection under the law seems to be violated. Shasta Tribal people on the Klamath River Basin and 77,000 residents of Siskiyou County, CA have not been allowed in the secret meetings concerning ANY agreement. This is still the United States of America isn't it?

It's time to keep the dams, the good clean energy they produce, the Irongate Fish Hatchery producing millions of health Salmon, protecting private property rights, safety during floods and water during drought to the good citizens of the Klamath River Basin. Setting up land grabs and making millionaires even richer is not the job of any government entity or politician. We know the names and the connections.

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I've looked at H.R. 3398 authored by Congressman Mike Thompson. He's asking for \$536 million to fund the project. WE'RE BROKE. He states \$555 million will come from private funds. My guess, funds from environmental groups who have received MY taxpayer funds through grants. As a taxpayer I say NO and NO to both.

Phyllis Smith  
Sonoma County, California

Comment 6 - Costs

**Comment Author** Smith, Phyllis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1202_970-1	<p>The Iron Gate fish hatchery is not proposed for removal under the dam removal alternatives. The dams provide minimal flood control and are not used for drought water storage. EIS/EIR Section 3.6, Flood Hydrology, describes flood hydrology effects.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response HYPD-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>There has been extensive chemical testing of the sediment that would be released if the Four Facilities were to be removed. Two separate studies have collected over 80 drill cores from reservoir sediments in two separate studies (Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.2-121 to 3.2-125 summarizes some of the major results of the chemical testing performed for the study Section C.7 contains a detailed contaminant assessment). Camp Dresser and McKee (CDM) published a report titled "Screening-Level Evaluation of Contaminants in Sediments from Three Reservoirs and the Estuary of the Klamath River, 2009-2011" regarding the potential for adverse ecological or human health effects from chemical contamination in Klamath Reservoir sediments (CDM 2011b). It is available at: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>.</p> <p>The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments can be considered relatively clean, with no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments.</p> <p>Future management of the Iron Gate Hatchery is considered a part of the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA). Under the No Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 1) and the Proposed Action (Alternative 2) or Alternative 3, future management of the Iron Gate Hatchery would be re-evaluated. Under the No Action/No Project Alternative, PacifiCorp would continue to fund the development and implementation of a Hatchery and Genetics Management Plan for IGH Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast (SONC) coho salmon. PacifiCorp has also established a fund to study fish disease relationships downstream of Iron Gate Dam. PacifiCorp would consult with the Klamath River Fish Health Workgroup regarding selection, prioritization, and implementation of such studies under the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Iron Gate Hatchery would play a role in restoration of salmonid fisheries if dams are removed. The initial use of the hatchery facility at Iron Gate Dam or on Fall Creek would provide</p>	No

**Comment Author** Smith, Phyllis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1202_970-2	<p>conservation of native salmon stocks during the impact period of dam removal. The development of guidelines for the use of the conservation hatchery at Iron Gate Dam or on Fall Creek outlined in the Phase I Fisheries Reintroduction and Management Plan would be to support the establishment of naturally producing populations in the Klamath Basin following implementation of the KHSAs (Draft EIS/EIR 3.3-140). In this scenario, PacifiCorp would evaluate hatchery production options that do not rely on the current IGH water supply. The study will assess groundwater and surface water supply options, water reuse technologies or operational changes that could support hatchery production in the absence of Iron Gate Dam. Based on the study results, PacifiCorp would propose a post-Iron Gate Dam Mitigation Hatchery Plan to provide continued hatchery production for eight years after the removal of Iron Gate Dam. After removal of Iron Gate Dam and for a period of eight years, PacifiCorp would fund 100 percent of hatchery operations and maintenance costs necessary to fulfill annual mitigation objectives developed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in consultation with the NOAA Fisheries Service (Draft EIS/EIR Section 2.4.3.1).</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> <p>Fish Counting</p> <p>Although this portion of the comment also does not directly address the content and analysis of the Draft EIS/EIR, a brief explanation of fish counting activities is provided below as a courtesy.</p> <p>Iron Gate Hatchery (IGH) was completed in 1966 by Pacific Power as mitigation for the construction of Iron Gate Dam (IGD). The dam blocked upstream access for anadromous fish. A US Supreme Court decision mandated hatchery production goals for Chinook and coho salmon as well as steelhead. These production goals require IGH annually release 4.9 million smolt and 1.08 million yearling Chinook salmon, 75,000 yearling coho salmon and 200,000 yearling steelhead. Although Pacific Power pays 100% of the hatchery's operations, it is operated by the California Department of Fish and Game.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with current production requirements, all</p>	No

**Comment Author** Smith, Phyllis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 02, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>fish released from IGH are counted. Annual hatchery reports are available from the Department of Fish and Game which document each year's releases as well as adult returns. Additionally, all coho salmon and steelhead are marked prior to release. Due to the larger number of Chinook salmon produced and released; only a fraction (25%) is marked. As each fish returns to the hatchery, they are examined and records of hatchery produced and naturally produced fish by species, is collected.</p> <p>In addition to documenting achievement of hatchery production goals, marking hatchery fish is very important for other reasons. First, management of Chinook salmon and steelhead in the Klamath Basin is based on natural production, not hatchery production. As a federally and State-listed threatened species, coho salmon recovery is also based on natural production. Being able to distinguish between the hatchery and natural production is crucial. Secondly, only hatchery produced steelhead (adipose fin clipped) are legally allowed to be harvested by sport anglers in order to allow unmarked, naturally produced fish to continue to spawn.</p> <p>Finally, the number of adult Chinook and coho salmon returning to spawn in areas outside the hatchery (e.g., Shasta River, Scott River, Bogus Creek, etc), is also determined. This information is combined with counting information from the hatchery and used to monitor the strength of fish populations, for fishery management purposes, and for coho salmon recovery.</p> <p>The comment author is incorrect regarding the statement "...millions of healthy salmon produced by Iron Gate Fish Hatchery are not counted in the yearly count of salmon on the river." Salmon and steelhead returning to Iron Gate Hatchery are counted annually when the adults return and when the juveniles are released.</p>	
GP_LT_1202_970-3	<p>Master Response WQ-16. Upper Klamath Basin Historically Productive but Land Use Exacerbates Problem.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Along with KBRA and TMDL implementation, dam removal will improve water quality in the Klamath River and support numerous designated beneficial uses.</p>	No
GP_LT_1202_970-4	Master Response WQ-1B-G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No

**Comment Author** Smith, Phyllis  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 02, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI / Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.	
	Master Response WQ-11 Comparisons With Rogue River and Downstream Sediment Effects.	
GP_LT_1202_970-5	The Klamath agreements are examples of negotiations designed to resolve longstanding legal battles over the use of water resources in the Klamath Basin. There are provisions in law that allow parties to negotiate privately to resolve litigation and to keep the contents of discussions confidential. This is what occurred in the negotiations over PacifiCorp's Klamath Hydroelectric Project, as well as the related Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA). PacifiCorp, tribes, environmental, fishing and agriculture interests used these meetings to negotiate agreements that avoid litigation. The Federal Government often times has a vested interest in resolving litigation as well. Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.	No
GP_LT_1202_970-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_1128

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:58:58 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Klamath river dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> "Dr. Bob Smith" <[chi.robob@ci.tlink.net](mailto:chi.robob@ci.tlink.net)> 11/16/2011 1:38 PM >>>  
Gentlemen:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please stop the federal takeover and destruction of the four dams on the Klamath river in Northern California.  
We need these dams for a host of green issues, and their destruction will sterilize the river for at least five generations.

Comment 2 - Fish

Robert L. Smith, DC (ret)  
Shingletown, CA

**Comment Author** Smith, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_1128-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1116_1128-2	<p>Master Response AQU – 1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-1 B-G Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-2 Chromium VI / Heavy Metals in Sediments Deposited Behind the Dams.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 2 Sediment Dredging.</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</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 – 7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1212\_1202

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:58:58 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Klamath river dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> "Dr. Bob Smith" <[chi\\_robob@ci.tlink.net](mailto:chi_robob@ci.tlink.net)> 11/16/2011 1:38 PM >>>  
Gentlemen:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Please stop the federal takeover and destruction of the four dams on the Klamath river in Northern California.  
We need these dams for a host of green issues, and their destruction will sterilize the river for at least five generations.

Robert L. Smith, DC (ret)  
Shingletown, CA

**Comment Author** Smith, Robert  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1212_1202-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit all Salmonids.  Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.	No

GP\_EM\_1021\_098

-----  
From: scout444@charter.net[SMTP:SCOUTER444@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Friday, October 21, 2011 12:01:54 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: retain dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Comment 2 - Hydropower

I feel the dams on the Klamath River should stay. I cannot see removing them at Pacific Power rate payer's cost and then expecting those ratepayers to fund new power development that will not be so green as the hydro. I am also concerned that the sediment flow after the removal will cause problems.

Comment 3 - Sediment Toxicity

.....Suzanne Smith, Klamath Falls

**Comment Author** Smith, Suzanne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1021_098-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_EM_1021_098-2	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_EM_1021_098-3	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.  Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.	No

GP\_EM\_1115\_680

-----  
 From: Julie Smithson[SMTP:PROPERTYRIGHTS@EARTHLINK.NET]  
 Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 2:33:07 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:ksdcomments@dfg.ca.gov)  
 Subject: My Official Public Comments on what is misnamed "Klamath Restoration Draft EIS/EIR"  
 Auto forwarded by a Rule

## **My Official Public Comments on what is misnamed "Klamath Restoration Draft EIS/EIR"**

November 15, 2011

Julie Kay Smithson, property rights and natural resources researcher, 213 Thorn Locust Lane, London, Ohio 43140. [propertyrights@earthlink.net](mailto:propertyrights@earthlink.net)

<http://propertyrightsresearch.blogspot.com/2011/11/my-official-public-comments-on-what-is.html>

It is said here: <http://klamathrestoration.gov/home> that "This is the official website of the Department of the Interior, and other federal and state agencies that are involved in carrying out obligations set forth in the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement, including the Secretarial Determination on Klamath River dams. Use this website to stay up to date on issues surrounding the Secretarial Determination and the environmental analysis that will be conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)."

Instructions for submitting "feedback" (one can only believe that "feedback" is synonymous with "comments") are located here: <http://klamathrestoration.gov/Draft-EIS-EIR/feedback>

Comment 1 - KHSA

Any schemes to remove any of the four dams on the Klamath River -- in Oregon and/or California -- are just that: schemes. If there were any validity to claims touted by those involved in CLOSED DOOR negotiations' regarding the Klamath Basin and its four dams, those claims were rendered null and void by the few years of secretive and selective clique of "interested parties" involved. The very fact that -- in order to "have a seat at the table" and be included in these highly suspect "negotiations" -- one had to agree "in principle" to the scheme, makes it more rotten than Denmark! While those living and working in the Klamath Basin may, by virtue of their proximity to the "forest," not be able to see it for the "trees," I am in Ohio and can clearly see the intent of these schemes, and the power behind them, pushing the Trojan horse at the gates of economic independence as though the power brokers were merely arriving for an afternoon tea!

Nothing that seeks to destroy the entire economy and culture of the Klamath Basin for the past hundred years, can be called an "agreement" or "agreements." Both the "Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement" (208 pages) and the "Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement" (378

pages) are nothing more than stalking-horses: decoys. **Neither settles anything other than which fox gets to dine in the hen house first!** Even the number of people originally adamantly against any such things as would steal their ability to do one or more of the following: own and utilize private property as they have done so in the past; have a home, job and future in the Klamath Basin that is of their own accord; raise their families and contribute to a vibrant place in the Pacific Northwest through the fruits of their endeavors; rest and die in peace, knowing that their families, friends and co-workers will have a place, too, in their beloved Klamath Basin; grow and harvest food and fiber in the Klamath Basin, whether it be the plethora of food crops, fish, timber, minerals, livestock, or hunting/fishing opportunities that abound -- have been ground into the dust of the Basin by the forces aligned against their very existence.

Rocket science is not needed to know that the people of the Klamath Basin -- living and working in this area of northern California and southern Oregon -- are good people with multigenerational experience and expertise. No one coming from distant Washington, D.C., Portland, Oregon, or Sacramento, California, governmental locations, has any right to erase promises made to good people, war veterans and their families. No one anywhere has the right to sway people by the mirage of promises made, knowing that the intent is to rid the Basin of its very lifeblood. NO ONE. The Klamath Basin is a wonderful place to live, work, farm, ranch, hunt, fish, etc. -- not in spite of its inhabitants and private property owners, but BECAUSE OF THEM!

I look askance at people who have been downtrodden by this sham, which purports to somehow be a good thing for anyone or anything in the Klamath Basin. From the farmers and their families to the livestock, animals, wildlife and waterfowl of the Klamath Basin, these "agreements" bode ill for the entire Klamath Basin. An ill wind blows upon the Klamath Basin, and the thought that one "secretary" of a federal agency -- who obediently does the bidding of his bosses and lets people think of him as a "rancher" -- plans to make a "secretarial determination" about the four dams that have been part of the underpinning of the Klamath Basin's economic independence and freedom for almost a hundred years, makes my stomach turn. Ken Salazar is not an expert on the Klamath Basin, its dams, people, water, flora, fauna, and economy!

My gut feeling -- which stood me in good stead for the twenty-seven years during which I drove semi-trucks safely on America's highways -- is that these schemes are the death knell of the Klamath Basin as those that love this special, blessed place now know it.

Rather than allow themselves to be litigated into extinction or cowed by such a wooden decoy with a bellyful of armed forces, I pray for those in the cross hairs of these "agreements" to realize what is happening in time to stop it. How? Stop it the same way you would stop any trespasser trying to steamroller what rightfully belongs to you.

Would you allow someone to steal your home? Children? Car? Bank account? Family history? Future? How is this scheme any different? It is all of these things, and more.

I may not live or work in the Klamath Basin, but its potatoes, horseradish, and other crops contribute to my health and well-being. Its people are my friends. Its history is part of my country's history. I depend on its economic and cultural health as I depend on my nearby neighbors' efforts to grow, harvest and market what may look to some like items on store shelves, but that, to me, look like freedom and heritage! Stop the destruction of the Klamath Basin via the very real reason that Ken Salazar and his "interested parties" have no right to steal your -- or my -- future! Tell him so! You would not venture into the part of Colorado owned by him and his kith and kin and tell them that you were going to make a "determination" that would put them immediately out of reach of the property rights, past, present and future that they d built!

1,070 words.

Comment 2 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

<http://propertyrightsresearch.blogspot.com/2011/11/my-official-public-comments-on-what-is.html>

**Comment Author** Smithson, Julie Kay  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 15, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1115_680-1	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations in Private.	No
GP_EM_1115_680-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1117\_746

-----  
From: Joseph Snook[SMTP:JOE@USOBSERVER.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 2:29:51 PM  
To: [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov); BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Important: Please veriry  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Gordon & Bureau of Reclamation,

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

I support the movement to STOP the dam removals in the Klamath River Basin.

-  
The people is those communities overwhelmingly disagree with the removal - Elected Sheriffs included.

-  
Southern Oregonians have seen the effect of dam removals with the recent removal of "Savage Rapids" and "Gold Rey" dams.

-  
There are many negative effects, and costs associated with the removal of these dams. Chromium 6 is just one issue - which is reportedly in the City of Grants Pass' drinking water.

More important - the people who pay your wages, want action from you regarding this matter. The people have spoken loud and clear and their employees (you), to represent them. Please see this video (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e4RuWK2Ww-4>) so that you can inform yourself on what is going on.

Regards,

Joseph Snook  
Investigative Reporter  
US-Observer  
541-226-8235

**Comment Author** Snook, Joseph  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 17, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_746-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_538

-----  
From: [al\\_solis55@yahoo.com](mailto:al_solis55@yahoo.com)[SMTP:ALSOLIS55@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:15:03 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: (Full Dam Removal) of the Klamath's Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Alberto Solis  
Organization:

Subject: (Full Dam Removal) of the Klamath's

Body: These dams are decimating what used to be the west coast's third most productive steelhead and salmon fisheries, and strangling the area's economy

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal
-------------------------------------

**Comment Author** Solis, Alberto  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_538-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_207

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. GLENDA SOUTHARD: G-l-e-n-d-a, S-o-u-t-h-a-r-d.

Like the gentleman who spoke so eloquently

earlier about living here or his tribe for a thousand

years, I, too, would like clean air, clean water, abundant

healthy fish and happiness for all of us. And if I

thought taking out the dams would accomplish that, I would

have picked 2 or 3, but I picked Alternative No. 1.

And Mr. Lynch, I'm sorry that you don't find

that viable, because I chose that alternative from your

own report released by the Interior Department in April of

this year.

I will read some of it. The Interior Department

released a report that addresses the expected impact of

climate change on eight major river basins, one of those

was the Klamath. In part it said that all eight basins

would see an increase in temperature of about five to

seven degrees by the end of the century. That means a

warmer Klamath River. Sure don't like that, fish don't

like that.

Aside from that it said that reduction in spring

and summer runoffs could lead to a drop in water supply.

Comment 1 - GHG/Climate Change

Whoops, less water.

And due to earlier snow melt, and relatively

higher winter rain from warmer conditions, all but the

Colorado Basin could become vulnerable to floods, floods.

The Interior Department is putting this whole

area at risk. You're destroying more than the river

basin, your jeopardizing the economy and well-being of

this county.

Comment 2 - Economics

Siskiyou County is losing thousands of dollars

in taxes already, and it will be worse when the dams come

out, if they do.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Consumers are losing affordable green and safe

Comment 4 - Water Rights/Supply

power. Ranchers and farmers are losing water rights.

Comment 5 - Recreation

Sportsmen are losing fishing rights. Businessmen and

Comment 6 - Economics

women are losing businesses along the river and we are all

left vulnerable to drought, forest fires and flooding; and

Comment 7 - Hydrology

this based on the lie that the dams are the cause of blue

Comment 8 - Water Quality

green algae and water pollution.

Comment 9 - Fish

Without the dams to temper the temperature of

the water, filter contaminants and store water during

drought, you're also putting the fish that you're

purporting to save at risk.

But you know all this, so what's the purpose and

value? What will be gained by all this expenditure of

money and time and effort if you destroy the very thing  
you're purporting to save?

**Comment Author** Southard, Glenda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_207-1	<p>As discussed on p. 3.10-22 of the Draft EIS/EIR, improvement in the river thermal regime by the Proposed Action and alternatives would likely moderate the anticipated stream temperature increases resulting from climate change. See EIS/EIR Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, for a more detailed explanation of stream temperatures.</p> <p>Additionally, as described on p. 3.10-21 of the Draft EIS/EIR, removing the Four Facilities would provide a migration corridor for fish to move further upstream to find cooler water. Relief from increased temperatures on the river could then be provided.</p> <p>Moreover, the comment's concern of an increased flood risk is unwarranted. The dams provide only incidental flood protection as discussed on p. 3.6-30 of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_207-2	<p>Section 3.15 discusses potential effects on tax revenues, including property taxes and sales taxes. Section 3.15, p. 64 of the Draft EIS/EIR identifies effects as a result of decreased property tax revenues to Siskiyou County from potential decreased property values around reservoirs. P. 65 discusses effects of PacifiCorp not paying property taxes to Siskiyou County after the dams are removed and potential increases in sales tax revenues as a result of the influx of construction workers during dam removal. Klamath and Siskiyou counties receive tax revenues from multiples sources, and it is unknown how the county would change services to citizens as a result of changes in tax revenues related to the Proposed Action and alternatives.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_207-3	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1020_207-4	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.	No
GP_MC_1020_207-5	Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	No
GP_MC_1020_207-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_207-7	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.</p> <p><i>Fire fighting</i> The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to water availability for fire fighting in Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The impact analysis recognizes that Copco 1 Reservoir is used as a source of</p>	No

**Comment Author** Southard, Glenda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_207-8	<p>water for fighting fires; however, the Klamath River can also be used as a water source. The impact to availability of water for firefighting is therefore less than significant.</p> <p>As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Overview of Water Quality Processes in the Klamath Basin (pgs 3.2-19 to 3.2-21), 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. Blooms of toxic algae (phytoplankton) in the Project reservoirs are discussed in multiple places in the Draft EIS/EIR, including, but not limited to, the following sections:</p> <p>3.2.3.7 Chlorophyll-a and Algal Toxins (Existing Conditions) p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30; 3.2.4.3.1.6 Chlorophyll-a and Algal Toxins (Effects Determinations No Action/No Project Alternative) p. 3.2-68 to 3.2-71; 3.2.4.3.2.6 Chlorophyll-a and Algal Toxins (Proposed Action) p. 3.2-117 to 3.2-118; 3.2.4.3.3 Alternative 3: Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams, p. 3.2-132 to 3.2-135; 3.2.4.3.4 Alternative 4: Fish Passage at Four Dams, p. 3.2-135 to 3.2-136; 3.2.4.3.5.6 Chlorophyll-a and Algal Toxins (Alternative 5: Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate) p. 3.2-145; 3.4 Algae, p. 3.4-1 to 3.4-32; and, Appendix C, Section C.6 Algal Toxins and Chlorophyll-a, p. C-52 to C-63.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_207-9	<p>Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches. In addition, the sole water supply for Iron Gate Hatchery withdraws cold water from the deeper water of Iron Gate Reservoir, and 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>Water Quality: As described in this section and summarized in Table 3.2-14 (p. 3.2-147 to 3.2-158) of the Draft EIS/EIR, dam removal would 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. In addition to the immediate water quality improvements that will be realized due to dam removal, water quality trends throughout the Klamath Basin</p>	No

**Comment Author** Southard, Glenda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

are expected to improve over the next fifty years in response to TMDL implementation measures and resource management actions included as part of the KBRA. As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.3-125 to 3.2-132), resource management actions implemented under KBRA 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 the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.5, p. 3.3-241. This document, entitled "Assessment of Long Term Water Quality Changes for the Klamath 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>.

Water Storage: As described in Section 3.8 of the Draft EIS/EIR, flows through the Hydroelectric Reach from Keno Dam downstream to Iron Gate Dam are related to Upper Klamath Lake elevations, flows diverted to and returned from Reclamation's Klamath Project, relatively small storage capacities of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project developments, and the releases out of Iron Gate Dam. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage. Link Dam controls Upper Klamath Lake and would remain under all alternatives. Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river.

The purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) within this reach, the operation of these facilities does not create additional storage of water that could be used to supplement flows in the river downstream. The total amount of active storage available within the four hydroelectric reservoirs is only 11,749 acre-feet and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to generate hydropower. The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the hydroelectric project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 acre-feet/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the

**Comment Author** Southard, Glenda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>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).</p> <p>As described in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the Proposed Action, which includes implementation of the KBRA, would result in flows more favorable to all life stages of salmonids, and would provide suitable habitat for resident riverine species, anadromous fish and lamprey in hydroelectric reach from the upstream end of J. C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam. In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009). The Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and coho salmon in the long term. The fact that Chinook and coho salmon historically occupied the hydroelectric reach and the lower Klamath is also evidence that restoring flows to mimic historic patterns will be sufficient for maintenance and recovery of fish populations.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.</p> <p>Neither the comment that the (hydroelectric) dams improve water temperature, filter contaminants, and provide flow allowing fish to migrate under otherwise low flow conditions, nor the assertion that removal of the dams will create conditions that put fish at risk are supported by the evidence and are not factually correct.</p>	

GP\_EM\_1026\_248

-----  
From: Jennifer Sowerwine[SMTP: JSOWERWI@BERKELEY.EDU]  
Sent: Wednesday, October 26, 2011 1:56:35 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: In favor of full removal of Klamath Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

I am a California constituent, friend and colleague of both tribal and agricultural parties. My Uncle was a Salmon fisherman off the North Coast. I understand the great need to balance all parties interests and concerns. I have seen directly the impact the dams have had on the quality of the river, the drastic decline in available food for the Karuk and other Native Americans living on the river. The water's toxicity have impacted culturally beneficial uses of the water. I urge you to adopt Alternative 2: full removal of all four dams.

Thank you for your time,

↑  
Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

Jennifer Sowerwine  
960 Euclid Ave.  
Berkeley, Ca.  
94708

**Comment Author** Southard, Glenda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_207-1	<p>As discussed on p. 3.10-22 of the Draft EIS/EIR, improvement in the river thermal regime by the Proposed Action and alternatives would likely moderate the anticipated stream temperate increases resulting from climate change. See EIS/EIR Section 3.3, Aquatic Resources, for a more detailed explanation of stream temperatures.</p> <p>Additionally, as described on p. 3.10-21 of the Draft EIS/EIR, removing the Four Facilities would provide a migration corridor for fish to move further upstream to find cooler water. Relief from increased temperatures on the river could then be provided.</p> <p>Moreover, the comment's concern of an increased flood risk is unwarranted. The dams provide only incidental flood protection as discussed on p. 3.6-30 of the Draft EIS/EIR.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_207-2	<p>Section 3.15 discusses potential effects on tax revenues, including property taxes and sales taxes. Section 3.15, p. 64 of the Draft EIS/EIR identifies effects as a result of decreased property tax revenues to Siskiyou County from potential decreased property values around reservoirs. P. 65 discusses effects of PacifiCorp not paying property taxes to Siskiyou County after the dams are removed and potential increases in sales tax revenues as a result of the influx of construction workers during dam removal. Klamath and Siskiyou counties receive tax revenues from multiples sources, and it is unknown how the county would change services to citizens as a result of changes in tax revenues related to the Proposed Action and alternatives.</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_207-3	Comment noted.	No
GP_MC_1020_207-4	Master Response WSWR-7 Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply from Dam Removal as Described in KHSA.	No
GP_MC_1020_207-5	Master Response REC-8 Flat Water Fishing.	No
GP_MC_1020_207-6	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_207-7	<p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response WSWR-4 Summary of Effects to Water Rights/Water Supply for Alternatives 2 and Alternative 3 for Municipal, Agricultural, and Tribal Use.</p> <p><i>Fire fighting</i>  The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes impacts to water availability for fire fighting in Section 3.18, Public Health and Safety. The impact analysis recognizes that Copco 1 Reservoir is used as a source of</p>	No

**Comment Author** Southard, Glenda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_MC_1020_207-8	<p>water for fighting fires; however, the Klamath River can also be used as a water source. The impact to availability of water for firefighting is therefore less than significant.</p> <p>As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.3.1 Overview of Water Quality Processes in the Klamath Basin (pgs 3.2-19 to 3.2-21), 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. Blooms of toxic algae (phytoplankton) in the Project reservoirs are discussed in multiple places in the Draft EIS/EIR, including, but not limited to, the following sections:</p>	No
GP_MC_1020_207-9	<p>3.2.3.7 Chlorophyll-a and Algal Toxins (Existing Conditions) p. 3.2-29 to 3.2-30; 3.2.4.3.1.6 Chlorophyll-a and Algal Toxins (Effects Determinations No Action/No Project Alternative) p. 3.2-71 to 3.2-71; 3.2.4.3.2.6 Chlorophyll-a and Algal Toxins (Proposed Action) p. 3.2-117 to 3.2-118; 3.2.4.3.3 Alternative 3: Partial Facilities Removal of Four Dams, p. 3.2-132 to 3.2-135; 3.2.4.3.4 Alternative 4: Fish Passage at Four Dams, p. 3.2-135 to 3.2-136; 3.2.4.3.5.6 Chlorophyll-a and Algal Toxins (Alternative 5: Fish Passage at J.C. Boyle and Copco 2, Remove Copco 1 and Iron Gate) p. 3.2-145; 3.4 Algae, p. 3.4-1 to 3.4-32; and, Appendix C, Section C.6 Algal Toxins and Chlorophyll-a, p. C-52 to C-63.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches. In addition, the sole water supply for Iron Gate Hatchery withdraws cold water from the deeper water of Iron Gate Reservoir, and 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>Water Quality: As described in this section and summarized in Table 3.2-14 (p. 3.2-147 to 3.2-158) of the Draft EIS/EIR, dam removal would 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. In addition to the immediate water quality improvements that will be realized due to dam removal, water quality trends throughout the Klamath Basin</p>	No

**Comment Author** Southard, Glenda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
	<p>are expected to improve over the next fifty years in response to TMDL implementation measures and resource management actions included as part of the KBRA. As described in the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.2.4.3.2.10 KBRA (p. 3.3-125 to 3.2-132), resource management actions implemented under KBRA 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 the Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.3.5, p. 3.3-241. This document, entitled "Assessment of Long Term Water Quality Changes for the Klamath Basin Resulting from KHSA, KBRA, and TMDL and NPS Reduction Programs" can be found at <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>.</p>	
	<p>Water Storage: As described in Section 3.8 of the Draft EIS/EIR, flows through the Hydroelectric Reach from Keno Dam downstream to Iron Gate Dam are related to Upper Klamath Lake elevations, flows diverted to and returned from Reclamation's Klamath Project, relatively small storage capacities of the Klamath Hydroelectric Project developments, and the releases out of Iron Gate Dam. Upper Klamath Lake holds 83 percent of the total storage capacity of the reservoirs on the Klamath River (FERC 2007) and approximately 98 percent of active storage. Link Dam controls Upper Klamath Lake and would remain under all alternatives. Associated reservoirs for J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate Dams contain 14 percent of the total storage capacity and only 2 percent of the active storage on the river.</p>	
	<p>The purpose for the Klamath Hydroelectric Project facilities is power generation, and although the operation of these facilities can alter flow patterns (power peaking) with in this reach, the operation of these facilities does not create additional storage of water that could be used to supplement flows in the river downstream. The total amount of active storage available within the four hydroelectric reservoirs is only 11,749 acre-feet and release of this pool would eliminate the ability of these projects to generate hydropower. The presence of the reservoirs actually reduces the annual volume of water that would otherwise flow downstream because of evaporative losses related to the large surface area created by the impoundments. Removal of the hydroelectric project reservoirs will result in a slight increase in flow as the evaporative losses would be reduced. Evaporation from the surface of the reservoirs is currently about 11,000 acre-feet/year and after dam removal the evapotranspiration in the</p>	

**Comment Author** Southard, Glenda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<p>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).</p> <p>As described in Section 3.3.4.3 of the Draft EIS/EIR, the Proposed Action, which includes implementation of the KBRA, would result in flows more favorable to all life stages of salmonids, and would provide suitable habitat for resident riverine species, anadromous fish and lamprey in hydroelectric reach from the upstream end of J. C. Boyle Reservoir to Iron Gate Dam. In the lower Klamath River below Iron Gate Dam, over the long term, the Proposed Action would alter the hydrograph so that the duration, timing, and magnitude of flows would be more similar to the unregulated conditions under which the native fish community evolved (Hetrick et al. 2009). The Proposed Action would have a beneficial effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Chinook and coho salmon in the long term. The fact that Chinook and coho salmon historically occupied the hydroelectric reach and the lower Klamath is also evidence that restoring flows to mimic historic patterns will be sufficient for maintenance and recovery of fish populations.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.</p> <p>Neither the comment that the (hydroelectric) dams improve water temperature, filter contaminants, and provide flow allowing fish to migrate under otherwise low flow conditions, nor the assertion that removal of the dams will create conditions that put fish at risk are supported by the evidence and are not factually correct.</p>	

**Comment Author** Sowerwine, Jennifer  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1026_248-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR recognizes that the tribes of the Klamath Basin depend on the river and the salmon for their livelihood, and that the spiritual beliefs and traditional practices are inseparable from the river and surrounding homeland environments. Although the language groups and traditional practices sometimes vary among the tribes, all of them derived their cultures, commerce, and subsistence primarily from the river and its aquatic and terrestrial resources. We thank you for input for the Secretarial Determination. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment and others when making his determination.</p>	No



# Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

Name (please print) Glen Spain  
Representing commercial fishermen

Notes:  
Supports Dam Removal Alternatives  
2 or 3

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card

GP\_MF\_1019\_088

**Comment Author** Spain, Glen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_088-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. GLEN SPAIN: My name is Glen Spain,

G-l-e-n, one N, Spain, Like the country, S-p-a-i-n.

I'm the Northwest Regional Director of the

Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations,

PCFFA. We represent coastal fishing families who make

their living largely from the harvest of salmon.

I'm not going to address the salmon benefits

and other things, other speakers will do that. But I want

to address the economic facts about dams and dam removal,

itself. Much of these facts have been lost in the debate.

There's been a lot of obfuscation, but there's some very

key facts that people need to know and need to understand.

As one person once said, everyone is entitled to their

opinion but not to their own facts.

One fact is this: And that is that there are only

two options that PacifiCorp, which is a private property

owner -- these are private properties -- must make:

Either the dams will be relicensed or they will be

decommissioned and removed. There are only these two

options, no other option is legal.

The choices before PacifiCorp are to relicense the

Comment 1 - Costs

dams at roughly 500 million dollars in cost, cost that  
their ratepayers must pay -- and by the way, many of our  
commercial fishermen are also ratepayers for Pacific Power  
-- or they can remove the dams under the Klamath  
Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement for 200 million.

And if they are removed -- another fact is: If  
they are removed -- excuse me, if they are relicensed,  
they will not be as productive of power as they are today.  
You will be paying a great deal of money for very little  
power, and they will run, according to FERC's own staff  
estimates, at a twenty-million-dollar-a-year loss, or,  
say, a license of 40 years, which is typical, 40 to 50  
years, that means an additional 800 million that will have  
to be paid by ratepayers in order to even break even on  
these nonproductive, aging dams.

You add those together and these dams will cost  
ratepayers 1.3 billion dollars over a 40-year license  
term.

There is very little power there. Right now, they  
produce a total of about 78 megawatts of power, total.  
That's the average over the last 50 years. By comparison,  
a single, modern power plant generates roughly 1,000  
megawatts or more. If they are relicensed, they will  
produce 20 megawatts less, down to 58 megawatts, at a huge

cost.

Um, so altogether, PacifiCorp has determined that it is in the best interests of their ratepayers, which they have to serve, for the dams to be replaced and that power be found elsewhere.

The Public Utility Commissions in both states have agreed that dam removal is, by far, by a factor of 6.5 times, far cheaper than replacement of -- or the relicensing of the FERC under the current conditions.

In other words, they are losing money and they will continue to lose money until they are replaced.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

As to replacement power, there is always a lot of concern about that -- this is carbon-free power. We are concerned about that, too, but PacifiCorp is obligated, under law, as part of the purchase agreement by their current owners, in 2006, to bring on line 1400 megawatts of green, noncarbon renewable power, and to do so by 2015.

**Comment Author** Spain, Glen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_187-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1020_187-2	Comment noted.	No

GP\_WI\_1112\_574

-----  
From: [rcspott@yahoo.com](mailto:rcspott@yahoo.com)[SMTP: RCSPOTT@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Saturday, November 12, 2011 10:01:06 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Alternate 2  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Richard & Cindy Spott  
Organization:

Subject: Alternate 2

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: I'm in favor.



**Comment Author** Spott, Richard Cindy  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 12, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_574-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

-----  
From: [sproull.janice@gmail.com](mailto:sproull.janice@gmail.com)[SMTP:SPROULL.JANICE@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:17:28 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath River Restoration Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Janice Sproull  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Subject: Klamath River Restoration

Body: Please accept these comments in favor of advancing the dam-free restoration of the Klamath River now. Current restoration (instead of delay until 2020) would wisely use our money system not to increase profits for the few but instead to promote the health of the natural world's water, wetlands and marshes for the many.

Ursula Le Guin, Nobel laureate, in 1985 wrote a novel (Always Coming Home) chronicling the damage to future lives in what is today northern California because human feats of hubris had disregarded the living natural system as a whole. We have the opportunity now, through dam-free restoration, to keep Ursula Le Guin's novel in the realm of fiction instead of prophecy.

To further the goal of wholistic survival of species (including humans and our natural connections), I support the immediate removal of all dams on the Klamath River and its tributaries. Additionally, I support the restoration of all historic wetlands and marshes in the upper Klamath basin, including Lower Klamath Lake, Tule Lake and Upper Klamath Lake.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

The Secretary of Interior has the power and accordingly should ensure that more water from the Trinity River stay within the watershed so that increased water flows in the dry season for salmon migration in the Lower Klamath River. In addition, because the vitality and continuing existence of significant fish species speak to the overall interconnected health of life on earth, I ask that the restoration activities improve conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.

Comment 3 - Fish

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. Trusted experts recommend that an absolute minimum flow of 1,300 cubic feet per second at the Iron Gate gauge be established for the dry season.

The citizenry has no concern more important than preservation and --- where natural damage has occurred by human head, hand and technology --- restoration of our rivers and other life-essential natural resources. We can all survive without our bank balances, gold or paper money. Nobody (fish, fowl or human) stays alive without water.

Sincerely,  
Janice Sproull

**Comment Author** Sproull, Janice  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_562-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_WI_1111_562-2	Master Response GEN-27 Interplay between Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP) and KBRA.	No
GP_WI_1111_562-3	Master Response AQU-11A-B NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.  The BO does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.  Master Response AQU-11C-J NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

Comment 1 - Approves of Dams

MS. STAATS: My name is Jenny Staats,  
J-e-n-n-y S-t-a-a-t-s. I'm a resident of Orleans, and I  
support Option 2, the full removal of the Klamath Dams.

And thank you for taking our comments today.

I'm part of the local Food Justice movement that's promoting healthy affordable, accessible, secure, and appropriate food for all. We promote both traditional and local food sources. Restoring the fishery would be one step in restoring the balance to this ecosystem and moving towards the goal of better nourishing and strengthening our community.

I want to recognize that I'm a settler on stolen Native land and that, although I did not steal the land or take part in the massacres of Native people in this area, my living here is direct proof that I and other non-Native residents are benefiting from those events and from the ongoing effects of colonization and attempted genocide, as seen in policy that empowers certain destructive agency management practices and other extractive private industry. We benefit from the historical displacement of people and see an unequal balance in land ownership, as well as limited access to

appropriate food and healthcare and other basic necessities.

As settlers and non-Native people in this community, I believe it's our responsibility to proactively challenge and dismantle colonialist and white supremacist thought and behavior in the communities we identify ourselves to be a part of. While we all have good intentions in the work we do, I want to challenge myself and other non-Native residents to constantly question the cultural appropriateness of our actions, as we strive to align ourselves as allies with the original inhabitants of this area, if they will have us as allies and partners.

Comment 2 - NEPA

After attending and video-documenting the Yreka hearings, I encourage the Department of the Interior to dismiss the testimony of those individuals whose comments were wrought with hateful white supremacist sentiment and patronization towards the downriver communities, and specifically Native peoples. Those who spoke at the Yreka hearing, with a clear air of entitlement to their way of life, especially when touting having lived in the area for four generations, are living in denial or at least not recognizing that it was some of their predecessors who are responsible for the massive loss of life and culture in this area.

A daughter of a rancher in the Valley

condescendingly demanded to know where tribal people would get their food when farmers were out of business. One Copco resident said, "The lake is the centerpiece of our pleasurable existence," and added that it was the ones who wanted dam removal who are selfish.

Numerous people refer to downriver communities as special interest groups and ask, "What about," quote, "the people," as if they were the only people. Another man said that what was needed was a sustainable economy, not a sustainable environment, as if the two were not connected.

Another Copco resident was quoted in the October 4th Siskiyou Daily, saying, quote, "They tell us the Indians have to get in the water every day because of their religion, but we're still waiting to see a single dead Indian." This was in regards to toxic algae. These sentiments are racist and ignorant.

Those who are benefiting from exploitive resource extractive industry are not the ones with the solutions to problems that their industries created. When Upper Basin residents demand that you, quote, "take the rights of the people, not just the fish, into account," remember that down here our lives are completely intertwined with the fish, and, therefore, the rights of the fish are the rights of the people.

Thank you. MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Jenny.

**Comment Author** Staats, Jenny  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_293-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1025_293-2	Master Response N/CP-20 Response to Public Comment.	No

GP\_EM\_1128\_915

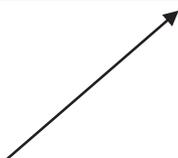
-----  
From: Wayne C. Stahl[SMTP:WSTAHL@NEMONT.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 11:24:10 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

PLEASE DO NOT DESTROY THE HISTORICAL DAMS OR ANY OTHER DAMS ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.

Montana State Representative

Wayne C. Stahl

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal



**Comment Author** Stahl, Wayne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1128_915-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MR. MARSHALL STAUNTON: I'll sorry, I'm a

little dirty. I came out of the onion fields, I've got 13

loads -- be careful on the highways heading south to

Gilroy, California, we've got a lot of trucks on the road

out of the valley.

I served as co-chair of the --

THE FACILITATOR: Let me just clarify your name

for the court reporters.

MR. MARSHALL STAUNTON: Marshall Staunton,

S-t-a-u-n-t-o-n.

Okay, so I served as co-chair of the Upper

Comment 1 - KBRA

Klamath Basin Working Group, the Hatfield Group, and I

support the KBRA as the best possible solution. The KBRA

honors tribal treaty rights, it honors reclamation farms

and ranches, plus upper Klamath River Basin water users,

as well.

Comment 2 - Water Supply/Rights

Refuges, which haven't been mentioned a lot,

world-class refuges gain us sustainable and dependable

Comment 3 - Recreation

water supply. And sport fishermen at the ocean level, on

up the river, gain the strongest strategy of fishery

recovery, and PacifiCorp ratepayers receive the benefits

at the lowest cost ratepayer option.

And I farm with my brothers Sid and Ed, and I farm with Nephew Mark and my dad John; we grow 6,000 acres of onion, sweet potatoes, pepper, and alfalfa; we've endured two water shutoffs in the last ten years, and when the water shutoff occurs in the Klamath Reclamation Project, all those onions and potato fields are left harvested in mid- to late October, and we don't have time to establish ground cover on them. So when the water is cut the following spring, we have essentially bare fields at critical dust-bowl conditions, which are very nasty to all the residents of our valley and then the valleys away from our valley.

So the current situation is unacceptable; we need the KBRA.

Comment 4 - Recreation

I am also an avid fly fisherman, and any chance I get, and I enjoy world-class trout fisheries right down below Keno Dam, the stretch that has relatively unimpeded flow or nonregulated flow. And below Boyle, there's a spike in flow right now, and I look forward to the day when I'll enjoy the trout, steelhead, and salmon fisheries all the way to the ocean. I think it will be quite impressive and will happen very quickly.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Staunton, Marshall  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_169-1	The agreements are intended to provide the diverse stakeholders with locally developed solutions to restore fisheries and support local economies.	No
GP_MC_1018_169-2	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_169-3	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No
GP_MC_1018_169-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1121\_863

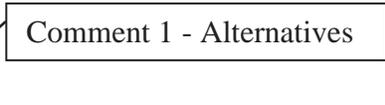
-----  
 From: [gshogcreekrch@aol.com](mailto:gshogcreekrch@aol.com)[SMTP:GSHOGCREEKRCH@AOL.COM]  
 Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 8:28:21 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Save the salmon/Save the dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: George Steen  
 Organization:

Subject: Save the salmon/Save the dams

Body:  
 Save the Salmon-Save the Dams

Comment 1 - Alternatives



There is a way to save the salmon and save the dams at the same time. The fall salmon run has just ended at the Iron Gate dam. The eggs are fertilized and placed in trays at the Hatchery. The cycle of life begins for the new fry. The young hatchlings will find themselves placed in raceways and fed several times a day. They will be pampered for several months. Then, as the water temperature in the Klamath begins to rise in early June, they will be flushed into the river. Suddenly, there is no more daily feeding and their environment drastically changes. Predators are everywhere, otters scoop up the fingerlings and fill their bellies. Larger fish make meals of them and birds of all kinds feast on the unsuspecting babies. For the ones who are fortunate to survive the river they must endure sea lions, sharks and killer whales not to mention man.

The cycle of life for these young salmon is a tough one. We can improve their chance of survival. First, the fish need to be released early in the spring. This will give them cooler water which increases their appetite and there are less parasites. Second, feed the fish. There are floating feeders, like the ones they use in the fish farms. These can float downstream as groups of fish are released in small groups of, let's say, 100,000. This may sound like a large number, but present practice is to release 2,000,000 at a time and let them fend for themselves. If the fish are fed with the floating feeders in the raceway prior to release they will be used to it, kind of a surrogate mother. These feeders could lead the fish clear to the ocean. Third, the fish need to be protected. They could be guided downstream in floating pens with covers. This will create many jobs. Individuals will be needed care for the feeders and the pens. In other words, the fish will be pampered all the way to the ocean.

The cycle of life continues in the ocean. Only this time there will be an abundance of fish and they will reach the ocean larger from being fed all the way down the river. In the following three to four years the fishing industry and the sport fishermen will have as many fish as there were 70 years ago. The returning salmon will fill the Native Americans nets and increase the tourist trade all along the Klamath. Jobs will be created and Siskiyou County will prosper.

Here is where the importance of the dams comes to play. When the spawners are ready to enter the river it is important for them to have plenty of water. If the dams are removed the river will flow heavy in the winter and the spring when

there are rains. When the blistering hot summer comes the water levels will fall and the river temperature will rise. As summer turns to fall the water levels will continue to drop unless there are rains which would cause considerable muddy conditions in the shallow river. Without the rains the river is a series of pools waiting to be connected. At present the river flow is controlled by releasing water from the dam. This ensures a constant flow for the spawners. If the dams are removed, the spawners are capable of traveling further upstream. However, this is no more than a death sentence for the spawners and their young. How many salmon can survive in the Klamath? At present, estimated 30,000. The rest die of starvation, disease and predators.

It is time to pamper this great resource. This has been brought to the attention of politicians, California Department of Fish and Game, Native American tribesmen and many individuals throughout Siskiyou County. It is time to work together for the good of all. We can save the salmon and the dams.

George Steen  
Montague, CA

**Comment Author** Steen, George  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1121_863-1	<p>Master Response ALT-9 Hatcheries.</p> <p>Master Response ALT -9 describes why increased or improved hatchery operations were not considered for detailed analysis in the EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The commenter indicates that dam removal would decrease flows on the river, but as described in Section 3.6 of the EIS/EIR, Alternatives 2 and 3 would result in very small changes to flows in the rivers.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1114\_640

-----  
From: Jim Steitz [[SMTP: JIMSTEITZ@MAC.COM](mailto:JIMSTEITZ@MAC.COM)]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 8:07:35 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Restore Klamath River, Remove the Dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Secretary Salazar:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I write to urge you to completely remove the four dams currently being considered for removal in the EIS. These dams continue to menace the health of the river and impede any opportunity for salmon restoration. These rivers continue to suffer from toxic algae blooms and exclusion of salmon from otherwise potential spawning habitat, due to these dams.

The draft EIS/EIR makes clear that complete removal, as contemplated in Alternative 2, provides the greatest net return to the affected ecosystem and human communities, as the value of the potential salmon runs is far greater than any loss of water storage for the low-value agriculture that is practiced in the Klamath watershed. The economic gain alone from increased fishing and recreation associated with a free-flowing river is compelling reason to remove these nuisance dams.

Please take this opportunity to rectify part of our past transgressions against the Klamath River, and bring back part of the Pacific Northwest's natural heritage. Thank you for your attention to this urgent issue.

Sincerely,

Jim Steitz

Jim Steitz

97520

**Comment Author** Steitz, Jim  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 14, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1114_640-1	Comment Noted.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1220\_1108

-----  
From: [stephanej85@gmail.com](mailto:stephanej85@gmail.com) [SMTP: STEPHANEJ85@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 8:49:33 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KF0-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: edward stephan  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dam Removal

Body: Take the dam down! Free the river. Please.



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Stephen, Edward  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1220_1108-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1118\_788

-----  
From: [sksteward@charter.net](mailto:sksteward@charter.net)[SMTP: SKSTEWART@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 7:40:31 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: klamath river dams Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Stephen and Karen Steward  
Organization:

Subject: klamath river dams

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

Body: I don't even come close to seeing the "greater good" in the removal of these dams. What could possibly be the motivation behind this scheme. Maybe we ought to follow the "money motive." It can't possibly be the salmon or anything/anybody connected to the salmon.

**Comment Author** Steward, Stephen & Karen  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_788-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_808

-----  
From: David Stewart[SMTP:DMS@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 12:08:45 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Why are you going to destroy green energy?  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Dams are the best, cleanest source of green energy in our industrial reality.  
Why do you want to destroy this excellent source of green energy just  
when the all the auto companies are releasing electric cars? This makes  
absolutely no sense at all.

-  
Best Regards,  
David M Stewart

“Look at the law, and see if it does for one man at the expense of another what it would be a crime for the one to do to the other himself.” (Claude Frédéric *Bastiat* (30 June 1801 – 24 December 1850) was a French classical liberal theorist)

**Comment Author** Stewart, David  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_808-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-3: Replacement Power.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_494

-----  
From: [foodtopia@humboldt.net](mailto:foodtopia@humboldt.net) [SMTP: FOODTOPIA@HUMBOLDT.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 11:44:07 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Stewart  
Organization: Foodtopia

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Remove the Klamath dams please.



**Comment Author** Stewart, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GPWI_1110_494-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1105\_398

11-05-2011  
701 N. 9<sup>th</sup> St.  
Montague, CA 96064-9255

Comment 1 - Disapproves  
of Dam Removal

Mrs. Vasquez,

I am appalled that our own government has not taken our lives, liberties and properties, our economy, society and culture into consideration. Siskiyou County voted 79.4% to Keep the Dams. Even many Karuk Indians voted to Keep the Dams. 250 of them signed a petition to Keep the Dams.

Craig Tucker would not let **anyone** into the KBRA meetings if they wanted to Keep the Dams. In 1973 The Endangered Species Act was passed by our Congress. Craig Tucker and Felice Pace are NGOs -Non-governmental organizers are using the ESA to usurp our rights. They and our government/DOI have not given we the people any consideration because the Environmentalists, also called Stakeholders, are using the ESA to make 55% of America and the world into a Wilderness. There is the California CoastKeeper Alliance or -CCKA involved. See an important site:  
<http://www.cacoastkeeper.org/programs/people-and-government/rights-of-nature>  
The Wildlands Project was begun in 1968 by Dave Foreman, Reed Noss and Michael Soule`. Forman wants the last 100 miles of the Colorado River to be turned into Pre-Columbian times, which will also destroy the Hoover dam! Dave Foreman wants the earth and her people, "to live like they did in the pre-Columbian days,"

In 1992 the Wildlands Project, Agenda 21 and the Biodiversity Treaty was passed by the United Nations. They wanted to make everything sustainable. President Clinton, in 1993 created, by Executive Order, the "Presidents Council on Sustainable Development" which had the DOI teach all about Sustainable Development and use it in their business dealings. The Biodiversity Treaty listed all the things that are Unsustainable. The NGOs use Agenda 21 to help create Sustainable Development, which in turn creates the Wildlands Project. All this can be found in a book he wrote, on the Internet and in UN Treaties. They now have the "Rights of Mother Earth," and her "10 commandments," which we are supposed to follow, see: <http://pweee.wordpress.com/programa/>  
<http://www.newexpression.com/drumming/10-commandments.html>

Comment 2 - Out  
of Scope

All this information helps to understand why they want **dam removal**, when they should be creating more hatcheries! They should also use Jerry's and Harry's engineered-planned tunnel as a fish bypass which would solve the whole problem! But No, they want to make this a Wilderness!

These NGOs consider "Fauna, Flora, wetlands, streams, rivers as PERSONS with RIGHTS." Mount Shasta, California, put this in their Ordinance of 2010. It did not get on the ballot. Now you may think I am crazy, but I have been studying this for over 18 years and I see what they are doing to dams, salmon and our rights. Look up the information on Water in Chapter 18 and Indigenous people, in Chapter 26 in Agenda 21. I have a map by the "Friends of the River," who are also members of American Rivers, showing all of the larger dams in northern California they want removed; even though the silt is very poisonous to the fish as well as to humans. But then they want 90% of humans removed, and you can see many articles of this, just look up "Depopulation." It is also mentioned in the 10 Commandments of Mother Earth.

Comment 3 - FERC

Comment 4 - Out of Scope

Comment 1b - Disapproves of Dam Removal

There are articles that show how “dams out,” will destroy riparian areas, drastically lower the flow of water exposing the bottom of the river which will make the Klamath warmer, shallower and will cause more salmon deaths because of bacteria; cause flooding in high water, greatly reduce real-estate value as well as reduce taxes and recreation. Why is it a person can buy Coho and all kinds of Salmon in the grocery stores everywhere, if it is so endangered?!

Comment 5 - Fish

And the California Water Boards think they are going to make a “Stinking” river, the Klamath, clean? The river was formed in a volcanic area. There are 3 large areas of mercury along the banks and phosphorus, as well as several warm springs that are flowing into the Klamath River near the 7 miles of rapids west of Keno Dam. The Klamath RiverKeepers also want Keno and Link River Dams out, as well as Dwinell Dam that supplies Montague, CA, removed. Felice Pace is the one who wants that to happen. Fall Creek, which supplies Yreka’s water, may also be harmed! The Klamath RiverKeepers are also members of American Rivers, which wants to remove all dams in the United States. The Pacific Ocean is becoming warmer so the salmon are moving north to Alaska. NASA says we are going to have 20-30 years of cooler weather, so the salmon may return!

Comment 6 - Fish

<http://www.godlikeproductions.com/forum1/message485458/pg1#7480616>

Much of this has led up to the deceptive ritual of dam removal. Some of the Unsustainable things are Dams, logging, mining, roads in the forest, Industry, technology, skiing, fishing, hunting, water for the farmers and ranchers and much more! See FreedomAdvocates.org “Unsustainable” for a list of Unsustainable things from the Biodiversity Treaty.

Comment 7- ITAs

The Karuk are in better shape now than in the 17-1800’s. The only designated spot to catch their fish is at Isi Pishi Falls and that is what they are doing. So why must the dams be removed when their aboriginal territorial land was Bluff Creek to Clear Creek along the Klamath River, below Happy Camp. They are claiming part of the Shasta Tribes Aboriginal Land and they fraudulently usurped the November 4, 1851 Native American Shasta Peoples Treaty R in 1979 to get their Federal Recognition status from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and that was an illegal representation.

When salmon get 190 miles up stream near the Iron Gate dam, their flesh is so deteriorated the salmon are not good to eat. Many Native American people are prone to diabetes and the removal of the dams will not help that situation or their food supply, for they now receive multi millions of tax payer’s dollars for sustenance and they go grocery shopping like all the American People do! Mainly what they ate long ago was salmon, other fish, deer and acorn soup along with some wild berries and vegetables. There have been NO reports of Algae poisoning at all along the Klamath River. The Karuk Tribal spokesman, Craig Tucker gave that as another excuse for dam removal.

Comment 8 - Algae

Dams ARE GREEN ENERGY and we WANT THEM LEFT IN. What I have written is a history. Dams are important, in fact they have made the water cleaner and that has been proven scientifically. THIS WHOLE THING IS A COLLABERATION for the Wildlands Project Wilderness! WE WANT TO KEEP OUR DAMS! If you really stand for the truth and love our USA, I have given you a plethora of information on **why the four Klamath River dams should NOT be destroyed.** Thank you,  
Most Sincerely, Nita Still

Comment 1c - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Still, Nita  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1105_398-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-29 River Drying Up.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-6 Periphyton Growth and Fish Disease.</p> <p>Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.</p> <p>Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response WQ-4A and B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.</p>	No
GP_LT_1105_398-2	<p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.</p>	No
GP_LT_1105_398-3	<p>The Draft EIS/EIR analyzes two alternatives in detail that include fishways (Alternatives 4 and 5). Engineered bypasses, as identified in this comment, are part of Alternatives 10 and 11 in Sections 4.2.10 and 4.2.11 of Appendix A and in Section 2.3, Table 2-2 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Alternatives 10 and 11 did not meet any elements of the purpose and need or project objectives; therefore, they were not carried forward for further analysis in the Draft EIS/EIR.</p> <p>The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) conducted a preliminary analysis of the Hart Bypass (also known as the Bogus Creek Bypass) proposal, and concluded it would not provide an effective alternative for passage of adult salmon and steelhead populations (CDFG 2009). Alternatives 10 and 11 also had independent reviews that concluded that the bypass systems do not comport with known salmonid migratory behavior and do not include provisions for outmigrating juvenile salmonids (Mefford 2011 and White 2011). Mr. Mefford states that the tunnel alternative provides no ecological benefit for the river, and, to a degree, further degrades the ecology of the Klamath River within this reach by diverting water.</p> <p>The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) (2011) reviewed all Engineered Bypass proposals submitted. They</p>	No

**Comment Author** Still, Nita  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1105_398-4	<p>concluded that the proposed conceptual by-pass alternatives all contain elements related to fish passage that are beyond the realm of known, successful application and that the proposals are not acceptable alternatives to dam removal, from fish passage perspectives.</p> <p>Alternatives 10 and 11 would not provide a simple alternative for passage of salmon and steelhead populations past the lower four dams in the Klamath River.</p> <p>Hatchery operations are only one of the factors impacting fisheries in the Klamath Basin. The Klamath dams are affecting salmonid fisheries by blocking at least 420 miles of potential river habitat, by affecting downstream water quality (specifically, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, and algal toxins), and altering flows in sections of the mainstem of the river (Hamilton et. al. 2011, EIS/EIR Chapter 1 ). Altering hatchery management will not resolve any of these other issues because Iron Gate Hatchery is below the dams.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.</p> <p>Agenda 21 is an action plan of the United Nations seeking to promote sustainable development. It was an outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. Agenda 21 can be found on the internet at <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/">http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/</a>.</p> <p>Neither the United Nations nor any of its programs or committees provided guidance, consultation, input, or review of the KHSA, the KBRA, or this EIS/EIR.</p> <p>There has been extensive chemical testing of the sediment that would be released if the Four Facilities were to be removed. Two separate studies have collected over 80 drill cores from reservoir sediments in two separate studies (Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.2-121 to 3.2-125 summarizes some of the major results of the chemical testing performed for the study Section C.7 contains a detailed contaminant assessment). Camp Dresser and McKee (CDM) published a report titled "Screening-Level Evaluation of Contaminants in Sediments from Three Reservoirs and the Estuary of the Klamath River, 2009-2011" regarding the potential for adverse ecological or human health effects from chemical contamination in Klamath Reservoir sediments (CDM 2011b). It is available at: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Still, Nita  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submission Date** November 05, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_LT_1105_398-5	<p>The report concluded that the Klamath Reservoir sediments can be considered relatively clean, with no chemicals present at levels that would preclude their release into downstream or marine environments.</p> <p>Not all stocks of coho salmon, or other salmon species, are endangered. There are several populations of coho salmon in other places such as coastal Alaska, as well as other salmon species which are considered to be stable populations, capable of being harvested as sources of food. Salmon, including coho are also raised by commercial aquaculture businesses for the specific purpose of meeting the demand for fresh, frozen and canned salmon. Commercial fisheries also supply a source for fresh, frozen and canned salmon.</p>	No
GP_LT_1105_398-6	<p>We acknowledge your comment on the EIS/EIR. No further response to this comment is required by NEPA or CEQA. Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-13 Ocean Conditions.</p> <p>The Proposed Action [Alternatives 2 and 3] offers greater potential than the Current Conditions for Chinook salmon to tolerate climate change and changes in marine survival (Goodman et al. 2011; p. 19).</p>	No
GP_LT_1105_398-7	<p>In response to the comment that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) illegally recognized the Karuk Tribe, the following has been added to Section 3.12.3.3.</p> <p>The Karuk began efforts in 1978 to receive Federal recognition. In November 1978, the BIA staff conducted a field trip to Northern California. The BIA determined that the aboriginal subentities of the tribe consisted of three communities located in Happy Camp, Orleans, and Siskiyou (Yreka). See 13 IBIA 76, 78; 1985 WL 69127 (I.B.I.A.). The Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, in a memorandum entitled "Revitalization of the Government-to-Government Relationship Between the Karuk (sic) Tribe of California and the Federal Government," notified the local offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs on January 15, 1979, that: Based on the findings collected . . . , the continued existence of the Karuk s as a federally recognized tribe of Indians has been substantiated. In light of this finding, I am directing that the government-to-government relationship, with attendant Bureau services within available resources, be re-established."</p>	Yes

**Comment Author** Still, Nita  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 05, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1105_398-8	Master Response ALG-1 Cyanobacteria and Algal Toxins.	No

GP\_WI\_1128\_918

-----  
From: [gadumma@msn.com](mailto:gadumma@msn.com)[SMTP:GADUMMA@MSN.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 28, 2011 1:29:26 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: draft eis  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: john stokes  
Organization: no affiliation

Subject: draft eis

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam  
Removal



Body: I agree that removal of the dams will benefit the salmon and the economy. The fisheries will continue to decline so long as the dams exist. Let's get it done, as soon as possible.

**Comment Author** Stokes, John  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1128_918-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_0926\_008

From: [mary@4fast.net](mailto:mary@4fast.net)[SMTP: MARY@4FAST.NET]  
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2011 9:52:17 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov](mailto:KSDcomments@dfg.ca.gov); [werner@wrinkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Mary E. Stone  
Organization:

Subject: dam removal

Body: I haven't read the impact statement or report, but on the basis of the story in Siskiyou Daily News (09/26/11), I assume the recommendation is for dam removal. I wish to express my support for that recommendation, for the same reasons cited by the Karuk Tribe, Klamath Riverkeeper, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Klamath basin farmers, Salmon River Restoration Council, Cal Trout, and for the common good implied.

I once lived beside a state highway in Oregon. We knew when we bought the place that the highway would one day be widened. After 18 years, the state bought our house & 13 acres, and went to work on the road. We moved. Life goes on. The roadwork on that highway was an improvement and remains beneficial to that region to this day, 24 years later.

Accommodating progress is a valuable skill. For these dams, on this river, the time has come for change. I believe removal of these dams, though it must be done carefully, will benefit this region in general. There is such a thing as common good, and dam removal is a step in that direction.

Thank you,

Mary E. Stone

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Stone, Mary  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** September 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_0926_008-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 27, 2011  
PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
KLAMATH, CALIFORNIA

MR. STRANGE: Hello. My name is Joshua Strange.

And there's a lot of excitement in the air. We got three big dams being removed, as we speak, and four more to go.

So, I'm here to represent myself. I am a

Comment 1 - Approves  
of Dam Removal

biologist. And I do support the proposed alternative,  
removing all four dams.

I would like to make a few comments in terms of  
the analysis. I do think that one thing that has not  
been properly appreciated is the risk with the status  
quo, in terms of no action. I think it's really been  
underestimated, the serious prognosis for salmon and  
other anadromous fish in this river, if the dams stay in.  
There are disease problems that cannot be fixed with the  
dams and reservoirs in place.

We also have a storm coming, and it's called  
global warming. And that is something that also cannot  
be stopped, but we can get our house in order and get  
ready for that storm. And that means getting these dams  
out so the fish can access the cold water in the  
Upper Basin.

I also just want to say that I really love this  
river. And I have traveled from Keno Dam all the way

down to the mouth, personally. I've floated it. I've  
seen it. I have swam in it. I swam in this river when  
the fish kill was happening, in 2002, probably one of the  
few people that did that. And it just really means a lot  
to see this process moving forward, to see these dams  
coming close to coming out.

I would also just like to speak to the people  
here and let them know that there has never been a dam  
removed in this country due to violations of the  
Clean Water Act. There has never been a dam removed in  
this country at the orders of FERC, the Federal Energy  
Regulatory Commission. Dams of this nature have only  
been removed through Settlement Agreements. And this is  
the Settlement that we have before us that will do that.

So, with that, I would just like to say  
blessings to the salmon. They don't have a voice, but I  
think we all know what they want. So, take the dams out.

Thank you.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

**Comment Author** Strange, Joshua  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 27, 2011

---

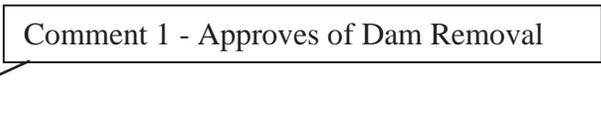
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1027_313-1	Master Responses GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response AQU-27 Disease.  Master Response AQU-24 Chinook Climate Change and Marine Survival.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_518

-----  
From: [garrett.strickland@gmail.com](mailto:garrett.strickland@gmail.com)[SMTP: GARRETT.STRICKLAND@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:16:17 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: take em down  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: GARRETT STRICKLAND  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: take em down

Body: I support removal of the dams on the klamath

**Comment Author** Strickland, Garrett  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_518-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_826

-----  
 From: [GSudderth@aol.com](mailto:GSudderth@aol.com)[SMTP:GSUDDERTH@AOL.COM]

Sent: Sunday, November 20, 2011 8:55:02 PM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Fwd: Klamath River Dams

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Bureau of Reclamation

2800 Cottage Way

Sacramento, Ca.95825

Re: DEIR and DEIS

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

It is sad to see that the government is willing to destroy the lives of so many people along the Klamath River because of some flawed research. These people deserve better.

The FOUR DAMS in question provide a variety of benefits and should NOT BE DESTROYED.

Comment 2 - Hydropower

The dams provide green energy to thousands of homes. How will this be replaced and at what cost?

Comment 3 - Hydrology

Who will be responsible for preventing down stream floods when the dams are gone?

Comment 4 - Sediment Transport

How will the sediment behind the dams be removed and at what cost? The flushing of toxins in the sediment will probably take years and will have a bigger negative affect on the Coho than leaving the dams in tact. It is my understanding that the Klamath is a toxic river and the dams help filter out a lot of the toxins and thus improve the river for Coho spawning.

Comment 5 - Fish

How will you replace the Iron Gate fish hatchery that produces millions of fish (including Coho) that will be lost to the area?

Comment 6 - KHSA

Why were the local residence excluded from the process since these are the people that will be impacted the most, especially since the Coho is not indigenous to the area? Was it because they know that the report was flawed?

California is already bankrupt. The cost to remove these dams will be in the billions. How can the state afford this? Who will pay? Do we increase the unfunded debt to the public employees?

Comment 7 - Costs

I hope you have a little sympathy for the thousands of people that you will be disrupting if the dams are destroyed.

Sincerely,

Gerald Sudderth

**Comment Author** Sudderth, Gerald  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_826-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.  Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.	No
GP_EM_1120_826-2	Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.  Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_EM_1120_826-3	Master Response HYDG-1 Flood Protection.	No
GP_EM_1120_826-4	Master Response WQ-1 Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.  Master Response AQU-1C Sediment Amounts and Effects on Fish.	No
GP_EM_1120_826-5	Master Response AQU-18 Fate of Iron Gate Hatchery under Alternatives.	No
GP_EM_1120_826-6	Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.  Master Response AQU-4 Coho are Native.	No
GP_EM_1120_826-7	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate.	No

GP\_WI\_1220\_1107

-----  
From: [danvil@live.com](mailto:danvil@live.com)[SMTP: DANVIL@LIVE.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 9:36:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Dan Sullivan  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Dam removal

Body: We support Alternative 2- Full Dam removal to restore the watershed to its natural state together with its fishery and relieve all the attendant costs to taxpayers due to untold maintenance issues with the aging structure.

**Comment Author** Sullivan, Dan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1220_1107-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Mary Sullivan Murphy

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 4 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150	Copy	M.S. Murphy
		Nov. 1, 2011

GP\_LT\_1104\_359

7110 HIGHWAY 66  
ASHLAND, OREGON 97520

Comment 1 - Hydropower

Dear Ms. VASQUEZ and Mr. Leppig,

I strongly object to the KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL project. These dams not only provide H<sub>2</sub>O in the KLAMATH BASIN to farmers but they provide many kilowatt hours of energy cheaply & cleanly with water.

If there is any way to stop this I would like to see this done. In the name of spawning fish & fishermen who like to catch them, the average person gets higher energy costs. Now I know there are some that think our abundant cheap energy is wrong but I do not want these eco-nuts speaking for me. Do not remove these dams which provide abundant cheap energy.

M.S. Murphy

Classification	
Project	
Control No.	11043061
Folder I.D.	
Date Input & Initials	

SCANNED

**Comment Author** Sullivan Murphy, Mary  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 04, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1104_359-1	Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights. Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_564

-----  
From: [l.sultz@bresnan.net](mailto:l.sultz@bresnan.net) [SMTP: L. SULTZ@BRESNAN.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 7:48:21 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: LaVerne Sultz  
Organization:

Subject: Support Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: Put me down as solidly in support of Alternative 2 to remove the Klamath Dams. Those dams no longer make ecological or economic sense and need to go. We have a chance to restore a natural legacy for future generations by dam removal and at the same time support irrigators.

**Comment Author** Sultz, LaVerne  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_564-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1214\_1036

-----  
From: [sarasun18@humboldtmail.com](mailto:sarasun18@humboldtmail.com)[SMTP:SARASUN18@HUMBOLDTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2011 6:25:00 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Sara Sunstein  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath Dams Removal Comment 1 - Fish

Body: I urgently request that you get on it for the dams to be removed immediately. The fish in the Klamath River really can't wait another 8 years for the dams to be removed. The dams are creating toxic levels of algae and other bacteria, as well as preventing natural flow of the river and migration upstream for fish. Bureaucracies and power company may want to wait 8 years, but the ecosystem doesn't operate on a fiscal year, nor by financial profit and loss.

Removal of the dams needs to include restoration of all the historic wetlands in the Upper Klamath Basin as well as improve the conditions for salmon on the Scott and Shasta Rivers.

There also has to be guaranteed minimum flow of 1300 cu. ft. at the Iron Gate gauge, to comply with Endangered Species Act. Along similar lines, more water from the Trinity River has to be guaranteed to remain in the water shed to support salmon migration in the Lower Klamath.

Do the right thing. Support endangered species and the entire river ecology today!

Duplicate of GP\_WI\_1110\_480

**Comment Author** Sunstein, Sara  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 14, 2011

---

Portions of this letter are verbatim duplicates of comments submitted in the comment author's submittal coded - GP\_WI\_1110\_480. Responses to those initial comments that were duplicated in this letter are presented in this EIS/EIR alongside GP\_WI\_1110\_480. Responses to comments provided in this letter that were not also submitted as a part of GP\_WI\_1110\_480 are listed below.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1214_1036-1	Master Response AQU – 11 NMFS BO, ESA and KBRA Water Management.  The BO does not require a minimum flow of 1,300 cfs downstream of Iron Gate Dam during all months and hydrological conditions.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1024\_253

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)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED

ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
10/21/11	

Name: FORREST SUTHERLAND

Organization: TAX PAYER

Title: HOME OWNER

Address: 1516 PATTERSON ST. KLAMATH FALLS, OR. 97603

Email: Comment 1 - KHSA

Comments: I AM AGAINST THE DAM REMOVAL  
BECAUSE IT WAS CONDUCTED BEHIND CLOSED DOORS,  
WITH LESS THAN HONEST SCIENTIFIC FACT. IT WAS

DRUMMED UP WITHOUT PUBLIC INPUT. YOU EXPECT EVERYONE TO AGREE  
THAT REMOVING THE DAMS IS BEST FOR EVERYONE. GIVING BACK THE NINETY  
THOUSAND PLUS ACRES OF THE MAZAMA TREE FARM TO THE KLAMATH TRIBE AT  
TAXPAYERS EXPENSE IS UNACCEPTABLE. THE TAXPAYERS HAVE ALREADY PAID  
FOR THIS LAND TWICE.

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Comment 2 - KBRA

BY REMOVING THE DAMS ELECTRIC RATE WILL EXCELERATE, THE PEOPLE ON FIXED  
INCOMES WILL NOT BE ABLE TO AFFORD THEM, MUCH LESS THE FARMERS - PROPERTY  
VALUES IN THE KLAMATH BASIN AND KLAMATH DRAINAGE AREAS WILL DECREASE  
BRINGING LOSS OF TAX REVENUE TO KLAMATH COUNTY AND THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.  
THIS IS SO FLAWED IT SHOULD BE S-CANNED. IN MANY PARTS OF IT, IT COULD  
POSSIBLY BE ILLEGAL.

Comment 4 - Real Estate

FISH LADDERS SHOULD BE INSTALL AND TRIED LONG BEFORE REMOVING THE  
DAMS

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**Comment Author** Sutherland, Forrest  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 24, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1024_253-1	Master Response KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA and KBRA.  Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.  Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.	No
GP_MF_1024_253-2	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_MF_1024_253-3	Master Response HYDP-2 Power Production at the Four Facilities.  Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases.	No
GP_MF_1024_253-4	Please see Section 3.15, Socioeconomics for an analysis of the impacts to real estate values.	No

GP\_EM\_1120\_821

-----  
 From: Roberta Swank[SMTP:ROBERTANASHVILLE@INBOX.COM]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 9:40:46 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Leave the Dams and Strengthen Them

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I have recently been made aware that several dams are scheduled for removal.

Why do we continue to dismantle this important part of our infrastructure? We will never be able to rebuild them given the extremist view of environmentalism in this country.

Why are fish more important than people/farmers/citizens.

Duplicate of GP\_EM\_1118\_800

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

How will the green, affordable energy currently provided by the four, hydroelectric dams be replaced?

\* Existing four dams provide hydroelectric power

\* Hydroelectric power is both green and economical

\* Current system provides enough electricity to power 70,000 homes

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

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

Duplicate cont.



Roberta Swank

**Comment Author** Swank, Roberta  
**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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1120_821-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

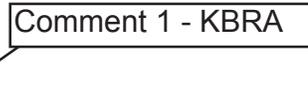
GP\_WI\_1103\_369

-----  
From: starhart11@msn.com[SMTP:STARHART11@MSN.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 03, 2011 12:02:45 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkledog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Support the Klamath Eco System Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Barbara Swanson  
Organization: Simplexity Health

Subject: Support the Klamath Eco System

Comment 1 - KBRA



Body: This note is in support of maintaining the natural health of Klamath Lake and the Klamath Basin. Not only is this ecosystem important to millions of birds and animals, it is a unique source of wild edible microalgae. This algae supports the health of tens of thousands of consumers; as a harvester and manufacturer, Simplexity supports the financial health of several thousand people, world-wide. Please protect the lake and all it stands for.

**Comment Author** Swanson, Barbara  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 03, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_WI_1103_369-1	<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> <p>Simplexity Health (<a href="http://www.simplexityhealth.com/">www.simplexityhealth.com/</a>, accessed 5/2/2012) is a Klamath Falls-based business that advertises Upper Klamath Lake as the source of the algae species <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> (<i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i>) used in its nutritional supplement.</p> <p>Lake-like conditions conducive to growth of <i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i> in Upper Klamath Lake would not be changed under any of the five Alternatives analyzed in the EIS/EIR. The presence of <i>Aph. Flos-aquae</i> at population levels which would permit collection in Upper Klamath Lake would persist under all alternatives.</p> <p>Commercial enterprises that collect algae may have a role in improving water quality in Klamath Basin lakes. For example Simplexity was included by PacifiCorp in their "Plan for Water Quality Management Actions for Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs" (PacifiCorp 2009).</p>	No

GP\_LT\_1230\_1227

Dec 29, 2011

Dear Sirs,

Comment 1 - Disapproves  
Dam Removal

We citizens of Siskiyou County are well aware of the poor "science" and poor reasoning used to justify the removal of dams on the Klamath River. Plainly the destruction of this clean energy source, which has established an ecosystem of its own over many decades, is being proposed for an agenda which clear-thinking citizens could not support, if it were made plain + obvious. We strongly oppose the removal of dams on the Klamath.

Lauren Sweeney  
Paul Sweeney SR  
Paul Sweeney SR

**Comment Author** Sweizy, Lauren, Paul Sr., & Paul Jr.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 30, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1230_1227-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_688

-----  
From: [Olswinney@sbcglobal.net](mailto:Olswinney@sbcglobal.net) [SMTP: OLSWINNEY@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 15, 2011 10:38:02 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto:werner@winkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: KLAMATH RIVER DAMS Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: O'ROURK & LINDA SWINNEY  
Organization: NORTH COAST ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Subject: KLAMATH RIVER DAMS

Body: PLEASE REMOVE ALL THE DAMS ON THE KLAMATH RIVER      THANK YOU      O'ROURK &  
LINDA SWINNEY

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



**Comment Author** Swinney, O'Rourke Linda  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_688-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_LT\_1109\_418

Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION CORRESPONDENCE SECTION		
NOV 9 2011		
DATE	FILED	FILED
11/2	✓	

Dear Mrs. Vasquez,

Comment 1a - Hydropower

I am outraged that I have to take the time to write this letter. The fact that our Federal Government is pushing to remove four clean energy resources is ironic given the fact that this administration was going to be the "green jobs" leader.

The environmental regulations that are killing California jobs and businesses are now plotting to destroy perfectly good energy resources. The recklessness of these actions will show over time that you helped to destroy more lives, communities, and families by removing the Klamath River dams. The cost of removing these dams is approximately \$290 million dollars with no plan to generate a replacement power source.

Your inability to listen to the citizens of California is why many citizens are coming to the realization that our government is more committed to serving environmental activists than local and state citizens. **-An average of 80% of Citizens VOTED NO on Dam Removal in Siskiyou County, California and Klamath County, Oregon.**

Comment 1b - Hydropower

Before blowing up dams why doesn't the government show the citizens what clean energy resource will be built to replace the power the dams generate. Show us the cost savings, and build the new energy plant before **spending a quarter of a billion dollars destroying a perfectly good hydro-electric energy resource.** -Hydro-electric energy is 10 times cheaper than wind energy, and 20 times cheaper than solar.

California energy costs are rising, businesses are leaving CA and many citizens are unemployed. Your inhumane decisions will not improve the lives of the citizens of California, but make it much harder for the people to pursue happiness (prosper). Based on the actions of the Federal Government I must assume fish and wildlife are more important than your fellow citizens.

Comment 2 - Costs

The cost of dam removal will be extremely expensive. Since rate payers will be paying for this cost, this will cause a large cost increase on electricity to rate payers, including homeowners and elderly. I am very concerned about how the rate payers and tax payers are going to afford this increase in electricity costs. The actual cost of dam removal is largely believed to be in excess of \$3 billion and we will be the ones to pay the price.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

**I urge you to not destroy the Klamath River Dams.**

Sincerely,

*R. J. Sylvestre*  
3679 Rosebrook Ct.  
Concord, Ca. 94518

SCANNED

Classification	DRJ-13 00
Project	12
Control No.	
Folder ID	1153134
Date Input & Initials	11/9/2011 AP

**Comment Author** Sylvesto, R.J.  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 09, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1109_418-1	Master Response GHG-1 Green Power. Master Response GHG-2 Rate Increases. Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	No
GP_LT_1109_418-2	Master Response COST-1 Cost Estimate Master Response COST-3 Cost of Power Surcharge.	No
GP_LT_1109_418-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MR. FRANK TALLERICO: My name is Frank Tallerico, F-r-a-n-k T-a-l-l-e-r-i-c-o.

First of all, I'd like to say that I represent

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

almost 80 percent of the voters in Siskiyou County,

including that area of Tulelake which is in the upper

basin, and had those three precincts in Tulelake been

included in the Klamath County election on dam removal,

you would have had a resounding "no" on dam removal in

this upper basin and in this mid-river part of the Klamath

River.

Comment 2 - Out of Scope

Now, I find it almost appalling that nowhere in

the entire presentation this evening, that there is no

mention of the Klamath Basin Compact of 1957, where both

states, both governors, the Congress of the United States,

and then-President Eisenhower, signed that compact, and

there's no law out there that supersedes that, not that we

could find.

Comment 3 - KHSA

I think it's appalling that the information put

out today is, as the secretary said in San Francisco at

the Commonwealth Club, we have a predetermined outcome and

we are going to work toward that outcome.

With that in mind, you have deceived and you

have not been forthwith with the real estate holders of  
the area, and that's the people.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Tallerico, Frank  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_186-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1020_186-2	The Proposed Action analyzed in the Draft EIS/EIR does not change the Klamath Basin Compact. To ensure the Compact was given full consideration the Klamath Basin Compact Commission is a Cooperating Agency on the EIS/EIR (see Draft EIS/EIR Table 1-2). Also, Section 3.8, Water Supply Water Rights, of the EIS/EIR considers how the Klamath Basin Compact relates to the Proposed Action and water supply and water rights, Draft EIS/EIR Section 3.8.2.3 discusses the Compact as it relates to interstate water allocation, and Section 3.14, Land Use, considers the Compact as it relates to land use, agricultural, and forest resources.	No
GP_MC_1020_186-3	Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.  Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

GP\_EM\_1104\_353

-----  
From: Debra Tash[SMTP:TIMARETE@EARTHLINK.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 1:58:41 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Do not remove the dam  
Auto forwarded by a Rule Ms. Vasquez:

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am hereby writing to oppose your office's proposal to remove the Klamath River Dam. You will destroy thousand of acres of farmland and people's livelihoods.

No Dam Removal! Absolutely not.

Sincerely,  
Debra Tash

--  
Debra Tash, Vice President, GT Water Products, Inc.  
<http://www.gtwaterproducts.com/>

Debra Tash, Author  
<http://www.debratash.com>

<http://peopleprotectingfreedom.ning.com/>

**Comment Author** Tash, Debra  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 04, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1104_353-1	<p>Master Responses GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Other Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.</p> <p>EIS/EIR Section 3.15, Socioeconomics evaluates economic effects to agriculture of the Proposed Action. These effects are described in more detail in Irrigated Agriculture Economic Technical Report For the Secretarial Determination on Whether to Remove Four Dams on the Klamath River in California and Oregon which can be found on <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>. Agriculture would continue to be an important part of the region's economy with dam removal.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1121\_830

-----  
From: Debra Tash[SMTP:TIMARETE@EARTHLINK.NET]

Sent: Monday, November 21, 2011 12:05:46 AM

To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

Subject: Save the Dam!

Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

Do NOT remove the dam on the Klamath River. There is no reason to do other than to destroy agricultural and people's private property.

Debra Tash

Somis California

**Comment Author** Tash, Debra  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_830-1	Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response HYDP-1 Reservoir Water Rights.  EIS/EIR Section 3.15, Socioeconomics, evaluates economic effects to agriculture of the Proposed Action. Agriculture would continue to be an important part of the region's economy with dam removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_528

-----  
-----  
From: [bentayfly@aol.com](mailto:bentayfly@aol.com)[SMTP: BENTAYFLY@AOL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:37:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams Draft EIS/EIR Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ben Taylor  
Organization: NCCFFF

Subject: Klamath Dams Draft EIS/EIR

Body: Since the main purpose of removing the dams on the Klamath is to restore the runs of salmon and steelhead to former levels, I would suggest that we also address the gill-netting of fish in that river. Currently the several Tribes living along the Klamath may gill-net 50% of returning anadromous fish, and commercial fishermen may net another 25%. I would hope that we will address this issue soon so that after all our hard work, the returning fish will not swim head-long into a gill-net.

Thank you, Ben Taylor

Comment 1 - Out of Scope



**Comment Author** Taylor, Ben  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_528-1	The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) manages the salmon fishery on the basis of 'weak stock management', whereby regulations are designed to protect weaker stocks, even if that means foregoing some harvest of the healthier stocks that comingle with the weaker ones in the ocean harvest. In years where a stock fails to meet its conservation goal for three consecutive years, PFMC the declares a conservation concern, and the commercial fishery is closed or otherwise highly constrained, even in areas far removed from the stock's river of origin. The PFMC would continue to manage the fishery in the future to protect salmon stocks.	No

GP\_WI\_1110\_417

-----  
From: [rossntaylor@sbcglobal.net](mailto:rossntaylor@sbcglobal.net) [SMTP: ROSSNTAYLOR@SBCGLOBAL.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 2:57:23 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Draft EIS/EIR  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ross N. Taylor  
Organization: Ross Taylor and Associates

Subject: Draft EIS/EIR

Body: As a fisheries biologist whose career started on the Klamath River in 1986, I am in support of alternative #2 - full removal of the four lowermost dams on the Klamath River - Iron Gate, JC Boyle and Copco 1 and 2.

 Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Taylor, Ross  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 10, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1110_417-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1222\_1165

-----  
 From: [tejedari chard@yahoo.com](mailto:tejedari chard@yahoo.com)[SMTP: TEJEDARI CHARD@YAHOO.COM]  
 Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 4:50:05 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl edog.com)  
 Subject: Web Inquiry: Sustainability or common sense Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Richard Tejada  
 Organization:

Subject: Sustainability or common sense

Body: The Klamath has been home to Native Americans for 1,000 of years. We have taken possession of land and not been responsible. We dam rivers which we all know creates unsafe sediments deposition, higher water temperatures that cause algae blooms, fragmentation of habitat, deprivation of free nutrient flow, blocked crucial spawning resources i.e. noiyo rock, changed rain patterns and much, much more. It's up to you us to lead the country by example to reopen the biggest salmon producer next to Alaska. We owe it to the Native Peoples, to ourselves and to our children and grandchildren. We have to learn to coexist and find new ways to support our continuously growing population. We must change the way we think or go extinct. This dam is the most important removal in California in the past 100 years I'm sure. I'm also sure that we don't know the true effects that a dam can have until we remove it and collect biological data. It certainly can only get greater. We should remove the dam because of the environmental impact it's having on the fish, amphibians, birds, mammals, macroinvertebrates. These are things that no amount of mitigation can bring back once they're gone and the state or country surely doesn't have the money to fix the environment once we have demolished the ecosystem with poor decisions. The dam has never made sense and no dam ever will. Dams kill the biodiversity of the area by limiting keystone species' i.e. salmon, steelhead, lamprey etc.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Tejeda, Richard  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 22, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1222_1165-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>Master Response GEN-23 Agenda 21.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR recognizes that the tribes of the Klamath Basin depend on the river and the salmon for their livelihood, and that the spiritual beliefs and traditional practices are inseparable from the river and surrounding homeland environments. Although the language groups and traditional practices sometimes vary among the tribes, all of them derived their cultures, commerce, and subsistence primarily from the river and its aquatic and terrestrial resources.</p> <p>We thank you for input for the Secretarial Determination. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment and others when making his determination.</p>	No

## Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_072

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)

10/19/01  
ehilgum

Name: Victoria Terbrink

Organization:

Title:

Address:

Email:

Website:  
KlamathRestoration.gov

Fax:  
(916) 978-5055

Comments: After hearing Becky Hyde's comment

I would like to add a post script  
to mine. The reason I came to

Chiloquin to listen and comment, even though I live in  
Klamath Falls, is because there is a small group of  
people in Klamath Falls who are rude and even intimi-  
dating at public meetings. I sincerely hope this behavior  
is not taken as the majority or the methods of the  
citizens of Klamath County. Thanks.

Comment 1 - Out of Scope

**Public Disclosure:** It is not required that you submit personal information. If you decide to do so, please note that this information may be made publicly available 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** Tenbrink, Victoria  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_072-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part Record.	No

GP\_MC\_1019\_174

**PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM**

---o0o---

CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

I'm Victoria Tenbrink.

Thanks for this opportunity, I appreciate it.

Um --

THE FACILITATOR: Could you spell your last name?

MS. TENBRINK: The number ten, T-e-n, and like you are on the brink of disaster, b-r-i-n-k, all one word.

When the dam removal issue first came to my attention, I thought it was a rock-and-hard-place, because I understand that we need renewable energy, we are facing anthropogenic climate instability, and renewable energy is pretty important. But we are also looking for survival and habitat restoration for at least four species of anadromous fish plus attendant benefits for invertebrate reptiles and amphibians, birds, other fishes and mammals including and maybe especially us.

So both problems are human engendered, and my dilemma was: Is it possible to have our cake and eat it, too?

So I was instructed by a wise professional standing at a table out there to say that I looked at every page of the document, so I turned to the side, looked at the bottom, and said, "I've looked at every page

of that document.

So in reality, my comments are based on the materials that you have provided recently, and so I understand that I may not have all the information available but, however, I would like to comment on how those materials do affect the public perception of things, in particular.

Overall, I think it's a really good, thorough job, and I appreciate it.

Comment 1 - Alternatives

I was looking at Alternative 1, and I was concerned that out there and in here, it states that we'll just go on as a year-to-year, um, agreement.

I understand the FERC relicensing is now, what, eleven years behind, so at some point, that is going to have to happen. And so the no-alternative alternative does have a big consequence that I think is maybe not being put out there as full, um, weight.

Comment 2 - Alternatives

And also in the bullet points, um, there is fish, you know, ladders you don't have to build, but those -- that infrastructure is going on a hundred years old and less, and so there's obviously -- I mean, I have an old house, I have concrete, I have masonry, I'm constantly repairing it, so I see that the cost of keeping those dams up is going to be accelerating over time, it already has been, and I think that is another clear thing that needs to come out from Alternative 1.

Comment 3 - Global Climate Change/GHG's

As far as greenhouse gas impacts, there's a basic assumption that the power has to be replaced. And

over 20 years ago, a guy named Amory Lovins, of the Rocky Mountain Institute, helped develop and popularize a concept called Megawatts, and that means if you use efficiency in conservation, you'll know how to generate power. So if you look up, you see the compact florescent bulbs in recessed wells. We are rapidly developing technology that could make that power replacement neutral or even positive if we got a plan for it.

So as the world population tops a billion this month, resource conflicts, those rocks and hard places, are going to be increasing.

I want to thank the department for their exhaustive study.

Comment 4 - Alternatives

I think Alternative 1, when clearly explained,

seems to be the least desirable, and I prefer Alternative

2; 3, 4, and 5 look messy and expensive.

Comment 5 - Approves Dam Removal

The first dam began a hundred years ago and the power generated was in excess of the needs. The impact on the largest, I've heard, third-largest salmon systems on the Pacific coast was devastating.

Removal of the dams, restoration of habitat

will help right a wrong that was arguably unknowingly

committed many years ago, and I say arguably, not

unarguably. You can argue that it was unknown. By some

it was, by others it was not.

Comment 6 - Hydropower

I think we can take care of the power loss and

the greenhouse gas emissions easily through a program of

energy efficiency and also open up the way for continuing

with hard work that people have done with the KBRA.

So I thank you for your attention.

**Comment Author** Tenbrink, Victoria  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1019_174-1	<p>Under the Alternative 1 as described in the 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 FINAL EIS 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_174-2	Master Response ALT-8 Inclusion of Alternatives Solely Based on Cost.	No
GP_MC_1019_174-3	Master Response GHG-4: GHG Emissions Estimate.	No
GP_MC_1019_174-4	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1019_174-5	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1019_174-6	Comment noted.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_264

Page 1

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:** Victoria Tenbrink

**Organization:** General Public

**Title:**

**Address:** 1412 Crescent Ave, Klamath Falls, OR 97601

**Email:** vtenbrink@ekf.com

**Comments:**

When the dam removal issue 1st came to my attention I saw it as a <sup>rock</sup> & a hard place <sup>that would</sup> ~~lose~~ counter anthropogenic climate instability  
Losing Renewable energy

← Comment 1 - Hydropower US.

Survival & habitat restoration for at least 4 species of anadromous fish plus attendant benefits for invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians, birds other fishes, & mammals, (including us) & maybe especially

Both problems are human engendered, and my dilemma was is it possible to ~~can we~~ have our cake & eat it too?

I was instructed by a wise professional standing at a table to say that I had looked at every page of the draft EIS/EIR document. So I bent down & took a good look at the bottom edge & can now say that I have looked at every page.

In reality, my comments are based on the information provided

**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.

here tonight.

regarding alt 1,

Comment 2 - FERC

- FERC year to ~~year~~ <sup>year</sup>. I think it's important to make clear that, similar to alts 4 & 5, at some point a long-term license the FERC re-licensing would again be engaged.

Comment 3 - Alternatives

- Also, in the bullet point picture of impacts of the alternatives, accelerating cost of maintaining aging infrastructure was not addressed for the public.

Comment 4 - GHGs/Climate Change

Greenhouse gas impacts

A basic assumption is that the power from removal alternatives would have to be positively replaced. Over 20 years ago Amory Lovins, of the Rocky Mtn Institute <sup>helped</sup> develop & popularize Megawatts. Every megawatt saved through efficiency does not have to be generated.

Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez

I did not see discussion in the context of greenhouse gas impacts of dam removal. This is a scenario

As world population tops 7 billion this month resource conflicts, rocks & hard places will:

Comment 5 - Approves of Dam Removal

... Thanks to you Dept of Interior for the exhaustive study, the least desirable alt 2 the best.

first class postage here

**Comment Author** Tenbrink, Victoria  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_264-1	<p>Master Response GHG-1 Green Power.</p> <p>Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.</p> <p>Section 3.10, Greenhouse Gases, of the Draft EIS/EIR analyzes the increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that could occur from removing a source of renewable power production from the Four Facilities.</p>	No
GP_MF_1019_264-2	<p>Information describing the Klamath Hydroelectric Project and the FERC re-licensing process is provided in the Section 1.2.6 of the Draft EIS/EIR. Your comment will be considered as part of the Secretarial Determination relative to the four dams on the Klamath River.</p>	No
GP_MF_1019_264-3	<p>These costs, to the extent they were addressed, are discussed in Section 3.15 in the context of estimated changes to operation and maintenance costs relative to the no action alternative and effects to the regional economy. The economic analysis conducted in support of the Secretarial Determination process also includes the regional economic impacts of operation and maintenance of the dams over the period of analysis. This analysis can be found in the Economics and Tribal Summary Technical Report on <a href="http://KlamathRestoration.gov">KlamathRestoration.gov</a>.</p>	No
GP_MF_1019_264-4	<p>Master Response GHG-4 GHG Emissions Estimate.</p>	No
GP_MF_1019_264-5	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	No

GP\_MC\_1020\_220

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE KLAMATH DAM  
REMOVAL DRAFT EIS/EIR  
---o0o---  
YREKA, CALIFORNIA  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2011

MS. ERICA TERENCE: My name is Erica Terence,  
E-r-i-c-a, T-e-r-e-n-c-e. And I live in Siskiyou County,  
and I work for the nonprofit organization Klamath River  
Keepers. I will submit more detailed written comments  
later.

For now I wanted to keep it pretty short and say Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

I really want to recognize and appreciate all the time and  
effort and resources that have gone into this whole  
process from tribal communities, commercial fishing  
communities, Upper Basin farming communities and  
irrigators.

To all those people, thank you for keeping an  
open mind. When we first got in the same room we couldn't  
talk about fish and farms in the same sentence. We want  
farms and we want fish. We're not giving up on the last  
part, we have to have fish, too. That is vital to people  
like me who live downstream.

But, again, keeping an open mind has been really  
important to this process to getting us to where we are  
right now, which is talking about KBRA, KHSA, looking at  
the whole Basin, not just we tend to carve things up

artificially in counties. Water flows through all our  
communities, fish swim through all our communities.

We want everybody to have fish. We want  
everybody to have clean water.

I appreciate that you in the document have  
really tried to summarize some of those benefits, the jobs  
that will be created, the fish that will be created. I  
encourage you to keep that basin-wide view and to look at  
the facts.

Thank you very much. Bye.

**Comment Author** Terrence, Erica  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 20, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1020_220-1	Comment Noted.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 26, 2011  
PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ARCATA, CALIFORNIA

MS. TERENCE: Hello. My name is Erica Terence,  
E-r-i-c-a T-e-r-e-n-c-e, and I work for Klamath  
Riverkeeper. I'm also a Siskiyou County resident, just  
barely, almost a Humboldt County resident. I'm a few  
miles away. And I grew up on the river and certainly  
have a stake in the outcome here today and for years to  
come.

Comment 1 - Economics

I was at the Yreka meeting, as you know, and  
last night's Orleans meeting and have had a chance to  
kick around in my brain some of the things -- issues at  
stake here and the things that people had to say at those  
meetings and the things you have in your document. And I  
would like to ask that you all consider the value of a  
restoration economy in this Basin versus an economy that  
extracts resources, uses them up, degrades them, spits  
them out the other side and we have to restore them and  
figure out how to find the money to do that. It's very  
costly, and I would argue that the value is significantly  
less.

I think it's difficult to deny, if you take a  
close look at the literature, that restoration economy  
has a lot more value, and it's going to be protecting the  
integrity of those resources. You'll be able to go on

and use those resources in future generations. That's a lot more sustainable. That has a lot more value. Please take a look at that in your document when you are looking at the economic impacts. And I think we can debate for a long time about how adverse those might be. And, certainly, you heard from residents of Central Siskiyou County who feel that there are adverse impacts to their economy, but please weigh that against what it means to have a restoration economy in this Basin.

And I would also add, on that topic, that this meeting tonight is located in a place where local citizens and public officials, very much to their credit, have figured out how to do a restoration economy, how to build that up. And, you know, so it might be worth taking a look, also, at how that's done and how people have done it right, like the folks around here.

I would also like to note, when I was watching the presentation tonight, the significance of dams as historic sites, or "culturally historic sites" was the way I believe you said it, to me and, I think, to many people I work with, dams -- these dams are outdated. And their value, as cultural sites, that's a thing of the past.

And I think other speakers here tonight have touched on it, Mr. Martien, Mr. Greacen. This is an era of dams coming out. And what will truly be historic and has the most historic value today is four dams out of the

Comment 2 - Approves of Dam Removal



Klamath River. That's Alternative 2. Please adopt it.

Thank you.

**Comment Author** Terence, Erica  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 26, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1026_324-1	The Draft EIS/EIR focuses on specific No Action and Action alternatives. A broader discussion of the value of restoration versus extraction is beyond the scope of this document.	No
GP_MC_1026_324-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

KLAMATH DAM REMOVAL  
DRAFT EIS/EIR HEARING  
OCTOBER 25, 2011

PUBLIC TESTIMONY  
ORLEANS, CALIFORNIA

MS. TERENCE: Susan Terence, S-u-s-a-n T-e-r-e-n-c-e.

I think, as Mavis' remarks may have indicated, we share a lot of similarities with Third World nations around here. There's been many years of efforts at short-term gain at the expense of the long-term bounty of this river.

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

This river, historically, the Karuk people, the Tribes of Northern California were some of the most prosperous in the nation. Salmon were critical to this prosperity. I would suggest that salmon are critical to the future prosperity of all of the people of the river.

I would urge you to support Alternative 2, and I thank you for the community to speak.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you, Susan.

**Comment Author** Terrence, Susan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1025_294-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR recognizes that the tribes of the Klamath Basin depend on the river and the salmon for their livelihood, and that the spiritual beliefs and traditional practices are inseparable from the river and surrounding homeland environments. Although the language groups and traditional practices sometimes vary among the tribes, all of them derived their cultures, commerce, and subsistence primarily from the river and its aquatic and terrestrial resources. We thank you for input for the Secretarial Determination. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment and others when making his determination.</p>	No

GP\_EM\_1116\_693

-----  
From: Sue Terence[SMTP:SALMONRIVERSILK@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 8:48:07 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Klamath DEIS comments  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Dear Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez;

Comment 1 - Approval of Dam Removal

I am writing to express my support for alternative 2, removal of the four dams and restoration of the Klamath River.

The Native American tribes, who managed to maintain robust salmon runs for 8000 or so years before they were decimated, were some of the most prosperous tribes in North America. This wealth was created largely by the bountiful salmon runs that provided both sustenance and the basis for trading.

In the mere 150 years since the arrival of the Caucasians, various short-sighted extractive practices have transformed the landscape from one of great plenty to one of unsustainability. Extensive gold mining and logging silted in many of the creeks. The dams, built to extract electricity, ensured that the pulses of water from winter storms were not strong enough to wash that silt out to the ocean. Furthermore, the dams, in which water spills over the top, created water temperatures downstream that engender disease in salmon and mortality for many juveniles.

These extractive practices were put into place without a clear understanding of the devastating results. Today, however, we are beginning to comprehend the extent of the damage we have caused. We understand that another 50-year license to operate the dams would doom one of the greatest salmon runs on the earth. Forever. It would also leave the people of this region impoverished for the long run.

It is time to try to reverse this process before it is too late. For the fish, for the fishermen, for the native people who depend on the fish, for all the people who are trying to make a living in this region, for our children and grandchildren, I ask that you remove the dams and restore the river.

**Adopt alternative 2. Now, before it is too late.**

Sincerely, Susan Terence

6304 Butler Mountain Rd. Somes Bar, CA 95568

**Comment Author** Terence, Susan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_693-1	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p> <p>The EIS/EIR recognizes that the tribes of the Klamath Basin depend on the river and the salmon for their livelihood, and that the spiritual beliefs and traditional practices are inseparable from the river and surrounding homeland environments. Although the language groups and traditional practices sometimes vary among the tribes, all of them derived their cultures, commerce, and subsistence primarily from the river and its aquatic and terrestrial resources. We thank you for input for the Secretarial Determination. The Secretary of the Interior will consider this comment and others when making his determination.</p>	No

-----  
From: KSDcomments KSDcomments[SMTP: KSDCOMMENTS@DFG.CA.GOV]  
Sent: Monday, December 12, 2011 8:53:55 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Fwd: Klamath DEIS comments  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

>>> Sue Terence <[salmonriversilk@gmail.com](mailto:salmonriversilk@gmail.com)> 11/16/2011 7:51 AM >>>

Dear Gordon Leppig:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

>> I am writing to express my support for alternative 2, removal of the four dams and restoration of the Klamath River.

>>

>> The Native American tribes, who managed to maintain robust salmon runs for 8000 or so years before they were decimated, were some of the most prosperous tribes in North America. This wealth was created largely by the bountiful salmon runs that provided both sustenance and the basis for trading.

>>

>> In the mere 150 years since the arrival of the Caucasians, various short-sighted extractive practices have transformed the landscape from one of great plenty to one of unsustainability. Extensive gold mining and logging silted in many of the creeks. The dams, built to extract electricity, ensured that the pulses of water from winter storms were not strong enough to wash that silt out to the ocean. Furthermore, the dams, in which water spills over the top, created water temperatures downstream that engender disease in salmon and mortality for many juveniles.

>>

>> These extractive practices were put into place without a clear understanding of the devastating results. Today, however, we are beginning to comprehend the extent of the damage we have caused. We understand that another 50-year license to operate the dams would doom one of the greatest salmon runs on the earth. Forever. It would also leave the people of this region impoverished for the long run.

>>

>> It is time to try to reverse this process before it is too late. For the fish, for the fishermen, for the native people who depend on the fish, for all the people who are trying to make a living in this region, for our children and grandchildren, I ask that you remove the dams and restore the river.

>>

>> Adopt alternative 2. Now, before it is too late.

>>

>> Sincerely,

>>

>> Susan Terence

>>

>> 6304 Butler Mountain Rd.

>

> Somes Bar, CA 95568

**Comment Author** Terence, Susan  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_1121-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1118\_790

-----  
-----  
From: terry[SMTP:BETTIS@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 10:46:53 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: KLAMATH RIVER DAMS  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

KEEP THE KLAMATH RIVER DAMS . YOU PEOPLE HAVE SCREWED UP EVERYTHING ELSE IN THIS COUNTRY  
.KEEP YOUR HANDS OFF THE 4 KLAMATH RIVER DAMS . LEAVE THEM ALONE ITS THAT SIMPLE.

**Comment Author** Terry  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1118_790-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1018\_037

-----  
From: krtthms@cs.com[SMTP: KRTTHMS@CS.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2011 1:58:14 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; werner@wrinkl edog.com  
Subject: Web Inquiry: KBRA and Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Kurt Thomas  
Organization: K.C. Thomas Cattle Co.

Subject: KBRA and Dam Removal

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: I believe that it is essential to remove the four dams as contemplated in the KBRA. It will bring harmony to our basin and restore the natural balance that is critical to the Klamath River. The power generating losses will be minimal, the ecosystem and economic gains will be significant.

**Comment Author** Thomas, Kurt  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1018_037-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_559

-----  
From: [P. THOMAS@SBCGLOBAL.NET](mailto:P.THOMAS@SBCGLOBAL.NET) [SMTP: [P. THOMAS@SBCGLOBAL.NET](mailto:P.THOMAS@SBCGLOBAL.NET)]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:55:44 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: KLAMATH DAMS  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: PETE THOMAS  
Organization:

Subject: KLAMATH DAMS

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: TEAR DOWN THE DAMS THAT PREVENT SALMON FROM GOING UPSTREAM TO SPAWN

**Comment Author** Thomas, Pete  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_559-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1205\_967

-----  
From: [ki\\_tacoastron@charter.net](mailto:ki_tacoastron@charter.net) [SMTP: KI\_TACOASTRON@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 9:38:59 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkl.edog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkl.edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Ronald Thompson  
Organization: self & various

Subject: Klamath Dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

Body: Greetings, This is another case of hedonism vs. altruism related to an environmental issue. Go with altruism, restore those fish runs, restore the great bird habitats that used to be in the upper Klamath Basin, restore the great forests. If our country is to survive a thousand years (human kind too) than we had better take care of what we received. Along the way, future generations will be enjoying what glories the Klamath watershed has to offer.

**Comment Author** Thompson, Ronald  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 05, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1205_967-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1111\_525

-----  
-----

From: [gregthorndike@hotmail.com](mailto:gregthorndike@hotmail.com) [SMTP: GREGTHORNDIKE@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:58:08 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Full Dam removal  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Greg Thorndike  
Organization:

Subject: Full Dam removal

Body: Remove the dam bring back the steel head population



Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Thorndike, Greg  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_525-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

-----  
From: Clean Air ~ Pure Water[SMTP:AIR-WATER@CHARTER.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 5:57:49 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd  
Subject: Should the Klamath Dams be removed? No.  
Importance: High  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

## Klamath River Thoughts



Copco Lake : 2008  
Published: November 15, 2011, 3:39 pm  
Lead Author: [Lenny Thyme](#)

Comment 1 - Alternatives

There has been a lot of recent news about the water situation in Northern California. The item that has piqued my specific interest is the algae problems at Copco Lake and the proposed solution to remove of the dam that creates the lake. Our modern science seems to believe that attacking the issue, by poisoning the lake and deconstructing the dam is the solution to the problems, but I disagree and see an opportunity here.

In the case of the algae at Copco Lake, using chemicals to change the composition of the lake seems to beg the problem. At a time when we are searching for reasonable alternatives to fossil fuels, this lake would appear to be an opportunity to investigate using algae as the basis of a bio-fuel industry that uses material that is not in the currently in the cycle. By setting up an aquatic weeds to fuel investigation at Copco, California would take the lead in pursuing economic value out of a semi-worthless material. Algae blooms rapidly and has rapid growth under the proper conditions when nutrients are available. I believe this is the proper basis for a growth industry. Other terrestrial weeds such as scotch broom and gorse could also contribute to the waste to energy agenda – providing biological alternatives to fossil fuels that do not come from the food supply.

Comment 2 - Sediment Toxicity

As to dam removal – this simple idea is somewhat naïve in a practical sense. This particular dam holds back silt layers that have been accumulated since the time of construction. It is my understanding that copper compounds have been added to Copco Lake for the past ten years to poison the algae. As copper is an aquatic toxin, the release of copper sediments would have a chilling effect – it would poison the downstream aquatic community. If there is a plan to recover this material and reformulate it as a soil additive, an organic fertilizer to enhance topsoil, then dam removal might be workable, because copper sequestered into soils is not toxic to terrestrial life.

Comment 3 - Fish

Another complication of dam removal is that the flow of this material will bury redds and saturate refugia sites – doing irreparable damage to the fish species that people are trying to encourage. It would bury the interstices between rocks and streambeds that macro-invertebrates use as their homes – removing a primary food source of the fish. Rather than removing dams, designing better forms of fish passage, by breaching the dams with sacred geometry flow form fish ladder could provide migration access in a much more fish friendly manner.

Streams also can produce a lot of algae when water temperature elevate and flows become stagnant. A rivers-for-energy initiative that develops the algae as an organic fertilizer would be a strong investment in the future from a point of view of earth stewardship. By looking at the world through a combination of science and spirit should allow us to develop scalar and sacred geometry techniques that complement existing biological process, rather than attacking it. We are ready to develop demonstration model systems to prove the effectiveness of this harmonic natural community philosophy.

Dr. Lenny Thyme, PhD  
Natural Resource Scientist

**Comment Author** Thyme, Lenny  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

Comment Code	Comment Response	Change in EIS/EIR
GP_EM_1116_702-1	<p>Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the NEPA purpose and need and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). The NEPA purpose and need and CEQA objectives are broader than addressing algae concerns in Copco Lake (see Section 1.4.2 on p. 1-29 of the Draft EIS/EIR). Converting algae to fuel would not be able to accomplish the purpose and need/objectives. These alternatives would not restore a free-flowing river, achieve full volitional fish passage, establish reliable water and power supplies, contribute to public welfare and sustainability of communities, or be consistent with the goals and objectives of the KHSA and KBRA.</p>	No
GP_EM_1116_702-2	<p>Master Response WQ-1 A and D Sediment Deposits Behind the Dams and Potential Contaminants.</p> <p>Additionally, PacifiCorp confirmed that they have never applied any algaecide to Copco 1 Reservoir (L. Prendergast, PacifiCorp, written communication, January 19, 2012). They did conduct laboratory bench tests on algaecide applications using water from Copco 1 Reservoir. Results of this study are available for download at the following link:  <a href="http://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pacificorp/doc/Energy_Sources/Hydro/Hydro_Licensing/Klamath_River/2008AlgaecidePilotStudy.pdf">http://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pacificorp/doc/Energy_Sources/Hydro/Hydro_Licensing/Klamath_River/2008AlgaecidePilotStudy.pdf</a> The KHSA Implementation Report June 2011, pg 21, indicates that algaecide testing is one of the proposed Interim Measure 11 improvements.  <a href="http://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pacificorp/doc/Energy_Sources/Hydro/Hydro_Licensing/Klamath_River/2011_KHSA_Implementation_Report_June_2011.pdf">http://www.pacificorp.com/content/dam/pacificorp/doc/Energy_Sources/Hydro/Hydro_Licensing/Klamath_River/2011_KHSA_Implementation_Report_June_2011.pdf</a></p> <p>Further, copper was analyzed in all of the Secretarial Determination sediment investigations. The copper levels found in sediment, fish tissues, and studies for elutriate and bioaccumulation, from J.C. Boyle, Copco 1, and Iron Gate reservoirs were below values that would indicate an unacceptable level of concern for effects on human health or aquatic biota either in the reservoirs under current conditions (including Copco 1) or in downstream reaches of the Klamath River under the Proposed Action (p. 3.2-71 to 3.2.76 for Alternative 1, p. 3.2-118 to 3.2.125 for Alternative 2, p. 3.2-132 to 3.2.134 for Alternative 3, p. 3.2-135 to 3.2.136 for Alternative 4, and p. 3.2-146 to 3.2.147 for Alternative 5). Based on the results of these evaluations, copper recovery from the sediments would not be necessary.</p>	No

**Comment Author** Thyme, Lenny  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 16, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_702-3	<p>Master Response AQU-1 Sediment Amounts and Effects to Fish.</p> <p>Master Response AQU-20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat.</p> <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 Section 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>	No

**Klamath Settlement**  
EIS/EIR PROCESS

## Speaker Card

Please fill out this card and hand it to someone with a name tag if you would like to make a verbal comment of up to three minutes. Your verbal comments will be recorded by a court reporter. All recorded verbal comments, along with written comments, received by November 21, 2011, will become part of the official record. Verbal and written comments are weighted equally. To submit written comments, see reverse side of this card.

**Name (please print)** Stephanie Tidwell

**Representing** \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:** The age of dams has passed. To save our salmon & clean water, we must remove the Klamath dams.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Please read the speaker guidelines on the back side of this card.

31

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

**Comment Author** Tidwell, Stephanie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_106-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

Klamath Settlement



EIS/EIR PROCESS

# Comment Form

GP\_MF\_1019\_344

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

*Stephane Tidwell*

All comments on the Draft EIS/EIR must be received by November 21, 2011.

(Please print legibly)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:** *We could argue the value of dams for the rest of our lives, & we'd probably*

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal

*Still find plenty of room to disagree. Fortunately, the point of this process is to decide what to do w/ a series of outdated dams that are in clear violation of multiple enviro laws. The Klamath dams are ruining water quality, threatening ~~fish~~ <sup>public health</sup> populations, and frankly destroying ~~one~~ of what was once one of the West's most important salmon runs. They have to go. Retrofitting them to bring them in compliance w/ the CWA & the ESA is impractical. They're old, they're crumbling, they need to come down. While I personally don't think the KBRA that the preferred alternative tier 2 goes far enough to protect & restore the Klamath's fish & water, <sup>and protect the Klamath's values</sup> I've often heard it said that a good negotiation is one where no one goes away happy but everyone can*

**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 1 cont.

live w/ it. That appears to be the case here.  
 Removing the Klamath dams & restoring the Klamath  
 will also provide desperately needed regional jobs,  
 and the KRRRA does a good job (perhaps too  
 good of a job) of ~~providing~~ meeting agricultural  
 needs.

It's time for us to stop arguing about  
 what simply must happen so that we  
 can get the jobs done

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
 Bureau of Reclamation  
 2800 Cottage Way  
 Sacramento, CA 95825

Please place  
 first class  
 postage here

**Comment Author** Tidwell, Stephanie  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MF_1019_344-1	Comment Noted.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_WI\_1228\_1185

-----  
From: [Hallton247@gmail.com](mailto:Hallton247@gmail.com) [SMTP: HALLTON247@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, December 28, 2011 11:22:34 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Remove the dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Keith Tom  
Organization:

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Subject: Remove the dams

Body: Restore the Klamath River Basin and remove the dams for the good of the salmon.

**Comment Author** Tom, Keith  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 28, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1228_1185-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_109

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING

(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. VIRGINIA TOPHAM: My name is Virginia

Topham, T-o-p-h-a-m.

Comment 1 - NEPA

I have read the executive summary. How come  
it is written using such ambiguous language? How is the  
word, "could," which is continually overused, to be  
interpreted? As far as I'm concerned, it's a political  
ploy with the fieldwork keyed to fit the politics. I see  
nothing but junk science.

Comment 2 - NEPA

We are extremely disappointed we have only a  
short time frame to review the entire document, which is  
large and cumbersome.

Comment 3 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

I am for Alternative 1, no action, no project.

I'll probably submit a written statement, too.

**Comment Author** Tophma, Virginia  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_109-1	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information. Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	No
GP_MC_1018_109-2	Master Response N/CP-12 Public Comment.	No
GP_MC_1018_109-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_MC\_1018\_112

**Klamath Falls Hearing - 10-18-2011**

---o0o---

STATEMENT PROVIDED BEFORE PUBLIC HEARING  
(Directly to Court Reporter)

MS. VIRGINIA TOPHAM: Thank you for this opportunity.

My name is Virginia Topham, T-o-p-h-a-m. My family owns and operates the Flying T Ranch in the Sprague River Valley.

Comment 1 - NEPA

I have read the executive summary. How come it is written using such ambiguous language? How is the word "could", which is continually overused to be interpreted?

Comment 2 - KHSA

As far as I can see this is all a political ploy with the fieldwork keyed to fit the desired outcome of complete dam removal. It see nothing but junk science.

Comment 3 - NEPA

We are extremely disappointed that we have only a short timeframe to review the entire document which is large and cumbersome.

Comment 4 - Economics

The document fails to mention the job losses and loss of livelihood to off project users, loss of habitat to wildlife, devaluation of real estate and

Comment 5 - Terrestrial Wildlife

Comment 6 - Real Estate

Comment 7 - Economics

loss of tax base to Klamath County. The real impact on humans has been swept under the rug.

Comment 8 - Hydropower

This is not the time to remove hydroelectric

power. I'm for Alternative 1, no action, no project.

Thank you.

Comment 9 - Disapproves of Dam  
Removal

**Comment Author** Topham, Virginia  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_MC_1018_112-1	Master Response N/CP-5 Use of "Would" and "Could."	No
GP_MC_1018_112-2	Master Response GEN-3 Best Available Information.  Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal and Others Oppose of Dam Removal.	No
GP_MC_1018_112-3	Master Response N/CP-12 Public Comment.	No
GP_MC_1018_112-4	Economic impacts on off project water users are discussed in the Draft EIS/EIR on p. 3.15-71-75. The analysis used the best information available at the time of the study. It's recognized that for purposes of CEQA, relevant parts of the KBRA analysis are programmatic, as described in Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines. This decision was made because many of its component elements have not been specified to a degree where the associated impacts would be reasonably foreseeable for purposes of this environmental analysis. The parties recognize that future project-specific analysis may be required for various components of the KBRA as they become more clearly defined and if an affirmative public approval is identified. A program-level document is appropriate when a project consists of a series of smaller projects or phases that may be implemented separately. Under the programmatic EIR approach, future projects or phases may require additional, project-specific environmental analysis.	No
GP_MC_1018_112-5	Master Response TERR-2 Reservoir Habitat.	No
GP_MC_1018_112-6	Master Response RE-1E Real Estate Evaluation Report.  Master Response RE-2 Changes in Property Values.	No
GP_MC_1018_112-7	Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.15-64 discusses the effects of reduced PacifiCorp property tax payments to Klamath County under the Proposed Action. Oregon law (State Wildlife Fund Section 496.340) requires the State to pay the current assessed value on transferred lands. The State Department of Revenue can review and revise assessed values if it is determined substantially incorrect. If Klamath County receives in-lieu payments of equal value to PacifiCorp property tax payment, there would be no net effect to county revenues under the Proposed Action relative to the No Action/No Project Alternative. As discussed on Draft EIS/EIR p. 3.15-20 and in the Dam Removal Real Estate Evaluation Report (BRI 2011), there are no private properties with views of J.C. Boyle Reservoir; therefore, private property land values at J.C. Boyle Reservoir would not be affected by the	No

**Comment Author** Topham, Virginia  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 18, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	Proposed Action and alternatives. Thus, there would be no changes to property tax revenues to Klamath County from changing property values.	
GP_MC_1018_112-8	Comment noted.	No
	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	
GP_MC_1018_112-9	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

# 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 5964 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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 &amp; 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	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](http://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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:zackayak@gmail.com)[SMTP:ZACKAYAK@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 6:55:48 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:kneander1@gmail.com)

To [matt.baun@fws.gov](mailto: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](mailto:kneander1@gmail.com)

Phone: 7072675423

**Comment Author** Unidentified  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 3, 2011

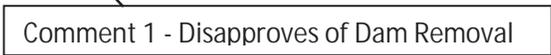
---

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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1117_1078-1	<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>	<b>No</b>

GP\_EM\_1117\_745

-----  
From: [MLproadranner3@aol.com](mailto:MLproadranner3@aol.com)[SMTP:MLPROADRUNNER3@AOL.COM]

Sent: Thursday, November 17, 2011 2:23:07 PM

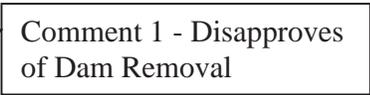
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd

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	<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\_748

-----  
From: [pzivot@sonic.net](mailto: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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:kbmac1@juno.com)" <[kbmac1@juno.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1121_859-1	Master Response AQU-16 Benefits to Coho.  Master Response AQU-5 Will Benefit All Salmonids.  Master Response WQ-1B Hydroelectric Project Impacts to Water Quality Anticipated KHSA/KBRA Improvements.	No
GP_EM_1121_859-2	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.	No
GP_EM_1121_859-3	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

GP\_EM\_1204\_977

-----  
From: [lindapres@q.com](mailto: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	<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>	<b>No</b>

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? <sup>why are the tribes being given the forest</sup> What benefit are they to receive <sup>in</sup> and why? <sup>benefits</sup> Is it to control the water or is it to money marketers <sup>what do the trees have to do w/ the dam removal removal</sup>

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 B asin 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 <sup>or government jobs</sup>

5 How <sup>will</sup> does decommissioned plants that provide electricity to 70,000 homes be replaced <sup>and at whose expense?</sup>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>Master Response AQU – 1 Sediment amounts and effects to fish</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 2 Sediment Dredging</p> <p>Master Response AQU – 20 Bedload Sediment and Fish Habitat</p>	

**Comment Author** Unidentified  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 19, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	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)).<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>3</sup> 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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 <sup>downstream</sup> 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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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)

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)

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.

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.

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.

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](http://www.KlamathER.org) for more information.

→ Increased flow  
→ water supply  
→ fish health

BUT KBRA NOT ANALYZED

NO DISEASE FACTOR

FISH INCREASES

Flows actually

Depart further from historical norms

ON AVERAGE. Don't analyze

Flushing Flows

w/o Basis

**Comment Author** Unidentified  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 25, 2011

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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 <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a>.</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~~ <sup>now</sup> mountains ~~are~~ unraveling  
Whenever a hard rain flies.

And as ~~we~~ <sup>fish stocks balance</sup> ~~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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
NOV 10 '11		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
152		11/10 [Signature]

Classification	ENV 20.13
Project	12
Control No.	11084513
Folder I.D.	1190748-1
Date Input & Initials	11/10/2011 IN

SCANNED

**Comment Author** Unidentified  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** GP\_LT\_1110\_649

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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	<p>Appendix A of the Draft EIS/EIR includes a wide range of alternatives representing diverse viewpoints and needs based on internal and public scoping. The alternatives that moved forward for more detailed analysis in this EIS/EIR are those that best meet the NEPA purpose and need and CEQA objectives, minimize negative effects, are feasible, and represent a range of reasonable alternatives (see Appendix A for more information). 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.</p>	No
GP_LT_1128_941-2	<p>Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.</p>	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

**Fax:** Comment 3 - Fish  
(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 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 ~~our~~ 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 <sup>state of the art</sup> 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

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED	
NOV 14 '11	
FILE	DATE
152	11/15

Comment 3 - Hydrology

Comment 2 - KHSA

this whole project was created is going to cost a loss of public confidence. <sup>A prospective</sup> 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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  Master Response GEN-16 Public Involvement.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.  Master Response GEN-7 Unsubstantiated Information.  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.	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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:yewyewyew2003@yahoo.com) [SMTP: [YEWYEWYEW2003@YAHOO.COM](mailto:YEWYEWYEW2003@YAHOO.COM)]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 08, 2011 9:01:45 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1108_409-1	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\_1109\_410

-----  
From: [headhunter1942@gmail.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:mjartistry@gmail.com)[SMTP: MJARTISTRY@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 8:34:26 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@winkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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@reninet.com](mailto:arupasart@reninet.com)[SMTP: ARUPASART@RENI NET. COM]  
Sent: Thursday, November 10, 2011 7:11:15 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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](mailto:brugman1@gte.net)[SMTP: BRUGMAN1@GTE.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 4:25:47 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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](mailto:angevedo2@earthlink.net) [SMTP: ANGEVEDO2@EARTHLINK.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 5:10:43 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

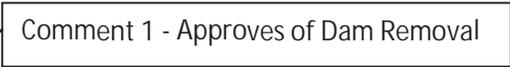
GP\_WI\_1111\_567

-----  
From: [tcli@frontier.net](mailto:tcli@frontier.net) [SMTP: [TCLI@FRONTIER.NET](mailto:TCLI@FRONTIER.NET)]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 8:20:31 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath dams  
Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:  
Organization:

Subject: Klamath dams

Comment 1 - Approves of Dam Removal



Body: Please remove the dams to protect our declining fish stock

**Comment Author** Unidentified  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: health of our streams & rivers Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name:  
Organization:

Subject: health 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1112_587-1	<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 Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).</p>	No

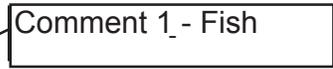
GP\_WI\_1113\_644

-----  
From: [ackermanjay@juno.com](mailto:ackermanjay@juno.com)[SMTP:ACKERMANJAY@JUNO.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 9:33:49 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:kwri@hughes.net) [SMTP: KWRI@HUGHES.NET]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 6:46:07 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1114_669-1	<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 Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) and Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA).</p>	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_718

-----  
From: [zoe@humboldt.net](mailto:zoe@humboldt.net) [SMTP: ZOE@HUMBOLDT.NET]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 12:34:29 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1116_718-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

-----  
From: [tdhc@sonic.net](mailto:tdhc@sonic.net) [SMTP: TDHC@SONIC.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, November 19, 2011 11:39:50 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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 KHSA?
- 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 KHSA "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 10 - Fish

Comment 9 - Water Quality

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 <a href="http://Klamathrestoration.gov">Klamathrestoration.gov</a>).</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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

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 <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov">klamathrestoration.gov</a> 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------

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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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
	<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>	
GP_WI_1119_799-12	<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: <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/">http://klamathrestoration.gov/</a>.)</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
	<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&amp;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 <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>.</p>	
GP_WI_1119_799-13	<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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1128_947-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.	No

GP\_WI\_1204\_965

-----  
From: [r4jalgi@pacbell.net](mailto:r4jalgi@pacbell.net)[SMTP: R4JALGI@PACBELL.NET]  
Sent: Saturday, December 03, 2011 7:58:56 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:dtonn@hotmail.com)[SMTP:DTONN@HOTMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2011 2:56:34 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:ruk53@g.com)[SMTP: RUK53@O.COM]  
Sent: Friday, December 30, 2011 8:07:30 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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  
Law, Justice, and Legal Services  
Natural Resources  
Regional Development  
Science and Technology  
Transportation

CD version: \$69.95  
Printed version: \$149.95

To order please call: 1-888-341-8645

Please do not respond to this message. This is a post-only mailing.  
If you do not wish to receive information from us in the future please  
reply here: [abort105@email.com](mailto:abort105@email.com)

This is a CANSPAM ACT compliant ad broadcast sent by:  
American Publishing Inc., 7025 County Road 46A, Suite 1071,  
Lake Mary, FL, 32746-4753

**Comment Author** Unidentified  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** December 4, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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.

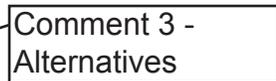
For many of us who live close to the rivers of

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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.

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1219_1097-1	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



## 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.

Cynthia R. Mueller

John Ray

Donna J. Wood

Richard Labadie

Stanley C. Hill

Julia A. Worley

Erin Elliott

[Signature]

Jane Hager

George H. Manning

[Signature]

[Signature]

Klamath Falls

Klamath Falls

Chiloquin

Klamath Falls

Marion, Or.

Klamath Falls, Or.

Klamath Falls

KLAMATH FALLS

KF

Keno, Or 97627

K. Falls, Or 97603

K. Falls, Or 97603

## 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 , SanJoquin 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 for 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>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 Mathley</u>	<u>Malin OR</u>
<u>Susan M. Kinley</u>	<u>Malin OR</u>
<u>Ernie Wallace</u>	<u>Klamath Falls</u>

## Attention to all irrigation districts, and governing Boards

We've been assessing how the radical environmentalists have wormed their 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>Bob King</u>	<u>King Farms &amp; 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 &amp; Ranches</u>
<u>John L. Smith</u>	<u>KLAMATH FALLS OR</u>
<u>Ernie Cook</u>	<u>Klamath Falls OR</u>
<u>Janice 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>

## 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>Terry Swabe</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>Kary 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>

---

## 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 , SanJoquin 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>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>

## 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.

Jupe	Chiloquin, Or
Rafael Wilson	Chiloquin, OR
Harold By	K-Falls, OR
Peggy Davis	K-Falls Ore.
Lynette 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

---

## 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.

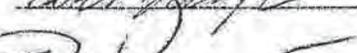
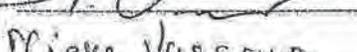
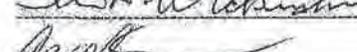
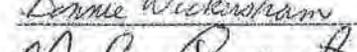
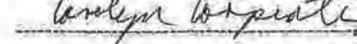
<u>Bob Drake</u>	<u>7129 Turner Ct. K Falls 97603</u>
<u>Sandy Drake</u>	<u>7129 Turner Ct K Falls, OR 97603</u>
<u>Ronald L. Mount</u>	<u>3620 Rio Vista K Falls 97603</u>
<u>Michael E. Mount</u>	<u>3620 Rio Vista K Falls, OR 97603</u>
<u>Charlene Shaw</u>	<u>5215 Peggy Ave K Falls OR 97601</u>
<u>Cornie 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. Overton</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 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>

## 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 , SanJoquin 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.

	Keno, OR
	Klamath Falls, OR
	Klamath Falls, OR
	Keno OR 97602
	Klamath Falls OR
	Klamath Falls OR
	Klamath Falls OR
	Klamath Falls OR
	Klamath Falls OR
	Redme OR
	K-Falls OR
	R Falls
	K-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 , SanJoquin 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>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>

## 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 to 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.

Michael Bougie  
Clyde C. Baird  
James T. Baird  
Shawn Tordun  
Carole J. Janssen  
Ken Woodell  
Julian Sparks  
Robert D. Dyer  
Norm Smith  
Mark A. Smith  
Donna Dill  
Mark C. Swoboda

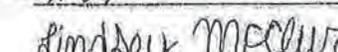
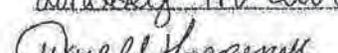
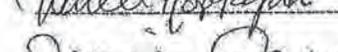
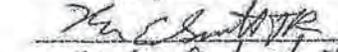
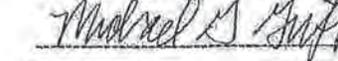
Klamath Falls  
Klamath Falls  
Klamath Falls  
Klamath Falls  
Klamath Falls  
Chiloquin  
Chiloquin  
Klamath Falls  
Klamath Falls  
KLAMATH FALLS  
KLAMATH FALLS  
Chiloquin OR

## 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.

	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

PO Box 27 Morris K  
 16420 Airway Dr. K.F.  
 4965 Pine Grover Rd  
 1045 THOMAS DR., K.F.

## 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 bur 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.

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 <sup>97603</sup>

Al Emerson

5110 Round Lake Rd 97601

Paul G. Ha

2230 Applegate Ave 97601

Doug L. Wood

3708 Susan Ln 97603

Raymond Sessler

PO Box Cave Junction, OR 97523

## 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.

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  
 Rodney Beady Rodney Beady 3242 Shasta Way K. Fe., Or.  
 Melissa K. Beady  
 //  
 7700 Egert Al. Oregon OR  
 2798 Brownsboro-Meridan Rd Eagle Pt Or  
 12030 Spring Lake Rd Klamath Falls, OR 97524  
 97608  
 TREVOR VASTUS Bonanza OR  
 K. Shilgett East Klamath OR  
 Jonny D. 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 Schalk</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 E 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>Thed Crockett</u>	<u>3703 La Marada KF</u>
<u>Mill Whiteck</u>	<u>11028 Rive ST Keno OR</u>
<u>Elizabeth Mackley</u>	<u>7070 Teare LN Bonanza OR 97623</u>
<u>Carson Mackley</u>	<u>7070 Teare 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>

**CITIZENS PROTECTING RURAL OREGON (CPRO)**

The following citizens are adamantly against the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydro Electric Agreement (KHTA)

This is a strong message from the following citizens of Klamath County.

Signature

E-mail or address

*Mike a King*  
*Tom Mallam*  
*Jim Grant*  
*John*  
*Ed*  
*Carl*  
*Harold*  
*Scott*

*MKingegwrt@yahoo.com*  
*Tom.brooks@bcranch.com*  
*Jim Grant grantmgsx@bmail*  
*1345 HASKINS RD*  
*SACK ARMSTRONG BONANZA*  
*23655 S. Pac Valley Rd. K Falls.*  
*20990 Hwy 140E DAIRY*  
*21566 SOUTH POZ VALLEY RD, KLAMATH FIELDS*  
*P.O. box 45 Bly, OR. 97622*

Copied 5-6-2011 By Mike King

## CPRO Citizens Protecting Rural Oregon

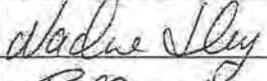
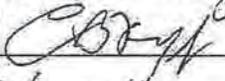
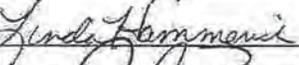
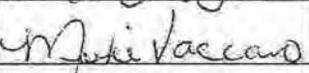
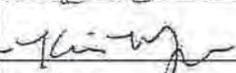
## Petition

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 Klaskanin 70033		5/6/11
LINDA DOTSON	Linda Dotson	37120 Hwy 262 Chiloquin OR 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	cheretid@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	<del>Chad Smith</del>	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	TALLYHOYO@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@WIZARDS.NET	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	<del>884-4640</del>	cwb@internetcds.com	541-830-1448

**Comment Author** Various  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

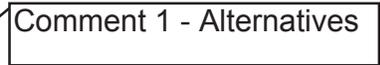
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_LT_1121_870-1	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of Record.  Master Response GEN-20 PacifiCorp Private Ownership of Hydroelectric Facilities.	No

GP\_WI\_1116\_716

-----  
From: [waterbill@peoplepc.com](mailto:waterbill@peoplepc.com)[SMTP:WATERBILL@PEOPLEPC.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 1:33:04 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:anne@avital.com)[SMTP: ANNE@AVITALE.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 2:23:41 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:robert@peakdemocracy.com)[SMTP: ROBERT@PEAKDEMOCRACY.COM]  
Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2011 11:17:45 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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: ekiv@sierrawest.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

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION OFFICIAL FILE COPY RECEIVED		
November 21, 2011		
CODE	ACTION	SURNAME & DATE
150	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Comment 1 - NEPA

Comment 3 - Hydropower

Comment 2 - Costs

Comment 4 - Fish

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!

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 comes 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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.	No
	Master Response GHG-1: Green Power.	
	Master Response GHG-3 Replacement Power.	
GP_MF_1025_259-4	Master Response GEN-1 Comment Included as Part of the Record.	No
	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.	

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

Comment 1 - Disapproves of Dam Removal

have lived here out of my 57, and I really don't want the  
dams out.

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](mailto:donwalker@gmail.com)[SMTP: DONRWALKER@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Tuesday, November 22, 2011 5:08:18 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:walkers@4fast.net)[SMTP:WALKERS@4FAST.NET]  
 Sent: Thursday, December 29, 2011 11:06:18 PM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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**

---o0o---

CHILOQUIN, OREGON

OCTOBER 19, 2011

---o0o---

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

Comment 1 - General/Other

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.

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---o0o---

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---o0o---

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/rclion.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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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**

---o0o---

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.

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 --

I am a stakeholder because I am a ratepayer,

Comment 2 - Fish

Comment 3 - Alternatives

Comment 4 - KHSA

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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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><b>Master Response WQ-15 Klamath Dams Do Not Supply Cool Summertime Water to Downstream River Reaches</b></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><b>Master Response AQU – 5 Will Benefit all Salmonids</b></p> <p><b>Master Response AQU – 6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook</b></p> <p><b>Master Response AQU – 14 Expert Panel Resident Fish</b></p> <p><b>Master Response AQU – 15 Expert Panel for Lamprey</b></p> <p><b>Master Response AQU – 17 Expert Panel Second Line of Analysis, Not the only line of Evidence</b></p> <p><b>Master Response AQU – 16 Benefits to Coho</b></p> <p><b>Master Response AQU – 21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho</b></p> <p><b>Master Response AQU – 31 Thermal Lag and Diel Temperatures</b></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 KHSA-1 Negotiations of KHSA 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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"><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Purchases of conservation easements and land from willing sellers allow for more direct land management for habitat enhancement purposes.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Gravel augmentation involves the direct placement of spawning-size gravel into the stream channel.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>	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~~ <sup>ARE ALREADY</sup> ALSO BE CONSIDERED "GREEN ENERGY PRODUCERS" THERE IS, HOWEVER, ~~NO~~ <sup>MA</sup> DEMAND FOR THE PRODUCT OF THESE DAMS. WE NEED ELECTRICITY!!

SOME ENVIRONMENTAL ~~EXTRIMISTS~~ <sup>HARD WINDERS</sup> 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

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~~ <sup>IT</sup> TO PEOPLE WHO SOLD ~~IT~~ <sup>IT</sup> FOR TAX PAYOR DOLLARS, YEARS AGO. SOMETHING SEEMS WRONG WITH THAT.

IF I SELL A ~~CAR~~ <sup>TRUCK</sup> TO MY NEIGHBOR, AM I ALLOWED TO FORCE MY NEIGHBOR TO GIVE ME ~~THE CAR~~ <sup>THE TRUCK</sup> 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.

Linn  
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<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. (<a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf">http://klamathrestoration.gov/sites/klamathrestoration.gov/files/lynch.memo.8.30.11.mech.dredge..pdf</a>).</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](mailto: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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

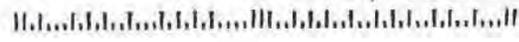


BUREAU OF RECLAMATION  
OFFICIAL FILE COPY  
RECEIVED  
NOV 1 '11  
150  
Sagey Mfg 11/2

Ms. Elizabeth Vasquez  
Bureau of Reclamation  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825

Classification	P25-13-0
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:jweil@mac.com)[SMTP:JWEIL@MAC.COM]  
Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 4:28:00 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1118_781-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.  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\_WI\_1118\_766

-----  
 From: [pmw1@humboldt.edu](mailto:pmw1@humboldt.edu)[SMTP: [PMW1@HUMBOLDT.EDU](mailto:PMW1@HUMBOLDT.EDU)]  
 Sent: Friday, November 18, 2011 11:27:05 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wri nkl edog.com](mailto: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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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.

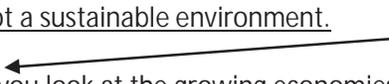
So I don't know how you can overcome that type of a loss. We lost dredge mining because of North Coast Regional Water Quality Control -- North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board's actions and decisions about dredge mining.

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](mailto: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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---000---

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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**

---o0o---

## 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 <a href="http://www.klamathrestoration.gov">www.klamathrestoration.gov</a>)</p>	No
GP_MC_1018_121-2	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---o0o---

## 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.

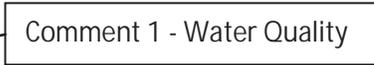
I'm a geologist by education

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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
GP_MC_1018_123-2	<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 <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a> 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 <a href="http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm">http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm</a>).</p> <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 <a href="http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm">http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm</a>) and the Upper Klamath and Lost River Subbasins TMDL (2010) (see <a href="http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/docs/klamathbasin/uklost/KlamathLostRTC.pdf">http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/docs/klamathbasin/uklost/KlamathLostRTC.pdf</a>). 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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 <a href="http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies">http://klamathrestoration.gov/keep-me-informed/secretarial-determination/role-of-science/secretarial-determination-studies</a> ODEQ staff responded to similar comments during the TMDL development process (see Response to Public Comments, Upper Klamath Lake Drainage TMDL/WQMP at <a href="http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm">http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/tmdls/klamath.htm</a>).</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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	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](mailto:waterouzel16@yahoo.com)[SMTP: WATEROUZEL16@YAHOO.COM]  
Sent: Monday, November 14, 2011 1:43:57 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wrinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Falls Resident Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: Thomas Whittmore  
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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](mailto:Mark_Wiest@yahoo.com)

To [matt\\_baun@fws.gov](mailto: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](mailto:Mark_Wiest@yahoo.com)

Phone: 541-261-1088

**Comment Author** Wiest, Mark  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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>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>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>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><b>Master Response AQU – 21 NRC Dam Removal Help Coho</b></p> <p>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>*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><b>Master Response AQU – 3 Coho Native Status not Critical to NEPA or CEQA</b></p> <p><b>Master Response AQU – 4 Coho are Native</b></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.

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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"> <li>• 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"> <li>o Hamilton et al., 2005</li> <li>o Butler et al., 2010, which corroborates findings of Hamilton et al. ' ,</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 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"> <li>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).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>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).</li> <li>o Coho salmon spawned in Fall Creek. (FOF 2A-6, page 12).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	No

**Comment Author** Wood, Shirley  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** November 21, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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).</li><li>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).</li></ul>	
	<b>Master Response AQU – 5 Will Benefit all Salmonids</b>	
	<b>Master Response AQU – 6 Expert Panel Coho, Steelhead and Chinook</b>	
	<b>Master Response AQU – 7 Expert Panel Uncertainty Likelihood of Success</b>	

GP\_WI\_1210\_1016

-----  
 From: [hwdwr@gmail.com](mailto:hwdwr@gmail.com) [SMTP: HWDWRD@GMAIL.COM]  
 Sent: Saturday, December 10, 2011 7:13:49 AM  
 To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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**

---o0o---

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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

**RECEIVED**  
OCT 11 2011  
CDM SACRAMENTO

BURENA, CA 955

09 OCT 2011 PM 1 T



USA FIRST CLASS PERMIT NO. 1000 SACRAMENTO CA

Bureau of Reclamation  
C/o CDM  
2295 Gateway Oaks Dr.  
Suite 240  
Sacramento, California

9553384210

95833

**Comment Author** Worker, Dale & Delores  
**Agency/Assoc.** General Public  
**Submittal Date** October 11, 2011

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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 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

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 Wyatt

**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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:wyroco@comcast.net) [SMTP: WYROCO@COMCAST.NET]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 3:19:10 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-KlamathSD; [werner@wri nkl edog.com](mailto:werner@wri nkl edog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Kalamath dam removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: John Wyro  
Organization:

Subject: Kalamath 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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1111_522	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

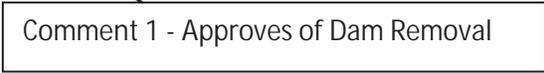
GP\_WI\_1111\_544

-----  
From: [gyandel1@me.com](mailto:gyandel1@me.com)[SMTP: [GYANDELL@ME.COM](mailto:GYANDELL@ME.COM)]  
Sent: Friday, November 11, 2011 6:17:52 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wriinkledog.com](mailto:werner@wriinkledog.com)  
Subject: Web Inquiry: Klamath Dam Removal Auto forwarded by a Rule

Name: George Yandel I  
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:jbyost@gmail.com)[SMTP: JBYOST@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, December 18, 2011 11:13:11 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto: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

---

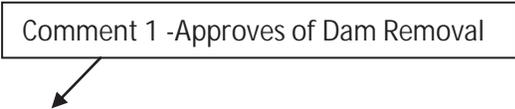
<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_EM_1116_1077-1	Comment noted.	No

GP\_WI\_1113\_628

-----  
From: [geraldcyoung@gmail.com](mailto:geraldcyoung@gmail.com)[SMTP: GERALDCYOUNG@GMAIL.COM]  
Sent: Sunday, November 13, 2011 11:14:57 AM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
GP_WI_1107_378-1	Master Response GEN-2 Some People Approve of Dam Removal, Others Oppose Dam Removal.	No

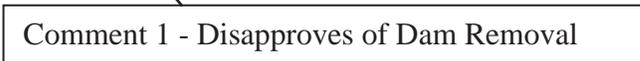
GP\_EM\_1109\_411

-----  
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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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](mailto:zoe@humboldt.net) [SMTP: ZOE@HUMBOLDT.NET]  
Sent: Thursday, December 15, 2011 1:01:26 PM  
To: BOR-SHA-KFO-Klamathsd; [werner@wrinkledog.com](mailto: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

---

<b>Comment Code</b>	<b>Comment Response</b>	<b>Change in EIS/EIR</b>
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