Cc: Subject: Date:

Ovderspetitions.com on the 12/27/2018 Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lower Klamath Project License Surrender February 26, 2019 12:37:17 AM

2029 Sargent Avenue

Klamath Falls, OR 97601-1747

February 25, 2019

Dear California State Water Resources Control Board Personnel:

The California State Water Resources Control Board, 12/27/2018 Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Lower Klannah Project Licenses Surrander, is deficited for one providing consideration and analysis of a One Dam Removal Alternative for Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and 1, C. Doye Dams, that explains any mojor dentiments and major benefits incurred from -while leaving three of these dams permanently supermoved removing only each one of those dams.

Herewith now this February 25, 2019 I vote in rejection of, and against granting KRRC the water quality certification for the "Proposed Project" of removing the dams and associated facilities that together form the Lower Klamath Project (FERC Project No. 14083), that on September 23, 2016, the KRRC applied to the California State Water Resources Control Board to receive.

My additional comments on the California State Water Resources Control Board Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lower Klamath Project License Surrender, are as follows:

Excesse sharehader, as as anotowic. ESA 47 Proposed Project Objectives: The State Water Board has identified the following Proposed Project objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, studivision (b): In a timely numeric 1. Improve the long-term water quality conditions associated with the Lower Klaunah Project in the California reaches of the Klaunah River, including water quality impairments due to Microcystis aeruginosa and associated toxins, water temperature, and levels of biostimutatory nutrients. Z. Advance the long-term restoration of the natural fish populations in the Klaunah Rivestor volitosina andornous fish pressage in the Klaunah Basin to viable habitat currently made inaccessible by the Lower Klaunah Posject dams. 4. Ameliorate conditions underlying high disease rates among Klaunah River salmonids.

The objectives further the underlying purpose of the Proposed Project, which is the timely improvement of water quality related to the Lower Klamath Project within and downstream of the current Hydroelectiv Reach and the restoration of anadomous access upstream of Iron Gate Dam (the current barrier to anadomy)." ES-17 Trials survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to fundance under under the current barrier to anadomy).

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ES-18 However, while this alternative would further the underlying purpose and related objectives of providing fish passage upstream of Iron Gate Dam, fish survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to through undammed stream reaches"

wount or transcent as compared to introgen innaminas stream reactions Rather than the immediately aforgiven oversimplicite E-218 quote, Californis State Water Board might assert that "However, while this alternative would finder the sunderlying purpose and related objectives of providing fish passage upstream of Iron Gate Dam, has verying the ridinavay passage might be realized as compared to passage through undiamined stream reaches, depending on the fishwaye's construction and proceeding and predation, although fishways for the dams would be greatly shorter in length than iver length from the dams to the dam's reservoir headwaters, and the dam reservoirs afford both greater protection from predation and possibility of adult migrant fish than do many undiamited stream reaches, and in the case of J.C. Boyle, Copeo 1 and Iron Gate dams, much Upper Klamat Laks-like lagae-sheltered shoreline habitut for juvenile fish-in-including anadromous fish-rearing and migration.

ES-19 "... elimination of whitewater recreation flows ...,", "... fish survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to passage through un-dammed stream reaches ..."

When water recreation flows could continue from winter and spring seasons-stored Klamath River water, and also could be provided per temporary curtainment of hydrobectric power generation accompanied with increased J.C. Boyle Dam water storage. J.C. Boyle Dam's water release doesn't have to be restricted to constant hydrobectric power production and fish habitat water flow. Assuming no fish habitat herefit of the Klamath River Hydrobectric dam reservoirs, and no fish majarian benefit of properly constructed and properly protected Klamath River hydrobectric dam fishways, is again oversimplistic (see ES-18 comment above).

ES-24 "However, the Proposed Project is a restoration project aimed at improving the aquatic ecosystem in the Klamath River over the long term."

The "Proposed Project"s premise of "restoration" is an oversimplification, and likely a subterfuge, and it should rather be termed a "partial restoration", because the Klamah River is a well established multiple use-including agriculture irrigation, hydrodectic power, reservoir research for should be approximately and the state of the state of the phydrodectic power reservoir research in fload, the suppression, warm water nong, wagmen fish fishing, the suppression, warm water nong, wagmen fish fishing, the suppression warm water nong and log rafting-industivilities hishing, commercial fish harvesting, and log rafting-industrial river, and the "Proposed Project" vestoration" of the Klamant River towards a former with and scenci status, excessively denies humanity of natural ecosystem-supportive Klamath River vital human life support, and is ambiguous due to current long term anthropogenically caused increasing jobal warming climate change, and increasing viter table), and global warming climate change, and increasing viter table), and global warming climate change, and increasing viter table), and global warming transfer of lifevier to RKR for the physica of the physical provide the phydrodectic in power production. Indeed, Pacific Carg's "surrender of lifevier to risk for the physica of the physical provide the physical strain for agriculture, substitute fossil fuct-powered terrary production for clean renewable 24 hours, 7 days a week hydrodectric dues and one nearly excellent hydrodectric dues. ERS-4 "It is clear that the Klamath River has significantly degraded

ES-24 "It is clear that the Klamath River has significantly degraded water quality and aquatic resources, and that these ongoing impacts stem from multiple factors including operation of the hydroelectric facilities."

It is not so "clear" that Klamath River has "significantly degraded water quality and aquadic resources . . . that . . . stem from multiple factors including operation of the hydroelectric facilities", rither than "... . that . . . . stem . . from multiple factors, including in the case of the hydroelectric facilities: (1) Primarily a lack of selective thermal mixing and withdrawal facilities, to release late summer and early fall Copco 1 Dam and Iton Gate Dam reservoirs' stratified waters, downriver in Klamath River of; (2) negligibly from the J.C. Boyle Dam facilities; (3) no water quality degradation from Copco 2 Dam facilities, and substantial aquatic resources degradation that can easily be completely alleviated per fishways installation in Copco 2 Dam facilities.

fishways installation in Copeo 2 Dam facilities. In distinguishing the California Klamath River hydroelectric dam reservoirs' water quality contribution to the Klamath River, Upper Klamath Lake hydroelectric dams' reservoirs' water quality, when Upper Klamath Lake hydroelectric dams' reservoirs' water quality, when Upper Klamath Lake hydroelectric dams' reservoirs' water quality, when Upper Klamath Lake hydroelectric dams' reservoirs' water quality, when Upper Klamath River hydroelectric dams' reservoirs' water quality, when Upper Klamath River davies to range, and industrially measured watershed vaters storage, and industrially angeinclural named watershed vaters storage, and industrially angeinclural named watershed vaters storage, and industrially maintain watershed vaters for a perty compensated for per the Klamath River dam reservoirs, as the reservoirs allow humanity to maintain water flow from Into Gate Reservoir for 100 miles to the Klamath River from Into Gate Reservoir for several miles downriver of Into Gate Reservoir, Amonia and CO2 that are produced from decomposition in the reservoirs, are also produced from the undammed river reaches, however the greater turblence of the undammed river reaches mixes the ammonia and CO2 fater with the atmosphere than dues 1.C. Byler, Capoe 1-hunght N Copoe 3---, does J.C. Boyle, Copco 1--though not Copco 2--, and Iron Gate dams' reservoirs.

ES-24 "In looking at the range of benefits and impacts the State Water Board has identified the Proposed Project as the environmentally superior alternative

superior alternative." I disagree. To me the "Proposed Project" is a "destroy the Klamath River hydroelectic dams and lave the river to nature" (quote of myself) alternative, that definitely is not the "environmentally superior alternative" for improvement of the multiuse Klamath River. Leaving Klamath River to dy out our farms and our urban wells, because there is no artificial water storage (Link River Dam is a diversion dam that raised Upper Klamath Lake water level very little, Keno Dam is an irrigizion dam) for the globally-warmed climate changed Klamath river, and out providing additional-or at least constantly providing-fish hatcheries to supplement salmonid harvest from the river, and disallowing multiple ue of the dams whereof 15 miles of the Klamath River is able, per four teservoirs, to provide both warm and cool water aquich labitat the is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquich labitat the hydroelectric prover production, in exchange for a field is manufactor by hydroelectric prover production, in exchange for a field is in the store of a bit or support both warm and cool water apartic fields that hydroelectric prover production, in exchange for a field is in the store of a bit or support both warms and cool water and is the lawa the event hydroelectric prover production, in exchange for a long term seasonally-per reduced waterabd sovepace-d-ministed flow, plobally warmed climate-changed river, that for the law 176.3-66 miles of is length to the saw as has both much the same chemical comosition and the same or enviore snowpact-diminished How, globally warmed chimale-changed river, has for the last 17.6-36 miles of its length to the sea, has both much the same chemical composition, and the same or greater sessonally warm water quality characteristics, that it has had for the immediately previous 15-20 years, is not the "environmentally superior alternative" that humanity needs to produce for the Klamath River's best environmental coexistence with humanity. The Klamath River's and has long been, a multi-use industrial river and not a wild and scenic river.

Rather than the "Proposed Project", the "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative" to retain the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and Passage Alternative' to retain the Klamath River hydrodectric dams, and to improve the dams where necessary with fishways, that are adequate for native and nonnative upper Klamath River fishes' ("upper' is used here to exclude surgeon) year-round fish travel throughout the Klamath River, provides the Klamath River's best environmental coexistence with humanity. Also, Copoe 2 Dam-with its oftentimes 46 minute reservoir pool replenishment time-provides no deverse environmental impact on the Ko-risk Risk dider (complete with this houring station), a fish server and a searcenally adjusted field hadder and raver-a iosi audor (compete win risti counting station), a fish screen, and a seasonally adjusted fish ladder and dam water release flow, can't adequately mitigate. (per a 1,150 cubic feet/second moderate river-flow rate, Copco 2 Dam's reservoir of 73 acre-feet water storage changes its water every 46 minutes).

The question about restoring the Klamath River, is not so much a question of a fish out of water, as it is a question of people out of water, and people out of a cool climate, and people out of fish, and people out of fossil fuel-powerd electricity generation, and people out of clean renewable electricity production, generation, and people out of clean renevable electricity production, and people out of grainclunally-produced food. Again, 'destroy the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and leave the river to nature's in out the "environmentally superior alternative". Not for humanity's social and nature-dependent environment. Time and again the natural environment is deficient to provide for humanity's best long term survival (ex's: some infectious diseases, most tunamais, dearth of natural hridge, each of natural boats, some landfall hurricanes, most tomadoes, some drought-strickened gravel-spawned file segs, etc.). From a leginiante public River Hydroelectric Dams have provided 313 years of Klamath River clean renevable hydroelectric Daver production earth surface blocycle atmospheric emissions, for what could have been 313 years of Klamath River Hydroelectric Daver production atmospheric emissions.

ES-4 "The objectives further the underlying purpose of the Proposed Project, which is the timely improvement of water quality related to the Lower Klamath Project within and downstream of the current Hydroelectric Reach and the restoration of anadromous access upstream of Iron Gate Dam (the current barrier to

anadromy)." ES-24 "However, the Proposed Project is a restoration project aimed at improving the aquatic ecosystem in the Klamath River over the long term."

Improving the square to Klamath River does not belong to the fish, the Klamath River belongs to humanity for humanity's best long term survival. Currently and for the most likely forscealed future, fish live year-round throughout the entire Klamath River, because the Klamath River's water is adequately good for the fish. Other than improvement of the Klamath hydroelectric dams with fish passage ways and/or fish screens, where necessary for adequate upper Klamath River's water simonisk additional fish hacherises to help samonisk compressate against increasing global warning, ongoing climate change, the Klamath River have realing, here is no necessary restoration of the Klamath River have realing there is no necessary restoration of the Klamath River have realing there is no necessary restoration of the Klamath River

the Kaimin River. Blanning Iron Gate Dam and/or Copco 1 Dam for the Klamath River's last 1763-366 miles of water chemistry and water temperature, is overfooking the substantial chemical input from the Shasta, Socit, and Salmon vires into the Klamath River, and the turbulence and surface area-caused rapid equilibration of Klamath River with its environment in the first 35 ror emission mediadely downstream from Iron Gate Dam. From the time Klamath River leaves Keno, Oregon, until the Klamath River passes Iron Gate Dam. Klamath River's chemistry is mostly determined of its natural river bed composition, river bank monfort, rapid devation change, atmospheric chemistry (including thermal, material composition, and precipitates), instream water springs, trobustory credes, biological activity, and 15 miles of dam reservoirs.

biological activity, and 15 miles of and reservoirs. [4-108] "Temperature effects of the dams do not extend downstream of the Salmon River confluence (see Section 3.2.2.2. Water Temperature). There of the Continuing Operations with 18-16 Possage Alternative in the Middle and Lower Rhama River reaches downstream from the confluence with the Salmon River, including the Klamath River Estuary and the Pacific Coam nearshore environment." [3-25] "Downstream from the Salmon River (RM 66), summer water temperatures begin to decrease slightly with distance as coastal weather influences (i.e., fog and lower air temperatures)

decrease longitudinal warming (Scheiff and Zedonis 2011) and cool water tributary inputs increase the overall flow volume in the Klamath River (Asaria and Kama 2013). In general, however, water temperatures in this reach still regularly exceed salmoid thermal preferences (less than 687) during summer months."

I seriously doubt that Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate dams' res water temperatures effect the Klamath River's water temperature than 25 miles downstream from Iron Gate Dam.

[4-108] 'under the Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative, late summerfall water temperature conditions would not move towards condition that supports designated beneficial uses, including cold freshward rehibitat (COLD), rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE), and migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR (North Coast Regional Board 2010) in the Middle Klamath River to approximately the confluence of the Salmon River'

Middle Klamath River to approximately me consumence on une Salmon River" ES-4 "Proposed Project Objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, studivision (b): animal fuits poposed Project objectives, as required under CEQA namural fuits populations in the Klamath Basin, with particular emphasis on restoring the salmonid fiberies used for subsistence, commerce, thils cultural purposes, and recreations a. Restore volitional anadromous fush passage in the Klamath Basin to viable habitar currently made inaccessible by the Lower Klamath Project dams."

The statement "2. Advance the long-term restoration of the natural fish populations ... with particular emphasis on restoring the salmonid fisheries ..., "should be "Advance the long-term augmentation and partial restoration of the natural fish populations ... with particular emphasis on augmenting and partially restoring the salmoind fisheries ...,"

The uncertainty and for a medium-term forecable future, all that knumsh Rives and some shows a straight of the straight of the future of the straight of the straight of the straight of the strength straight of the straight of the straight of the additional fish hatchey at rificial propagation to compensate for this population increase produced fish predation and fish of the straight of fish of the straight of straight of the straight of straight of the strai salmonids rear in the mainstem Klamath River and the Klamath River estuary for a year or longer.

estuary for a year or longer. Proponents for Klamath River sulmon like to note salmon die-offs near the Klamath River staury, and within 66 miles of the Pacific Ocean, and at Iron Gate dam, that are due to water temperature and/or disease. Certainly Iron Gate dam-released water, is able to equilibrate with ambient environmental temperatures within both a few miles downiver of Iron Gate dam, and many miles upriver of the river's 66 river mile distance to the Pacific Ocean; and certainly salmon would wismi up Klamath River past the Klamath River dams when all of those dams have adequate fish passgeways, as doos JC. Boyle Dam at this time, rather than as salmon have every year since Iron Gate Dam was built in 1962, migrated from the Pacific Ocean to Iron Gate Dam, and then either remained at Iron Gate dam to die of natural and/or water temperature-related cause. Cortaing die of natural and/or water temperature related cause. Certainly also, water releases from the JC. Boyle. Coppo 1, and Iron Gate reservoirs, have helped optimize the Klamanh River wildlie habdat. Clockhangh from Lewiston Dam can play an important tole in regulating water temperatures downstream in the mainsom Triving and Lewiston and More marker klamanh River wildlie habdat. Clockhangh from Lewiston Dam can play an important tole in regulating water temperatures downstream in the mainsom Triving and Lewiston and the Triving Niver Triving Alewiston and the Triving Niver River and Lower Klamath River, CA, April to October, 2014, Magneson and Chamberlain]

I find that global warming-caused climate change allowing. Chinook salmon shall continue to migrate to Iron Gate Dam's location, providing the Iron Gate Dam's water releases are properly adjusted and timed to provide upstream migrating adult chinook salmon with sufficiently cool Klamath River water temperature. Of recent years-og, 2014-apparently the Klamath River near-essure Jk-k-mend large salmon population deades are averimed by information propulation and the year "[4-19] "Temperature effects of the dams do not extend downstream of the Salmon River confluence (see Section 3.2.2.2 Water Temperature")

The Klamah River's Salmonids can survive 71 degree water temperature for several days, and so as individual fish should be able to migrate safely in the Klamah River between the Salmon River confluence and the Copco 1 headwaters within a few days of each year during the immediately forthcoming 50 years, teathing Copco 1 and Iron Gate dams' water storage during the immediately forthcoming 50 years, even when that water storage is greatly depleted for fish habitat, would greatly benefit Klamah River valle water testosawater storage regiment, beneficially and could per careful water releases/water storage regiment, beneficially River Estuary. River Estuary

by way of a comparison with California State Water Board Klamath River salmon migration temperatures findings, here is a quote about Columbia River Boanseith Dam salmon migration temperatures: "Addut fall Chinoka salmon and steelhead have evolved to migrate in the Columbia River during relatively warm water conditions, but temperatures have warmed in necent history because of the effects from development and management of the Federal Columbia River For 25 C (70) 7777 Figural climate change. Fish that are migrating zone of tolerance and at the unerge end of this rance likely under In 21 to 25 C (10 to 21 r) water water which its mage, likely under significant each at the upper end of this mage, likely under significant hermal stress." [Temperature and handling of adult salmon and steelhead arB onneville David 24 anauer 2010 0 Christopher A. Peery, Fish Biologist Idaho Fisheries Resources Office U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service DOI Abaska, Idaho J

ES-4 "Proposed Project Objectives The State Water Board has identified the following Proposed Project objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, subdivision (b): In a timely manner:"...."4. Ameliorate conditions underlying high disease rates among Klamath River salmonids."

The Klamath River hydroelectric dams reduce habitat for the diseases Ceratomyxa shasta and Paryicapsula minibicornis th 

ES-4 "Proposed Project Objectives The State Water Board has identified

the following Proposed Project objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, subdivision (b): la a inney manner: I. Inprove the long-term water quality conditions associated with the Lower Klannah Project in the California reaches of the Klannah River, including water quality impairments due to Microcysiis aeruginosa and associated toxins, water temperature, and levels of hoistminutory nutriens:

temperature, and levels of biostimulatory nutrients.<sup>4</sup> Klamath River from Keno Dam to Iron Gate Dam, shall continue to receive the majority of its water from hyperenttophic phosphorous and nitrogen also contains encough Microcystis senginosa to amply, adversely to some uses (such as swimming, dog swimming, and consumption of year round there, and that will cominus on groupd support substantial benthic periphyon growth all the way to near the Klamath River estuary. Copeo 1 Dam and Iron Gate Dam reservoirs are deep enough so that they each seasonally thermally stratify, and J.C. Boyle Dam reservoirs and most floot depth often has cooler water than the reservoirs' surface and and floot depth often has cooler water than the reservoir's surface and and ploot depth often has cooler water than the reservoir's surface water, so that all three reservoirs allows both cool water and warm water ecosystems to coexist within them, and so that fish are able to occupy and migrate in different thermal layers within each to those reservoirs. The Klamath River Hydrotlectric Dam reservoirs allows come constant setting [14:28] of hossimilatory nutrients—including nitrates and phosphates—that the reservoirs receive from Upper Klamath Like water.

Kamath Lake water. [npag-5.81] \* However, within the general uncertainty of climate change projections, results from the two models correspond reasonably well and indicate that water temperatures in the Upper Kamath Basin are expected to increase on the order of 2°F to 5°F between 2012 and 2061. RBM10 results also indicate that, even with warming of water temperatures under climate change. And primary long-term effect of dam removal downstream of Iron Gate Dam is still anticipated to be the return of approximately 12 Gath Biss of the Middle Klamath Niver, from Iron Gate Dam (RM 195.1) (2011). Model results indice that the annual temperature cycle downstream from Iron Gate Dam would shift forward in time by approximately 18 day under the Proposed Project, with warmer temperatures in spring and early summer and cooler temperatures in late summer and fall immediately downstream from the dam.\*

Allowing for the EIR's declared 50 year [pages 3-80, 4-107] climate change-caused Klamath River water thermal increase projection, 1 approve of implementing the "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative", and utilizing the PacifCorp-collected, and of some Pacifcorp ratepayers paid, Klamath Kiver hydroheetric dams deconstruction ('1 Cl Boyle Dam Removal Copeo & Iron Gate Dams Removal') fund, to provide Upper Klamath River fish-adequate fishways in all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams.

the Klamilh River hydroelectric dams. With our current administration's emphasis on United States of America infrastructure improvement whereof we may "make America great again", I herewith now vote that the United States of America Department of the Interior should purchase and manage the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and the Lank Kiver hydroelectric facilities, so that the dams and hydroelectric facilities are responsibly managed as public property per the United States of America's national citizenship, and that the United States of America Department of the Interior should, where necessary with fish ladders and of risk screens that are adequate for all upper Klamath River fish, improve the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and Lank River hydroelectric facilities, on that the Klamath River dams and Lank River hydroelectric facilities continue to provide mark multimes—industing hydroelectric facilities continue to Rumath River and Lank River respectively.

Per requiring some Pacificorp nepapayers to fund deconstruction of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and the Link River western settlement historic-hydroelectric facilities, without Pacificorp allowing those ratepayers to opt out of funding that deconstruction, Pacificorp: ocreared many Pacificorp ratepayers to provide decontruction-designated funding, for deconstruction that those ratepayers did not ad do on approve of. Humanity doesn't need Pacificorp requiring that the Klamath River hydroelectric dams be desarroyed, and humanity doesn't aread Pacificorp domaing or surrondering the Klamath River hydroelectric dams to KRRC (Klamath River Renewal Corporation) for deconstruction of those dams.

Moncy that from Pacific Orp natogayeer who, and California naryayeer who, prefer to have oped out of paying for Klamath River Brydroelectric dura free of the subscription of the start of the subscription of the other of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription agricultural security, fish habitat security, Klamath Basia municipal water works security, and national defines securitypurpose of destroying the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, should be re-purposed to find installation of Upper Klamath River madromous fish migration-adequate fish passageway-including fish screens-facilities, nead Klamath River basin Klamath River hydroelectric project, where those fish passageway facilities both do not exist adequately, and are necessary for adequate Klamath River fish passage past the hydroelectric project(s).

Page 3-728] "Since it is planned in the 2017 IRP for PacifiCorp to add new sources of renewable power or purchase RECs to comply with the California RPS, and removal of the reservoirs would result in a reduction in methane production, it is not anticipated that the replacement of the hydroelectric energy from the Lover Klannath Project dam complexes would result in an increase in GHG emissions from non-renewable power sources. As such, GHG impacts from replacement of the hydroelectric energy from the Lover Klannath Project dam complexes is determined to be less than significant. Significance No significant impact."

significanct. Significance No significant impact." California State Water Board's above statement manifests false carbon and greenhouse gas (GHC) economy. Here's why: The Lower Klamah Project dams' nearvoirs' do not produce histophere, or initially allocated primarily into the earth's surface-inciding earth surface waters and upper earth crust terration-and the earth's an exposter. Ip versubering-inciding results and the earth's an exposter per versibility in the earth's results and the earth's an exposter. Ip versubering-inciding production infrastructure to add new PacifiCorp clean renewable energy production infrastructure to (the "Proposed Project" deconstruction of the Lower Klamath Project dams: requires much anthropogenic fossil fuel combation into earth's atmosphere; and constructure to the PacifiCorp clean renewable energy production infrastructure to come PacifiCorp clean renewable energy production infrastructure to come pacific deconstructure to progenic dams: registratic dams: requires much anthropogenic fossil fuel combation into earth's atmosphere; and construction of new PacifiCorp clean renewable energy production infrastructure on Also Pacificorp's proposed parchase of renewable energy entifications (Reisenconstruct energy entifications (Reisenenergy provered heavy dary construction equipment to construct energy entifications (Reisen-clean renewable provergy production infrastructure of Also Pacificorp's proposed parchase of renewable energy certifications (Reisen-clean renewable prover production facilities, and certainly doesn't gamates replacement of deconstructed Lower Klamath Project dams with new-not current valimaths and Reise water storage that would be low with deconstruction of Copeo 1, Copeo 2, and Iron Gia dams' reservoire.

[4-107] 'In the long term, climate change is expected to cause general increases in water temperatures. The historical data record indicates that mainstem water temperatures have increased, on average, approximately 0.05°C (0.09°F) per year between 1962 and 2001 (Bartholow 2005) such that climate change may already be affecting Klamath River water temperatures. Projecting the of 1-3 °C (1.8-5.4 °F)." Projecting similar long term climate change-caused general water temperature increases on Upper Klamath Lake, a 59 year increase of 1-3 °C (1.8-5.4 °F) in autorally dammed-of a 4.175.8 feet natural dam elsepa a colo water channel through takes on as to direct a color of the werge depth Upper Klamath Lake, sense readily plausible to occur, however I don't recommend draining the lake so as as of direct a color water through the boards of orgging abold warming-caused climate change, humanity must hoose 11+ miles of Klamath Kiver reservoir water storage. With installation of depth-graduated fish ladders and fish screens, that allow reservoir water withdrawal pipes, that allow reservoirs and the pipes and River confluence with Klamath River, may be substantially augmented, improved, and contolds par a Coproduct pipes program of the Klamath River, while limiting the Klamath River value reservoirs fish habitar conday importance to the reservoirs' fish habitar none (to be Salmon River' onfluence with the Klamath River, while limiting the Klamath River' signiculture irigned pipes in pipes that allow so Klamath River to bla habitar-adequate Keno ban flow into the Klamath River.

For most of the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project's occurrence, the project has been operated primarily to provide continuous hydrolectric power production. So as to better accomplish fair multiuse-including agriculture irrigation, fish habitat, and hydroelectric power production-of the Klamath River resource, and in consequence of climate change-caused vatershele anorpack storage roduction, by divelectric duan the Klamath River resource, and increased domand and supply for clean, renewable energy production, the Klamath River Hydroelectric families should be owned and operated of the Link River hydroelectric families is should be owned. So of the Huind States Hydroelectric families should be owned in doperated of the United States of America Department of the Interior States Pacificop has opted to deconstruct the Klamath Hydroelectric dams, the U.S.A. Department of the Interior should be able to incepanively purchase the dams. And since Pacificorp ratepuyers have accurated a Klamath Hydroelectric dams, the U.S.A. Department the Klamath Hydroelectric dams, the U.S.A. Department the Klamath Hydroelectric dams, the U.S.A. Department of the Interior Storage and the supplied towards installing fishways in the Klamath Hydroelectric dams, the u.S.A. Department of the Interior Storage and the supplied towards installing fishways in the Klamath Hydroelectric dams, then with Upper Klamath River fish-adquare fishways.

[3-204] "Dams (e.g., Link River Dam, Iron Gate Dam, Lewiston Dam, etc.) have eliminated access to much of the historical spring-run spawning and rearing habitat and are partly responsible for the extirpation of at least seven spring-run populations from the Klamath-Trining Nerre system (Myers et al. 1998)."

Since after Copeo 1 was built in 1912-18, Link River Dam was built in 1918-21 with a fish halder, and with a low elevation water drop-chate stilling basin halt is yet preferred per many Link River fish for passing Link River Dam, even though the west end of Link River Dam has of recent years been equipped with the second lowest fish ladder now in the U.S.A.1 doort find how Link River Dam has of immined access to much of the historical spring-run spawning and rearing habitat and is partly responsible for the extirpation of at least seven spring-run populations from the Klamath-Trinity River system.

[3-204] "Spring-run Chinook salmon upstream migration is observed during two-time periods—spring (April through June) and summer (July through August) (Strange 2008) (Table 3.3-4). Snyder (1951) also describes a run of Chinook salmon occurring in the Klamath River during July and August under historical water quality and temperature conditions."

Per the "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative", a reintroduction of the Klumath River spring salamonids migrations to and from the Upper Klumath River salamod Upper Klumath River and Mere and Upper Klumath Piter sharing and Upper Klumath River and operations with Fish Passage Alternative", allows humanity to financially affected by try utilizing fit hos passge adequare artificial fishways, fish hatcherises (e.g., Iron Gate hatchery and possibly Fall Cretex hatchery), and water storage-channed fish habitat (e.g. Iron Gate and Copool I dams; to allow maintain, support, and provide a recurrent annually abundar Klamath River anadornous salmonid population with. If eight years after the Klamath River phytoelectric dams are and support is found excessively deficient, remedial measures that may then include removing Copool Dam andor from Gate Dam, will be much more qualifable and quantifiable, than humanity's current Iron Gate Dam Adoronous Fish assistance that my then include removing copool Dam andor from Gate Dam, will be much more qualifable and quantifiable, than humanity's current Iron Gate Dam advorter Dam Advorter Bate Dam, will be marketod()--red hand for a brance physical barbased physical barbased barbased barbased for a brance and support is after anadornous fash assistance than the starten barbased barbased and quantifiable, than humanity's current Iron Gate Dam to Adoron Dam, Klamath River Pathylore Handred Interveted ()-red Hand Iron to population-based, Upper Klamath River salmonid-sustainability estimates.

estimates. [3-29] "While J.C. Boyle Reservoir does not thermally stratify, there are still large summertime variations in dissolved oxygen with depth observed in J.C. Boyle Reservoir that result in bottom waters in the reservoir having lower displayed oxygen bottom waters in the reservoir having lower displayed oxygen bottom waters in the reservoir having lower displayed oxygen bottom waters in the reservoir having lower displayed bottoms expendent C. Figure C-20 for more detail). This variation can affect disslayed oxygen concentrations further downstream in the California 12-230] "The 21-mile long reviren reach between J.C. Boyle and Copco No. I reservoirs is divided into two reaches: the 4.6-mile long J.C. Boyle Dawn, and the 17-mile long Peaking Reach, which receives variable flow from hydroelectric operations (see also Scetton 2.3.1.J.C. Boyle Dawn and Associated Facilities). The downstream 6.2. Biople Topas Readed Studies (J. Boyle Topas Readed Studies) restrictions and reduced stocking, and habitat enhancements targeted for naive trout (CDFQ 2005). The reach from the J.C. Boyle Downset is downlower California state line is designated as a National Wild and Scence River."

as a National Wild and Scenic River." J.C. Boyle Reservoir is small, receives Spencer Creek inflow at J.C. Boyle Reservoir is headwaters, sometimes is not greatly oxygenated from the Klamath River's Keno Duan to J.C. Boyle Duan Reservoir riffle-running flow, has a total volume retention/replenishment time of only 1.53 days, is about 52% in a wide shallow valley and 48% in a shaded narrow carryon, is al 00 fet deep in the carryon near J.C. Boyle Dam, and is at 3800 feet elevation that is 14.8 miles and near 950 feet in elevation distant to the California portion of the (J.C. Boyle) Hydroteckeric Reach. That 950 feet of elevation difference provides much ample river turbulence opportunity, including many violent rapids, for Klannath River's disalved oxygen evoris disalved oxygen level, (per a 1.150 exhib feet/second moderate river-flow rate, J.C. Boyle Dam's reservoir di J.Asyds are-feet water storage, completely changes water every 1.53 days)

Currently I am without additional time to comment on the California State Water Resources Control Board's draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for surrender of the Lower Klamath Project license, Hopefully California State Water Resources Control Board, realizes that the hopereurophic Klamath River's water quality, without a major cataclysmic event such as a large and long term volcanic certprick, will within the immediately forthoming several centuries, most likely never—with or without dams—naturally be high elevation unpolluted and naturally nonenriched alpine environment pristine.

## Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major), B.S. Biology. Epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

Post Script: For the purpose of insuring and protecting delivery and reception of this epost, I will send greater than one copy of this epost.

From: To: Cc: Subject: Date:

Proterspetitions.com opy of 02/25/19 Comment o shniary 26, 2019 3:33:07 Af the 12/27/2018 Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lower Klamath Project License Surren

2029 Sargent Avenue

Klamath Falls, OR 97601-1747

February 25, 2019

Dear California State Water Resources Control Board Personnel

The California State Water Resources Control Board, 12/27/2018 Draft Environmential Impact Report (EIR) for the Lower Klamath Project Licenses Surrender, is deficient for net providing consideration and analysis of a One Dam Removal Alternative for Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and J.C. Roje Dams, that explains any major deriments and major benefits incurred from-while leaving three of those dams permanently nonemovie-tenoroting on each one of those dams.

Herewith now this February 25, 2019 I vote in rejection of and against granting KRRC the water quality certification for the "Proposed Project" of removing the durus and associated facilities that together from the Lower Klumah Project (FRRC Project 0.14083), that an Sopenher 23, 2016, do k RRRC applied to the California State Water Resources Control Board to receive.

My additional comments on the California State Water Res ources Control Board Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lower Klamath Project License Surrender, are as follows:

ES-4 "Proposed Project Objectives The State Water Board has identified the following Proposed Project objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, subdivision (b): Curucentes, section 13124, subdivision (b): In a timely manner 1. Improve the long-term water quality conditions associated with the Lower Klamath Project in the California reaches of the Klamath River, including water quality impairments due to Microsystis steruginosa and associated toxins, water transmission and lower of Microsystis. impairments due to Microcystis aeruginosa and associated toxins, water temperature, and levels of hoiotimuluony nutrients. 2. Advance the long-term restoration of the natural fish populations in the Klamath Basin, with particular emphasis on restoring the salmonid fisheries used for subsistence, commerce, trible cultural purposes, and recreation. 3. Restore volitorian landomous fish passage in the Klamath Basin to viable habitat currently made inaccessible by the Lower Klamath Posicel dams. 4. Ameliorate conditions underlying high disease rates among Klamath River salmonids.

The objectives further the underlying purpose of the Proposed Project, which is the timely improvement of water quality related to the Lower Klamath Project within and downstream of the current Hydroelectric Reach and the restoration of anadromous access upstream of Iron Gate Dam (the current barrier to anadrom)." upstream of Iron Gate Dam (the current barrier to anaformy)." ES-17 "fish survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to through undammed stream reaches."..." would not improve other wate quality conditions". ES-18 "Because the dams and reservoirs would remain, they would still

E-3.18 "Because the dams and reservoirs would remain, they would 3 continue as an impairment to migration that is not present under the Proposed Project." E-3.18 "However, while this alternative would further the underlying purpose and related objectives of providing fish passage upstream of Iron Gate Dam, fish survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to through undammed stream reaches."

would be reduced as compared to through undammed stream reaches? Rather than the immediately aforegiven oversimplistic ES-18 quote, California State Water Board might assert that "However, while this alternative would further the underlying purpose and related objectives of providing fish passage upstream of Iron Gate Dam, fish survival per fishways passage might be reduced as compared to passage through undammed stream reaches, depending on the fishways' construction and protection from poaching and predation, although fishways for the dams would be greatly shorter in length than river length from the dams to the dams' reservoir headwaters, and in the dam reservoir afford both greater protection from predation and poaching of adult migrant fish than do many undammed stream reaches, and in the case of JC. Boyle, Cope. I and Iron Gate dams, much Upper Klamath Lake-like algae-sheltered shoreline habit for juvenile fish--including anadromous fish--rearing and migration.

ES-19 "... elimination of whitewater recreation flows ...", "... fish survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to passage through un-dammed stream reaches ..."

ES-24 "However, the Proposed Project is a restoration project aimed at improving the aquatic ecosystem in the Klamath River over the long term.

153–24 However, the Proposed Project is a resonance project amend at improving the aquidac ecosystem in the Klaunah River over the long term." The "Proposed Project" premise of "restoration" is an oversimplification, and likely a subtribute plant, and the betterned a "partial restoration", became the Klaumah River is a well established multiple use-including agriculture irgation, hydroelectric power, reservoir recreation, flood control, gold mining, remediated water transporting, waterfood humting, fire suppression, warm water nonnative game fab fishing, wildlife habitat, commercial fab havesting, waterfood humting, fire suppression, warm water nonnative game fab fishing, wildlife habitat, commercial fab havesting, waterfood humting, fire suppression, warm water nonnative game fab fishing, wildlife habitat, commercial fab havesting, waterfood humting, fire suppression, and a samigouss due to current long term anthropogenically caused increasing global warming term anthropogenically caused increasing global warming terma anthropogenically caused increasing to how were Upper Klamath Ristin water table), and global warming climate change, and increasing ultimate-protecting clean relevable energy need, and permanent loces of 70,000 humes worth of clean reveable so of 70,000 humes worth of clean reveable energy need, and permanent loces of 10,000 humps source of the proposed Project's "Klamath River restoration" to KRE for the purpose of the Poposed Project's "Klamath River restoration" to KRE for the purpose of the Poposed Project's "Klamath River restoration" for clean reveable 24 hours 74 ays a week hydroelectric duras and one nearly scellent hydroelectric dura. ES-24 "It is clear that the Klamath River has significantly degraded

ES-24 "It is clear that the Klamath River has significantly degraded water quality and aquatic resources, and that these ongoing impacts stem from multiple factors including operation of the hydroelectric facilities."

It is not so "clear" that Klamath River has "significantly degraded It is no iso 'clear" that Klamuh River has 'significantly degraded water quality and quarkie resources. In this ... stem from multiple factors including operation of the hydroelectric facilities', rather than '... that ... stem ... from multiple factors, including in the case of the hydroelectric facilities: (1) Pring any when the like the stem can be a step of the step of th Copco 2 Dam facilities, and substantial aquatic resources degradation that can easily be completely alleviated per fishways installation in Copco 2 Dam facilities

In distinguishing the California Klamath River hydroelectric dam reservoirs water quality contribution to the Klamath River, Upper Klamath Lake hypereurophic water quality appears significantly to have much the same thermal chemisary as the California Klamath River hydroelectric dam 'eservoirs' water quality, when Uppe Klamath River hydroelectric dam 'eservoirs' water quality, when Uppe reservoirs' water quality investigations. Climpt chemics diminished mergeroirs water anality temperatures. Climpt chemics diminished temperatures to the California Klamath River hydrodectric dams' reservoirs' water calify temperatures. Climate change, diminished annual natural watershed water storage, and industrially modified (including irrigion, treated out waterwater, urban and agricultural runoff) water flow are partly compensated for per the Klamath River dam necesivoria, as the stereoris allow humanity to maintain water flow from Iton Gate Reservoir for 190 miles to the as, and-per setticity water release from thermally straffied Iton Klamath River dron bron Gate Reservoir for several miles downitive of from Gate Reservoir, Amonian and C.O.D that are notuced from Kamath River from Iron Gate Reservoir for several miles downiver of Iron Gate Reservoir, Annonia and CO2 that are produced from decomposition in the reservoirs, are also produced from the undammed river reaches, however the greater turbulence of the undamr river reaches mixes the annonia and CO2 faster with the atmosphere th does 1C, Boyle, Copo 1–though not Copco 2–, and Iron Gate dams' reservoirs.

ES-24 "In looking at the range of benefits and impacts the State Water Board has identified the Proposed Project as the environmentally superior alternative.

I disagree. To me the "Proposed Project" is a "destroy the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and leave the river to nature" (auote of myself) I disagree. To not the "Proposed Project" is a 'destroy the Klamath River bydrocketric disas and leave the tree to nature" (quote of mywlf) alternative, that definitely is not the "ewritomneaulty superior alternative" for improvement of the malinus Klamath River. Lawing Klamath River to dy out our farms and our urban wells, because there is no artificiant on minimised and in the globally-warmed climate changed Klamath river, and to providing additional-or at least contantly providing—fish hatcheries to supplement salmoid harvest from the river, and disallowing multiple use of the dams whereof 15 miles of the Klamath River i able, per four reservoirs, to provide both warm and cool water aquatic libibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquatic libibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquatic libibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquatic libibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquatic libibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquatic libibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquatic libibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquatic libibit study—per reduced waterhed snowpack-diminished flow, globally warmed climate-changed river, that for the last 17-3.56 miles of its leapth to the san, has bot much the same chemical composition, and the same or greater seasonally ware water quilty channel coxistence with hubit the same chemical composition, and the same or greater seasonally ware the superiore and coxistence with humanity. The Klamath River is and has long been, a multi-use industrial river and not a wild and scenic river.

not a wild and scenic river. Rather than the "Proposed Project", the "Continued Operations with Fish Pasagea Alternative" to retain the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and to improve the dams where necessary with fishes" (upper i sused here to exclude sturgeon) year-round fish travel throughout the Klamath River, provides the Klamath River's best environmental coexistence with humanity. Also, the Klamath River's hest environmental coexistence with humanity. Also, them-provides the adverse environmental import on the Klamath River, that-much similar to Link River Dam's effect on Link River-a fish badder complete with this counting station, a fish screen, and a seasonality adjusted fish ladder and dam water release How, cant adequuely mitigate. (per a 1.150 cubic feet/second moderate river-flow rate. Copoc 2 Dam's neservoir of 73 acre-feet water strage changes is water every 46 minute.).

The question about restoring the Klamath River, is not so much a question of a fish out of water, as it is a question of people out of water, and people out of a coal climate, and people out of fish, and people out of fossil fuel-powerd electricity generation, and people out of clean renewable electricity production, and people out of agriculturally-produced fiod. Again, destruy the Klamath River hydrohectric dams and leave the river regain, uestivy the Kaninan Kiver hydrofectific danis and neave in to nature 'is not the 'environmentally superior alternative'. Not for humanity's social and nature-dependant environment. Time and again the natural environment is deficient to provide for humanity's best for germs survival (ex's: some infectious diseases, i tsunamis, dearth of natural bridges, dearth of natural house access to defit humenerare the term of concerned another the tsunamis, dearth of natural bridges, dearth of natural boats, sone landfall hurricanes, sone drought-strickened gavet-pawned fish eggs, etc.). From a legitimate public environment multisse paradigus of the Kinami River, the Klamath River Hydroelectric Dams have provided 31 syars of Klamath River clean atmosphere emissions, for what could have been 31 syars of 100% fossil fuel-powered electricity production atmosphere emissions.

ES-4 "The objectives further the underlying purpose of the Proposed Project, which is the timely improvement of water quality related to the Lower Klamath Project within and downstream of the current Hydroelectric Resch and the restoration of anadromous access upstream of Iron Gate Dam (the current barrier to

ES-24 "However, the Proposed Project is a restoration project aimed at improving the aquatic ecosystem in the Klamath River over the long term." First and foremost the Klamath River does not belong to the fish, the

First and foremost the Klamah River does not belong to the fah, the Klamah River belongs to humanity in the humanity is best long term survival. Currently and for the most likely forseeable future. fah ive gene-round throughout the entire Klamah River, because the Klamah River's water is adequately good for the fah. Other han improvement of the Klamah Hydrockeric dams with fah passageways and/or fah screens, where necessary for adequate upper Klamah River fah passage throughout the Klamah River, and additional fah hatcheries to help salmonids compressate against increasing global warming, ongoing climate change, and commercial salmon harvesting, there is no necessary restoration of the Klamah River.

Ilaming from Gate Dam and/or Copco 1 Dam for the Klamath River's last 1763-56 miles of water chemistry and water temperature, is overlooking the substantia chemical input from the Shasta, Scott, and Salmon rivers into the Klamath River, and the turbulence and surface area-caused rapid equilibration of Klamath River with its environment in the first 25 river miles immediately downstream from from Gate Dam. From the time Klamath River leaves Ke Oregon, until the Klamath River passes Iron Gate Dam, Klamath River's cheve bod composition, virtu Main runoff, rapid el evation change, atmospheric chemistry (including thermal, material composition, and precipitate), increan water springs, rubuary creeks, biological activity, and 15 miles of dam reservoirs. ves Keno

biological activity, and 1-3 miles for dark testrovits. [41-10] "competitive effects of the dam do not extend downstream of the Salmon River confluence (see Section 3.2.2.2 Water Temperature). Therefore, there would be to change in the impact of the Continuing Operations with Fish Pasage Alternative in the Middle and Lower Klaunal River reached downstream from the confluence with the Salmon River, including the Klaunah River Estuary and the Pacific Ocean nearshore environment." [3-25] "Downstream from the Salmon River (RM 66), summer water temperatures begin to docrease stightly with distance action scotals weather influences (i.e., fog and lower air temperatures) decrease longitudinal warming (Scheff and Zedonis 2011) and cool water tributary inputs increase the overall flow volume in the

Klamath River (Asarian and Kann 2013). In general, however, water temperatures in this reach still regularly exceed salmonid thermal preferences (less than 68F) during summer m

I seriously doubt that Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate dams' reservoirs water temperatures effect the Klamath River's water temperature greate than 25 miles downstream from Iron Gate Dam.

[4-108] 'under the Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternati late summerfall water temperature conditions would not more towa condition that supports designated beneficial uses, including cold freshwater habitat (COLD), rare, transmed, or endangered species (FARE), and migration of aquatic Misidle Klamath River to approximately the confluence of the Salmon River'.

Middle Klamath River to approximately the confluence of the Salmon River ES-4 Progosed Project Objectives The State Water Board has identifies the following Proposed Project Objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, audivision (b): In a timely mannee?, ..., '2, Advance the long-term restoration of the natural Fals populations in the Klamath Basin, with particular emphasis on restoring the salmonid fisheries used for subsistence, commerce, thale duitural purposes, and recreation. 3. Restore volitional anadomous fish passage in the Klamath Basin to viable habitat currently made inaccessible by the Lower Klamath Project dams."

The statement "2. Advance the long-term restoration of the natural fish populations . . . with particular emphasis on restoring the salmonid fisheries . . . ." should be "Advance the 

Per current and forseeably likely long term Klamath River water conditions, currently and for a medium-term forseeable future, all that Klamath River asilomoids need to survive and thrive in the Klamath River, is adequate fish passageways and fish screens in all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and very likely, screens in all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and very likely, additional fish hatchery attificial programion to compensate for fish population increase-produced fish predation and his harvest. Recall that javenite fish that crosse fish for larger fish and other predators, and that some Klamath River submosition are in the mainstem Klamath River estuary for a year or longer.

nents for Klamath River salmon like to note salmon die-offs near lamath River estuary, and within 66 miles of the Pacific Ocean, and Proponents for Kaman River samon fine to noe samon dae-otts near the Kaman River samo, and within the of miles of the Pacific Oceana, and at from Gate dam, that are due to water temperature and/or disease. Certainly from Gate dam-released water, is able to equilibrate with ambient environmental temperatures within both a few miles downer's of from Gate dam, add same to the Pacific Ocean, and when all of those dam has a distance to the Davidie Ocean, and when all of those dam has a distance to the Davidie Chronic and when every year since the Ora Gate Dam at this time, rather than as sultance have every year since from Gate Dam as used hin 1945. Insignated from the Pacific Ocean to Iron Gate Dam, such and the miles mean and phene infere remained at more dire davin to disc of natural and/or water migrated from the Pacific Cocean to Iton Gate Durn, and then either remained at Iron Gate durn to die of natural and/or water temperature-related cause in consequence of no fish hadder at Iron Gate dam, or returned downiver to find hetter water temperature, and then not so finding die of natural and/or water temperature, and den not so finding die of natural and/or water temperature ralead cause. Certainly also, water releases from the J.C. Boyle, Cocyco, I. and Iron Gate reservoirs, have helped optimize the Klamath River's wildlife habitat. ("Discharge from Lewiston Dam can play an important role in regulating water temperatures downstream in the mainstem Trinity and lower Klamath rivers.") [The Influence of Lewiston Dam Releases on Water Temperatures of the Trinity downstream in the mainstein Trinity and lower Kannatt rivers. ) [The Influence of Lewiston Dam Releases on Water Temperatures of the Trinity River and Lower Klamath River, CA, April to October, 2014, Magneson and Chamberlain]

2014, Magneson and Chamberlan) I find that global warning-caused climate change allowing, Chinook salmon shall continue to migrate to Iron Gate Dan's location, providing the Iron Gate Dan's water releases are properly adjusted and intene to provide upstream migrating adult chinook salmon with sufficiently cool Klamath River water temperature. Of recent year-eg. 2014–apprently the Klamath River near-staruy Ich-caused large salmon population deaths, and the year 2002 Klamath River near-starup bacteria-caused large salmon population deaths, are particularly indicative of warm-water related salmon finality, that is not due to the Klamath River hydroelectric dans, in consequence of those deaths having occurred shortly after the salmon enterit the Klamath River 150-190 miles distant to Iron Gate Dan. (Ref.: Klamath River Basin Hydrologic Conditions Froir to the September 2020 EDe-Off of Salmon and Steellhead Water-Resources Investigations, USGS Report O3-4099, https://adl.salf.this.protection.autodoc.com?url=https%3 assence water recontross messagators, USB Report D5-4099, https://dl.iselikasp.incetion.outlock.com?utl=https%3A%2F9u2Fpubs.ugs.gov%2F9u7i%2F203%2F4009%2F9u7i83-4099.pdf&amp.data=02%701%7Cw101program%40waterboards.ca.gov%7C062e55774a664410d50c88d69bdc2ab0%7Cfe186a257d4941e6994105d2281d561%7C0%7C1%7C636867775870207435&amp.sdata=gUNWO6mIBi9ZQoqpH4yIUj5gWkMJ20FvH4XObOcUlzA%3D&amp.reserved=0; "[1-10] "Temperature offects of the datase do not extend downstream of the Salmon River confluence (se Section 3.2.2.2

The Klamab River's Salmonids can survive 71 degree water temperature for several days, and so as individual fish should be able to migrate safely in the Klamab River between the Salmon River confluence and the Copco 1 headwaters within a few days of each year during the immediately forthcoming 50 years, learning Copco 1 and Iron Gate dams' water storage during the immediately forthcoming 50 years, even when that water storage is greatly depleted for fish habitat, would greatly benefit Klamath River valley agriculture and power generation, and could per careful water release/water storage regimen, heneficially assis Klamath River water environment from Iron Gate Dam to the Klamat River Estuary.

River Folkary: By vago of a comparison with California State Water Board Klamath River slamon migration temperatures findings, here is a quote about Columbia River Bonavelli. Dam saltonn angration temperatures: "Adult full Chinock saltons and steelbead have evolved to migrate in the Columbia River during relatively warm water conditions, but temperatures have warmed in recent history because of the effects from development and management of the Federal Columbia River Power System and from regional climate change. Fish that are migrating in 21 to 25°C (100 r7F) water are within the Zone of tolerance and at the upper end of this range, likely under significant thremery. Fish Biologizi Idaho Fisherise Resources Office U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, DOI Abaska, Judao)

ES-4 "Proposed Project Objectives The State Water Board has identified Les 4 imposed project objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, subdivision (b): In a timely maneer"..., "A Ameliorate conditions underlying high disease rates among Klamath River salmonids."

Intessa rates among kamman kwer samonina: The Klamah Biver hydrocketric dame reduce habitat for the salmon diseased Caratonyn as dusta and Pavicepulan imilivornis that both habita fut same polychette host, Manaynuka speciosa, because Manaynukia speciosa prefers shallow running water over an exposed pebba wal mall sone riverbed, rather than a dam reservoir silted bottom; thus removing the Klamath hydrolectric dam's reservoirs, will increase Klamath River pestence of the Klamath River salmon-tilling salmodi parasitse, Caratonyna shasta and Pavicapulan limitoconis, per restoring free-flowing river environment that favorably supports the parasitet' common polychette wom host. Manaynika speciosa (e.g., see Journal of Parasitology 93(1):78-88. 2007).

ES-4 "Proposed Project Objectives The State Water Board has identified ES-4 Proposed Project Objectives the State water board has identified the following Proposed Project objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, subdivision (b): In a timely manner: 1. Improve the long-term water quality conditions

associated with the Lower Klamath Project in the California reaches of the Klamath River, including water quality inpairments due to Microcystis aeruginosa and associated toxins, water temperature, and levels of biostimulatory nutrients."

Klamath River from Keno Dan to Iron Gate Dam, shall continue to receive the majority of its water from hypercurrophic phosphorous and airrogen also contains encouple Microcyvits arenginosa to amply, adversely to some uses (usch as swimming, dog swimming, and consumption of year round reservoire-rasident fish) effect Klamath River water there, and that will continue to greatly support substantial benthic periphyon growth all the way to area the Klamath River starts cough so that we calk assessarily thermally stratify, and J.C. Boyle Description growth each seasonally thermally stratify, and J.C. Boyle Descriptions growth each seasonally thermally stratify, and J.C. Boyle Description's surface water, so that all fureor teservoirs allows both cod water and warm water coxystems to coxist within them, and so that find are able to occupy and migrate in different thermal layers within each of toose reservoirs. The Klamath River Hydrocletric Dam reservoirs also provide some constant setting [42:30] of hostimulatory nutrinti--houlding nitrates and phosphates-dat the reservoirs receive from Upper Klamath Like water.

Klamath Lake water. [pags 3-81], "However, within the general uncertainty of climate change projections, results from the two modes correspond reasonably well and indicate that water temperatures in the Upper Klamath Basin are expected to increase on the order of 2°F to 5°F between 2012 and 2061. RBM10 results also indicate that, even with warming of water temperatures under climate change, the primary long-iterm effect of dam removal downstream of Iron Gate Dam is still anticipated to be the return of approximately 12 Gate Middle Klamath River, from Iron Gate Dam (MM 195.1) u to Ka Salmon River (RM 66), to an own attauth flemanal regime (Perry et Middle Klamath River, from Iron Gate Dam (NdH 195.1) u to Ka Salmon River (RM 66), to an own attauth flemanal regime (Perry et downstream from Iron Gate Dam would shift forward in time by approximately 18 day under the Poposed Poject, with warrer temperatures in spring and early summer and cooler temperatures in hate summer and fall immediately downstream from the dam."

Allowing for the EIR's declared 50 year [pages 3-80, 4-107] climate change-caused Klamath River water thermal increase projection, 1 approve of implementing the "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative", and utilizing the PacifCorp-rolexted, and of some Pacificorp ratepayers paid, Klamath Kiver hydrobectric dams deconstruction (\*1 C Boyle Dam Removal Copo & Iron Gate Dams Removal\*) fund, to provide Upper Klamath River fish-adequate fishways in all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams.

the Klamadh River hydrolectric dams. With our current administration's emphasis on United States of America infrastructure improvement where/or we may 'make America great again". I herewith now vote that the United States of America Department of the Interior Sould purchase and manage the Klamadh River hydrolectric dams and the Link River hydrolectric facilities, so that the dams and hydrolectric facilities are responsibly managed as public property per the United States of America's mainod circusship, and that the United States of America Department of the Interior shall be the United States of America Department of the Interior shall be the United States of America Department of the Interior shall be the United States of America Link River Hydrolectric facilities continue to provide much number-inducting hydrolectric facilities continue to provide much number-inducting hydrolectric facilities continue to Klamadh River dat Link River respectively.

Per registing some Pecificory nategypers to fund deconstruction of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and the Link River western settlement historic-hydroelectric facilities, without Pecificory allowing those nategypers to opt out of funding that deconstruction, Pacificory correction many Pacificory protection theory dampers of the settle starting processing of the settle starting of the settle settle settle starting of the settle settle settle settle dampersynchine and do not gradient with their hydroelectric dams to destroyor, and humanity doesn't need Pacificory domaing or surrundering the Klamath River hydroelectric dams to 5 KRC (Klamath River Renewal Corporation) for deconstruction of those dams.

Renewal Corporation) for deconstruction of timose dams. Money that from PacifiCorp ratespaces who, and California taxpayers who, prefer to have oped out of paying for Klamath River hydroelectric dam deconstruction, has been scheduled and/or collected for the subversity to American accurity. Klamath Basin municipal water works security, fish habitat security, Klamath Basin municipal water works security, and national defines securityparpose of destroying the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, should be re-parposed to fund instaliation of Upper Klamath River anadomous fish migration-adequate fish passageway-including fish screens-facilities, in each Klamath River basin Klamath River hydroelectric project, where those fish passageway ficilities both do not exist adequarkly, and are necessary for adequate Klamath River fish passage past the hydroelectric project(s).

Pages 3-23] Stocies in planada in the 2017 IBP for PacifiCorp to add pages 3-23] Stocies in planada in the 2017 IBP for PacifiCorp to add new sources of meanwhile power or purchase IBCs to ecomply with the California IBP, and emoval of the newrowires would result in a reduction in methane production, it is not anticipated that the replacement of the hydroelectric neary from the Lover Klamath Project dam complexes would result in an increase in GHU emissions from non-streavable power sources. As such, GHG impacts from replacement of the hydroelectric energy from the Lover Klamath Project dam complexes is determined to be less than significant. Significance No significant impact."

California State Water Board, above statement manifests false carbon and greenbours gat (HG) scionary. Here's why: The Lower Klamah Project unthroppent: GHG (BG) psychosch boling, 'Inchesting's usual' early surface hosycies carbon compounds, that are either resycled through the biosphere, or initial allocated primarily into the carb's surface-including earls surface waters and upper earls result terrain-and the early stanosphere, per weakthering-including geologic forces-and inazimate chemical reactions. Furthermore, the 'Proposed Project' deconstruction of the Lower Klamath Project dams, results in less PacifiCory clean renewable energy production infrastructure to dat due Ne TacifiCory clean renewable energy production infrastructure to: the "Proposed Project" deconstruction of the Lower Klamath Project dams requires much anthroppenic Gostaticion in construing on of web lice and the state anthroppenic forces of the Lower Klamath Project dams requires much anthroppenic fossil fuel combustion into early's production infrastructure to date of a soft can renewable energy production infrastructure of on of clean renewable energy protestic infrastructure of a of clean renewable energy protestruction of the Core Klamath Project dams sequinent to construct are bree redifficael (BEC) do so not guaranter explacement of deconstruction of redifficael (BEC) do so not guaranter explacement of deconstructed Dever Klamath Project dams swith new-not currently of futurely discistor-clean renewable power production facilities, and certainly dows't guarantee replacement of the constructed Lower Klamath Project dams swith new-not currently miles of Klamath Ney vert atorsoft of the state and results with deconstruction of Copeo 1, Copeo 2, and Iron dist dami results of state New Year vertices.

temperatures in the Middle and Lower Klamath River are expected to increase within the period of analysis on the order of 1–3  $^{\circ}$ C (1.8–5.4  $^{\circ}$ F)."

of 1-5 (1,4-5,4+7). Projecting similar long term climate change-caused general water temperature increases on Upper Klamab Lake, s 20 year increase of 1-3 (2, 1,8-3,47) in naturally dimensed-of 4,137 S feet natural dam elevation beight—8 feet average depth Upper Klamab Lake, seems readily plausible to occur, however I don't recommed draining the lake so as to dredge a col water channel through the lake for fish habits. Similarly 16 not believe that because of orgging global warming-caused climate change, humanity must loose 11+ miles of Klamab River reservoir water storage. With installation of depth selective water withdrawal pipes, that installation of depth selective on Gate Dam to the Salmon River recombanee with klamath River, may be substantially augmented, the Klamath River, fish habitat ration for Gate Dam to the Salmon River combanee with the Klamath River, while limiting the Klamath River's approxime that that ways allowal Klamath River fish habitat and the Klamath River was shall habitat. and the Klamath River fish habitat reading the recombanee and the salmon River combanee with the Klamath River fish habitat and River fish habitat for the salmon River fish habitat for the salmon River fish

For most of the Klamath River Hydroelectric Project's occurrence, the project has been operated primarily to provide continuous hydroelectric power production. So as to better accomplish fair multiuss-including agriculture irrigation, fish habitat, and hydroelectric power production—of the Klamath River resource, and in consequence of climate change-caused watersheld snowpack. storage reduction, bydroelectric dama biolocage of fish migrations, and increased demand and supply for clean, renewable energy production, the Klamath River hydroelectric Dam ficilities and the link River hydroelectric End mice should be to wroad and operated of the link River hydroelectric End mice should be to hydroelectric damath energy the particines that operation does and the klamath Hydroelectric dams, the U.S.A. Department of the Interior should be able to in expensively purchase the dams. And since Pacificcop narepayers have accrued a Klamath Hydroelectric dams, the U.S.A. Department of the Interior should be able to the purchase the dams and financially assist in equipping the dams with Upper Klamath River fish-adequate Historys.

[3-204] "Dams (e.g., Link River Dam, Iron Gate Dam, Lewiston Dam, etc.) have eliminated access to much of the historical spring-run spawning and rearing habitat and are partly responsible for the extingation of at least seven spring-run populations from the Klamath-Trining Neure system (Nyers et al. 1998)."

Since after Copco 1 was built in 1912-18, Link River Dam was built in 1918-21 with a fish ladder, and with a low elevation water drop chute stilling basin hat is yet peferedrep error many Link River fish for passing Link River Dam, even though the west end of Link River Dam has of recent years been europhed with the second lowest fish ladder now in the U.S.A.1 doort find how Link River Dam has of the starting hashing and energy the second lowest fish ladder now in the U.S.A.1 doort find how Link River Dam has class seven spring-run populations from the Klamath-Trinity River system.

[3-204] "Spring-run Chinook salmon upstream migration is observed during two-time periods— spring (April through June) and summer (July through August) (Strange 2008) (Table 3.3-4). Snyder (1931) also describes a run of Chinook salmon occurring in the Klamath River during July and August under historical water quality and temperature conditions."

x-usperature conditions.<sup>2</sup>
Per the "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative", a reintroduction of the Klamath River spring salmonids migrations to and from the Upper Klamath River basin and Upper Klamath Lake drainage, should excell in a robust and alumdant annually recurrent Upper Klamath Briver andromous salmonid population) The "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative", allows humanity to financially alfordably try utilizing fish passage-adequate artificial fishways, fish hardners (e.g. Iron Ganwa), to allow, minimiani, support, babilat (e.g. Iron Gan and Copo I danub, to allow, River andromous salmonid population with. If eight years after the Klamath River andoronous fish-passage fishways, Copeo I Dam and or fong Gate Dam, and domo fish passage fishways, Copeo I Dam and or fong Gate Dam, and domo fish passage fishways, Copeo I Dam and or fong Gate Dam, and low monor fish assistance and support is found excessively deficient, remedial messures that may then include and quantifiable, than humanity's current from Gate Dam. (Lyper Klamath River salmonid-sustainability estimates).

[3-29] "While J.C. Boyle Reservoir does not thermally stratify, there are still large summerime variations in disolved oxygen with depth observed in J.C. Boyle Reservoir that result in bottom waters in the reservoir having lower disolved oxygen concentrations thus surface waters (Rymond 200%, 2010); see Appendix C, Figure C-29 for more detail). This variation can affect disolved oxygen concentrations further downstream in the California portion of the Hydroelectric Reach." [3-230] The 21-line long riverime reach between J.C. Boyle and Copco No. 1 reservoirs is divided into two reaches: the 4.6-mile long J.C. Boyle Dam, and the 17-mile long Peaking Reach, which receives variable flow from hydroelectric operations (see also Scitton 2.3.1 J.C. Boyle Dam and Associated Facilities). The downstream G.2. miles in Chironia is designated by CDFW as a Widd Trout Area with the whole reach managed by CDFW for wild trout, including angling restrictions and reduced stocking, and habitat enhancements targeted for native trout (CDFG 2005). The reach from the J.C. Boyle Pourdouse to the Oregon-California stee line is designated as a National Wild and Scenic River."

as a National Wild and Scenic River." J.C. Boyle Reservoir is small, receives Spencer Creek inflow at J.C. Boyle Reservoir inflow sheadwaters, sometimes is not greatly oxygenated from the Klamath River's Keno Dam to J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir inflow analys and 48% in a shaded narrow caryon, is al 04 feet deep in the caryon near J.C. Boyle Dam, and is at 3800 feet elevation that is 14.8 miles and near 950 feet in elevation distant to the California portion of the J.C. Boyle) Hydrodectric Reach. That 950 feet of elevation difference provides much ample river turbulence opportunity, including many violent rapids, for Klamath River's dissolved oxygen servoirs' dissolved oxygen level, (per a 1,150 cubic feet/second moderate river flow rata, J.C. Boyle Dam's reservoir d'J.Soyle stre-flow tarter storage, completely changes water every 1.53 days)

Currently I am without additional time to comment on the California State Water Resources Control Board's drift Environmental Impact Report (EBR) for surrender of the Lower Klamah Project license, Hopefully California State Water Resources Control Board, realizes that the hopereurophic Klamath River's water quilty, without a major cataclysmic event such as a large and long term volcanic eruption, will within the immediately forthcoming several centuries, most likely never-with or without dams-naturally be high elevation unpolluted and naturally nonenriched alpine environment pristine.

Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major), B.S. Biology. Epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

Post Script: For the purpose of insuring and protecting delivery and reception of this epost, I will send greater than one copy of this epost.

From: To: Cc: Subject Date: Danny Hul on the 12/27/2018 Draft Enviror and Copy of 02/25/19 Com uary 26, 2019 3:44:03 AM

ental Impact Report for the Lower Klamath Project License

2029 Sargent Avenue

Klamath Falls, OR 97601-1747

February 25, 2019

Dear California State Water Resources Control Board Personnel:

The California State Water Resources Control Board, 12/27/2018 Draft The California State Water Resources Control Board, 1227/2018 Draft Environmental Impact Report (EB) for the Lower Klamath Project License Surrender, is deficient for not providing consideration and analysis of a One Dam Remova Al Identaritive for Iron Gate, Copco 1, Copco 2, and J.C. Boyle Dams, that explains any major detriments and major benefits incurred from—while leaving three of those dams permanently nonremoved–removing only each one of those dams.

Herewith now this February 25, 2019 I vote in rejection of, and against granting KRRC the water quality certification for the "Proposed Project" of removing the dame and associated facilities that together form the Lower Klamath Project (FRRC Project No. 14083), that on September 23, 2016, the KRRC applied to the difformia State Water Resources Countol Board to receive.

My additional comments on the California State Water Resources Board Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lower Klamath License Surrender, are as follows:

License Surrender, are as follows: ES-4 Proposed Project Objectives Re State Water Board has identified the following Proposed Project objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, subdivision (b): In a timely manner. I Insprove the long-term water quality conditions associated with the Lower Klamath Project in the California reaches of the Klamath River, including water quality impairments due to Microcrystis aeruginosa and associated toxins, water temperature, and levels of hosianitatory nations. J Advance the long-term restoration of the natural fish populations in the Klamath Riven Klamath Project in the submonid intercention. 3. Restore voltional andremons fish passage in the Klamath Ristin to viable habitat currently made inaccessible by the Lower Klamath Project dams. 4. Ameliorate conditions underlying high disease rates among Klamath River almonids.

The objectives further the underlying purpose of the Proposed Project, which is the timely improvement of water quality related to the Lower Klamath Project within and downstream of the current Hydroelectric Reach and the restoration of anadromous access upstream of Iron Gate Dam (the current barrier to anadromy).\* ES17 "fish survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to through undamined stream reaches."..." would not improve other water quality conditions".

quality conditions". ES-18 "Because the dams and reservoirs would remain, they would still continue as an impairment to migration that is not present under the Proposed Project." ES-18 "However, while this alternative would further the underlying ES-18 "However, while this alternative would further the underlying purpose and related objectives of providing fish passage upstream of Inon Gate Dam, fish survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to through undammed stream reaches"

would be reduced as compared to through undammed stream reaches? Rather than the immediately aforegiven oversimplistic ES-18 quote, California Stute Wart Board might assert that "However, while this alternative would further the underlying purpose and related objectives of providing firsh passage upstream of Iron Gate Dam, fish survival per fishways passage might be reduced as compared to passage through undammed stream reaches, depending on the fishways' construction and protection from poaching and predation, although fishways for the dams would be greatly shorter in length than river length from the dams to the dams' reservoir headwaters, and the dam reservoirs afford both greater protection from predation although induwys for the dams would be greatly shorter in method and on advective afford both greater protection from predation and poaching of adult migram fish than do many undammed stream reaches, and in the case of JC. Boyle, Cope) and Iron Gate dams, much Upper Klamath Lake-like algae-sheltered shoreline habita for juvenile fish--including anadromous fish--rearing and migration.

ES-19 "... elimination of whitewater recreation flows ...", "... fish survival through fishways would be reduced as compared to passage through un-dammed stream reaches ..."

When the second second continue from winter and spring seasons-stored Klamath River water, and also could be provided per temporary cutationated for the second second be provided per temporary cutationated for the second se

ES-24 "However, the Proposed Project is a restoration project aimed at improving the aquatic ecosystem in the Klamath River over the long term."

IES-24 "However, the Proposed Project is a restoration project aimed at improving the aquite ecoxystem the Kalumah River over the long term." The "Proposed Project"'s premise of "restoration" is an oversimplification, and likely a subterfuge, and it should rather be termed a "praidit feoritoria", because the Kalumah River is in the strength of the storation of the strength of the storage production of the storage storage storage storage storage hydrodectric power, reservoir recreation, Bood control, gold minng, emendated yates where transporting, waterfood huming, the suppression, warm water nomative game (fin fishing, wildlife habitat, commercial fish harvesting, und log rafting-industrial river, and the "Proposed Project" sectoration of the Klamath River towards a former with and scenic status, excessively denies humanity of natural ecosystem-supportive Klamath River vital human life support, and is ambiguous due to current long term anthropogenically caused increasing global warming elimate change, and increasing vital agricultural irrigation need (e.g. howered Upper Klamath Ristin water table), and global warming reflected average nanual Klamath River vatershed storage, and increasing climate-protecting clean renewable energy enduction proposition is a corrupt ploy effort to. Avoid future lingation about futurely installed dan fishways' find passeg, substitute proceed the powerd harvesting for agriculture, substitute fossil tuel-powerd energy production for clean renewable 24 hours 7 days a week hydrodecletric dowar, and one nearly excellent hydrodecletric dam. ES-24 "It is clear that the Klamath River tas significantly degraded

ES-24 "It is clear that the Klamath River has significantly degraded water quality and aquatic resources, and that these ongoing impacts stem from multiple factors including operation of the hydroelectric facilities."

It is not so "clear" that Klamath River has "significantly degraded water quality and aquatic resources..., that ... stem from multiple factors including operation of the hydroelectric facilities", rather than "... that ... stem ... from multiple factors, including in the case of the hydroelectric facilities: (1) Frimarily a lack of selective thermal mixing and withdrwal facilities, to release late summer and early fall Copeo 1 Dam and Iron Gate Dam reservoirs' stratified waters, downrive

in Klamah River of: (2) negligibly from the J.C. Boyle Dam facilities; (3) no water quality degradation from Copeo 2 Dam facilities, and substantial aquatic resources degradation, that can easily be completely alleviated per fishways installation in Copeo 2 Dam facilities.

In distinguishing the California Klamath River hydroelectric dam reservoin's water quality contribution to the Klamath River, Upper Klamath Lake hypereutrophic water quality appears significantly to have much the same thermal chemistry as the California Klamath River hydrodectric dams' reservoir's water quality, when Upper Klamath Lak's water quality is a equivalent tempertures to the California Klamath River hydroelectric dams' reservoir's water quality tempertures. Climate change, diminished annual natural watershof water storage, and industrially modified (including) irrigation, treated wateswater, twan and agricultural ranoff) water flow are partly compensated for per the Klamath River dam reservoirs, as the reservoirs allow humanity to maintain water flow from Iron Gate Reservoir for 100 miles to the sea, and-per storic water arelease from themality startified Iron Cale Reservoir's and the reservoirs, at startified Iron Klamath River from Iron Gate Reservoir for several miles downiver of Iron Gate Reservoir. Ammonia and CO2 that are produced from the undammed river reaches, however the greater turbulence of the undamm river reaches mixes the ammonia and CO2 fastare with the atmosphere the does J.C. Boyle, Copo 1 – hough not Cogoo 2–, and Iron Gate dams' reservoirs. Klamath River hydroelectric dams' reservoirs' water quality, when Upper osphere that

ES-24 "In looking at the range of benefits and impacts the State Water Board has identified the Proposed Project as the environmentally superior alternative.

I disagree. To me the "Proposed Project" is a "destroy the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and leave the river to nature" (quote of myself) alternative, that definitely is not the "environmentally superior alternative" for improvement of the multiuse "environmentally superior alternative" for improvement of the multiuse storage (Link River Dam is a diversion dam that raised Upper Klamath Lake water level very little, Keno Dam is an irrigiton dam) for the globally-warmed climate changed Klamath river, and not providing additional-or at least constantly providing-for hybrichories globally-warmed cliniase changed Klamath river, and not providing additional-or at least constantly providing—fish hatcheries to supplement salmonid harvest from the river, and disallowing multiple use of the dams whereof 15 miles of the Klamath River is able, per four reservoirs, to provide both warm and cool water aquitic hibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquitic hibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water aquitic hibit that is proven able to support both warm and cool water game field-including shundant warm and cold water game field-year round, and greamanetity lossing 70,000 homes' worth of clean renewable hydroelectric power production, in schange for a long term as acondity-per rolicade watershed user the kai 176.5 deforming or its hangth to not eau, has both much the some chemical composition and the same or enserts same chemical composition, and the same or greater seasonally warm water quality characteristics, that it has had for the immediately previous 15-20 years, is not the "environmentally superior alternative" that humanity needs to produce for the Klamath River's best environmental coexistence with humanity. The Klamath River is, and has long been, a multi-use industrial river and not a wild and scenic river.

not a wild and scenic river. Rather than the "Proposed Project", the "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative" to retain the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and to improve the dams where necessary with fishes ("upper" is used here to exclude stargeon) year-round fish travel throughout the Klamath River provides the Klamath Diver's hith is information of the stargeon provides the the stargeon of the stargeon three provides the three-provides near the stargeon three provides the three-provides near a subsect of the stargeon of the stargeon three Klamath River, that -much similar to Lank River Dun's effect on Link River-a fish date (complete with fits for ladder and dam water release flow, can't adequively mitigate (op ra 1.150 cubic feet/second moderate river-flow rate, Copco 2 Dam's reservoir of 73 acre-feet water storge changes its water every 46 minutes).

The question about restoring the Klamath River, is not so much a The question a host restoring the Klamath River, is not so much a question of a fish to ut of water, as it is a question of people out of water, and people out of acco climate, and people out for and people out of climatic half-powered electricity production, and people out of grainclurally-produced food. Again, "destroy the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and leave the river to nature" is not the "environmentally superior alternative". Not for humanity's social and nature-dependant environment. Time and again the natural environment is deficient to provide for tumanity, dearth of natural hydro, kearth of natural hydroelectric tumanities, dearth of natural hydrogeneous is deficient to provide for tumanities, dearth of natural hydrogeneous is deficient to provide for tumanities, dearth of natural hydrogeneous to madrow on the tumanities hydrox, some landfiell huricingene, ments to madros tumon time the strict tumanities. tsunams, dearth of natural bridges, dearth of natural boats, sone landfall hurricness, most tornadoes, some drought-strickened garvet-pawned fish eggs, etc.). From a legitimate public environment multiuse paradigm of the Klamath River, the Klamath River Hydroelectric Dams have provided 313 years of Klamath River clean renewable hydroelectric power production earth surface biocycle amospheric emissions, for what could have been 313 years of 100% fossil fuel-powerd electricity production atmospheric emissions.

ES-4 "The objectives further the underlying purpose of the Proposed Project, which is the timely improvement of water quality related to the Lower Klamath Project within and downstream of the current Hydroelectric Resent and the restoration of anadromous access upstream of Iron Gate Dam (the current barrier to meandromu)."

anadromy)." ES-24 "However, the Proposed Project is a restoration project aimed at improving the aquatic ecosystem in the Klamath River over the long term."

improving the aquatic ecosystem in the Klamath River over the long term First and foremost the Klamath River does not belong to the fish, the Klamath River belongs to humanity for humanity's best long term survival. Currently and for the most likely foreshole because the Klamath River's water is adequately good for the fish. Other than improvement of the Klamath hydroelextric dams with fish passequesyas and/or fish serons, where necessary for adequate upper Klamath River fish passage throughout the Klamath River, and additional fish hatcheries to help satiomodis compensate aquist increasing global warning, ongoing climate change, and commercial salmon havesting, there is no necessary restoration of the Klamath River.

The relaming term Gate Dam and/or Copco 1 Dam for the Klamath River's last 176.3-66 miles of water chemistry and water temperature, is overlooking the substantial chemical input from the Shasta. Scott, and Salmon vires nion the Klamath River, and the turbulence and surface area-caused rapid equilibration of Klamath River with its environment in the first 25 river miles immediately dowastream from from Gate Dam. From the time Klamath River leaves Keno, Oregon, until the Klamath River passes Iron Gate Dam, Klamath River chemistry is mostly determined of its natural river bed composition, river bank runnoff, rapid elevation change, atmospheric chemistry (including thermal, material composition, and precipitates), instrem water springs, Tubanay creeks, biological activity, and 15 miles of dam reservoirs.

[4-108] "Temperature effects of the dams do not extend downstream of the Salmon River confluence (see Section 3.2.2.2 Water Temperature).

Salmon River confluence (see Section 3.2.2.2 Water Temperature). Therefore, there would be no change in the impact of the Continuing Operations with Fish Passage Alternative in the Middle and Lower Klaundt River reaches downstream from the confluence with the Salmon River, including the Klaunath River Etauary and the Pacific Ocean nearshoce environment." [3-25] "Downstream from the Salmon River (RiM 66), summer water temperatures begins to decrease slightly with distance as costall weather

influences (i.e., fog and lower air temperatures) decrease longitudinal warning (Scheiff and Zodonis 2011) and cool water tributary inputs increase the overall flow volume in the Klamath River (Asarian and Kann 2013). In general, however, water temperatures in this reach still regularly exceed salmonid thermal preferences (less than 68F) during summer months.<sup>1</sup>

I seriously doubt that Copco 1, Copco 2, and Iron Gate dams' reservoi water temperatures effect the Klamath River's water temperature grea than 25 miles downstream from Iron Gate Dam.

[4-108] "under the Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative, late summer/fall water temperature conditions would not move towards a condition that supports designated beneficial uses, including cold freshwater habitat (COLD), rare,

Construction of the solution of habitary (COLD), rate, threatened, or endangered species (NAEE), and migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR) (North Cast Regional Baend 2010) in the Middle Rumah River to approximately the confluence of the Salmon River" ES-4 Proposed Project Objectives The State Water Board has identified the following Proposed Project Objectives rate stream of the salmon River". . . . . Advance the long-term restoration of the natural fish populations in the Klamath Basin, with particular emphasis on restoring the salmonid fisheries used for subsistence, commerce, tribal cultural purposes, and recreation. 3. Restore volitional anadromous fish passage in the Klamath Basin to viable habitar currently made inaccessible by the Lower Klamath Project dams."

The statement "2. Advance the long-term restoration of the natural fish The statement 2. Advance the tong-term resonation of the natural populations ... with particular emphasis on restoring the salmonid fisheries ... "should be "Advance the long-term augmentation and partial restoration of the natural fish populations ... with particular emphasis on augmenting and partial restoring the salmonid fisheries ...."

Per current and forseeably likely long term Klamath River water conditions, currently and for a medium-term forseeable future, all that Klamath River asilomoids need to survive and thrive in the Klamath River, is adequate fish passageways and fish screens in all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, and very likely, screens an out how have a set of the screen set estuary for a year or longer.

Proponents for Klamath River salmon like to note salmon die-offs nea the Klamath River estuary, and within 66 miles of the Pacific Ocean, a at Iron Gate dam, that are due to water temperature and/or disease. Certainly Iron Gate dam-released water, is a component on the order of the second secon Security and exhange shares when the Remnant Kevel past use Remnant Rever dams when all of finds dams kevel for Data at this time, rather datepated from the Pacific Ocean to Iron Gate Dam, and then either neurone every year sites from Gate Dam, and then either remnined at Iron Gate dam to de of natural and/or water temperature-related cause. Ir consequence of no fish hadder at Iron Gate dam, or returned downriver to find back, water releases from the Trainity River Trinity and Lewiston Reservoirs, and from the JCL Boyle, Copoel 1, and Iron Gate reservoirs, have helped optimize the Klamath Riverf wildlife habitat. ("Dackarge from Lewiston Dam can play an important role in regulating water temperatures." an important role in regulating water temperatures downstream in the manismem Trinity and lower Klamath rivers.") [The Influence of Lewiston Dam Releases on Water Temperatures of the Trinity River and Lower Klamath River, CA, April to October, 2014, Magerson and Chamberlain]

In find that global warming-caused climate change allowing, Chinook salmon shall continue to migrate to Iron Gate Dam's location, providing the Iron Gate Dam's water releases are properly adjusted and timed to provide upstream migrating adult chinook salmon with sufficiently cool Klamath River water temperature. Of recent years-eg. 2014-apparently the Klamath River near-estury Ich-caused large salmon population deaths, and the year 2002 Klamath River near-estuary bacteria-caused large salmon population deaths, are particularly indicative of warm-water related salmon fatality, that is not due to the Klamath River hydrocletric dams, in consequence of those deaths having occurred wam-water related salmon fathily, that is not due to the Klamath River hydroelectric dams, is consequence of those death sharing occurred shortly after the salmon entered the Klamath River, 159-190 miles distant to Ton Gat Doman, Reft: Klamath River, Basin Hydrologic Conditions Prior to the September 2002 Die-Off of Salmon and Stellehad Water-Resources Investignation, USGX Report 03-4099, https://mdl.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/ndm1htps%3A%2P%2PS03%2F4099%2Fwri03-40999 pdf&amgdata-20x7C01%/YCVerVel Programe/Mayematheodures.ag.ov%7C32171bifefdel16fbcce8084d09dtb267%7Cfc1840216d3461%7C0%7C1%7C6636867782425053265&ampsdata=a3MCdCmtHt6XbOl8oaqYQAUOmS2C9b7CXZyskiNw%3D&reserv "14-180] "Temperature effects of the dams do no extend downstream of the Salmon River confluence (see Section 3.2.2 Water Temperature")

when (reingenium) / The Klaundh River's Salinonids can survive 71 degree water temperature for several days, and so as individual fish should be able to migrate safely in the Klaundh River breaves the Salmon River confluence and the Copeo 1 headwaters within a few days of each year during the immediately forthcoming 50 years. Retaining Copeo 1 and Iron Gate dams' water storage during the immediately forthcoming 50 years, even when that water storage is greatly depleted for fish labitat, would greatly benefit Klaunath River value agriculture and pover generation, and could per careful water release/water storage regimen, beneficially assis Klaunath River water environment from Iron Gate Dam to the Klaunath River Estuary.

By way of a comparison with California State Water Board Klamath River salmon migration temperatures findings, here is a quote about Columbia River Bonneville Dam salmon migration temperatures: "Adult fall Chinook salmon and steelhead have evolved to migrate in the Columbia River during relatively warm water conditions, but temperatures have warmed in recent history because of the have warmed in recent history because of the effects from development and management of the Federal Columbia River Power System and from regional climate change. Fish that are migrating in 21 to 25°C (70 to 77F) water are within the zone of tolerance and at the upper end of this range, likely under significant thermal stress." [Temperature and handling of adult salmon and steelhead at Bonneville Dam 24 January 2010 Orhistopher A. Peery, Fish Biologies Idaho Fishenise Resources Office U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, DOI Ahsaka, Idaho]

The Klamath River hydroelectric dams reduce habitat for the salmon The Klamath River hydrolectric dams reduce habitat for the salmon diseases Ceranovya shatsa and Parvarequala minibicomis that both inhabit the same polychate host, Manayunkia speciosa, because Manguvakia speciosa, perfess because Manguvakia speciosa perfess shallow running water over an exposed pebble and small stone riverbed, rather than a dam reservoir slited bottom; hus removing the Klamath hydrolectric dams' reservoirs, will increase Klamath River presence of the Klamath Kiver salmon-sliting salmonid parsites, Ceranovya shata and Parvicapusla minibicomis, per restoring free-flowing river environment that foroably supports the parasites' common polychatet worm host, Manyunkia speciosa (e.g., see Journal of Parasitoting 974). To-88. 2007) ES-4 "Proposed Project Objectives The State Water Board has identified the following Proposed Project objectives, as required under CEQA Guidelines, section 15124, studiersion (b): In a timely manner. I. Improve the long-term water quality conditions associated with the Lower Klamath Project in the California reaches of the Klamath River, including water quality impairments due to Microsystis averginosa and associated toxins, water temperature, and levels of biostimulatory nutrients."

Klamah River from Keno Danto Iron Gate Dan, shall continue to receive the majority of its water from hyperentrophic phosphorosa and nitrogen rich Upper Klamah Lales water, thut also contains enough Microsystis actigings at comply, adversely to some uses (such as visually content of the second stress that the second stress of the second stress of the second received that will content the second stress of super stress therapient generation of the second stress of super stress therapient generative stress stress of the second stress paragraphic stress stress stress stress stress and the second paragraphic stress stress stress stress stress stress concepts on that were as stress stress stress and LC. Boyle Dam reservoir's allows both cold water and warm water coxystems to coexist within them, and so that fisher also to coccupy and migrate in different thermal layers within each of those reservoirs. The Klamah Kiver Flystordectric Dam reservoirs also provide some constant setting [4-28] of biostimulatory matrinesis-including nitrates and phosphater-chain the reservoirs receive from Upper Klamath Lake water.

[nage 3-81]." However, within the general uncertainty of climate change projections, results from the two models correspond nearoandly well and indicate that water temperatures in the Upper Khamath Basin are expected to increase on the order of 27°E o.5°E between 2012 and 2061. RBM10 results also indicate that, even with warming of water temperatures under climate change, the primary long-term effect of dam removal downstream of Iron Gate Dam is still anticipated to the treatm of approximately 1/2 dam less of the Middle Khamath River, from Iron Gate Dam (RM 193.1) to the Salinon River (RM 66), to an one annual thermal regime (Perry et downstream from Iron Gate Dam would abit forward in time by approximately 1/2 day and the Proposed Project, with warmer temperatures in spring and early summer and coolor temperatures in late summer and fall immediately downstream from the dam."

Allowing for the EIR's declared 50 year [pages 3-80, 4-107] climate change-caused Klamath River water thermal increase projection, 1 approve of implementing the "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative", and utilizing the PacifCorp collected, and of some Pacificory ratepayer paid, Klamath Kiver hydrolectric dams deconstruction ('1 Cl Boyle Dam Removal Cogoe & Iron Gate Dams Removal') find, to provide Upper Klamath River fish-adequate fishways in all of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams.

With our current administration's emphasis on United States of America infrastructure improvement whereof we may "make America great again", I berwith Daw vore the the build of the strategiest and the str

Per requiring some Pacificorp ratepayers to fund deconstruction of the Klamath River hydrodectric dums and the Link Nerv western settlement historic-hydrodectric facilities, without Pacificorp allowing those ratepayers to opt out of funding that deconstruction, Pacificorp corected many Pacificorp ratepayers to provide decontruction-designated funding, for deconstruction that those ratepayers did not and do not approve of Junnaity doesn't need Pacificorp requiring that the Klamath River hydrodectric dams be destroyed, and humanity doesn't need Pacificorp domaing subrodecting the Klamath River hydrodectric dams to RRC (Klamath River Renewal Corporation) for deconstruction of those dams.

Money that from PacifiCorp ratepayers who, and California taxpayers who, prefer to have opted out of paying for Klamah River hydrodectric dam deconstruction, has been scheduled and or collected for the subversive to American security—including power security, agricultural security. Is sha hatta security. Klamah Basim municipal water works security, and national defense security puppose of desroying the Klamah River hydrodectric dams, should be re-purposed to fund installation of Upper Klamath River anadromous fish migration-adequare fish passageway. Acid hydrodectric project, where those fish passageway. Facilities both do not esist adequately, and are necessary for adequate Klamath River fish passage tax the hydrodectric project(s).

Page 3-728] Since it is planned in the 2017 IRP for PacifiCorp to add new sources of renewable power or purchase RECs to comply with the California RPS, and enroval of the reservoirs would result in a reduction in methane production, it is not anticipated that the replacement of the hydrolectric neary from the Lover Klamath Project dam complexes would result in an increase in GHC enrisions from non-encewable power sources. As such, GHG impacts from replacement of the hydrolectric energy from the Lover Klamath Project dam complexes is determined to be less than significant. Significance No significant impact.<sup>4</sup>

significant. Significance No significant impact. California State Water Boards above statement manifests false carbon and greenhouse gas (GHG) economy. Here's why: The Lower Klamath Project dams' inservoin' do not produce three biosphere, control and the state carbon carbon and the state biosphere, control and the state carbon carbon and the state carbon structure biosphere, control and the state carbon carbon and the state carbon structure biosphere, per weathering-including geologic forces-and innaimate chemical reactions. Furthermore, the "Proposed Project" deconstruction of the Lower Klamath Project dams, results in less Pacific Ory clean renewable energy production infrastructure to add new Pacific Ory clean threopenein forsis fuel combustion into earth's attrospognic forced carbon energy production infrastructure to construct new Pacific Ory celans renewable energy production infrastructure on Alson Pacificory leans renewable energy production infrastructure on Alson Pacificory proposed parchase of fressi fuel combustion in consequence of a current and immediately forthcoming dearth of clean renewable energy production infrastructure of Alson Pacificory's proposed parchase of renewable energy currificaties (REC) does not guarantee replacement of deconstructed Dower Klamath Project dams with new-not current of a funder vest statestic-clean renewable prover production fractifices, and certainly doesn't guarantee replacement of deconstructed Dower Klamath Project dams with new-not current proversions.

[4-107] 'In the long term, climate change is expected to cause general increases in water temperatures. The historical data record indicates that mainstem water temperatures have increased, on average, approximately 0.05°C (0.09°F) per year between 1962 and 2001 (Bartholow 2005) such that climate change may already be affecting Klamath River water temperatures. Projecting the Bartholow (2005) estimate of an average annual temperature increase 50 years into the future, water temperatures would increase approximately 2-3°C (3.6-5.4°F)... Considering together the available sources for climate change predictions, annual average water temperatures in the Middle and Lower Klamath River are expected to increase within the period of analysis on the order of 1–3 °C (1.8-5.4°F).\*

Projecting similar long term climate change-caused general water temperature increases on Upper Klamath Lake, a 50 year increase of  $-1-3^{-10}$ (? (1.8–5.4 fe) naturally dammed-of a (1.37.8 fe) natural dun elevation heights—8 feet average depth Upper Klamath Lake, seems readily plausible to occur, however I do'nt recommend draining the black or fish habita. Similarly 10 not believe that because of ongoing global warning-caused climate change, humanity must loose 11+ miles of Klamath Kiver rescrvit ware avoinge. With installation of depth-graduated fish ladders and fish screens, that allow fish passage per different terestrovid depth levels; and installation of depth selective water withdrawal pipes, that allow rescrvite ware withdrawal mixed reservoir water level water allow rescrvite water withdrawal mixed reservoir water level water allow rescrvite with klawal all. Turket reservoir water level scatter from immediately below. Into Gate Dam to the Salmon freer combures with Klawal River, may be substantially augmented, improved, and controlled per a Copeo 1 and Iron Gate Dam to the Salmon River the Klamath River; fish habitati, rom Gate Dam to the Salmon River the Klamath River; fish habitati, rom Gate Dam to the Salmon River the Klamath River; fish habitati, rom Gate Dam to the Salmon River the Klamath River; fish habitati, rand the Klamath River, while limiting the Klamath River spriguiculture ingrings fish habitation and the Klamath River shift habitat-adequate Kano Dam Daw in the Klamath River, while limiting the Klamath River, shift limi

Dam flow into the Klamath River. For most of the Klamath River Hydrolectric Project's occurrence, the project has been operated primarily to provide continuous hydrolectric power production. So as to better accomplish fair multiuus--including agriculture irrigizion. Ish halitat, and hydrolectric power production-of the Klamath River resource, and in strange reduction. In hydrolectric dam Nicksger of this integrations, and increased demand and supply for clean, renewable energy production, the Klamath River hydrolectric familities should be owned and operated of the Linite River hydrolectric familities should be owned and operated of the Linite River hydrolectric familities should be owned and operated of the Linite River of America Department of the Interior. Since Pasificorp has opted to deconstruct the Klamath Hydrolectric dams, the U.S.A. Department of the Interior should be able to interpret hydrolectric dams. Hull S.A. Department of the Interior should be able to both purchase the dams and U.S.A. Department family and the Klamath Hydrolectric dams, then W.S.A. Department of the Interior of the Interior should be able to both purchase the dams and Lexandra River of the Riser Dom Interior family family and the family and the should be able to both purchase the dams and 1.520M L'Two (e.g. 1) the Fiber Dom Interior family Theore and the Silvanth Hydrolectric dams, the Silvanth Hydrolectric dams,

[3-204] 'Dams (e.g., Link River Dam, Iron Gate Dam, Lewiston Dam, etc.) have eliminated access to much of the historical spring-run spawning and rearing labilat and are party responsible for the extipation of at least seven spring-run populations from the Klamath-Trinity Nerre system (Nyers et al. 1998).'

Since after Copco 1 was built in 1912-18, Link River Dam was built in 1918-21 with a fish ladder and with a low elevation water drop chute stilling basin lank is yet performed per many Link River fish for passing Link River Dam, even though the west end of Link River Dam has of recent years been employed with the second lowest fish ladder now in the U.S.A.1 don't find how Link River Dam has chiminated access to much of the historical spring-run spawning and rearing habitat and is partly responsible for the extirption of at less seven spring-run populations from the Klaunath-Trinity River system.

[3-204] "Spring-run Chinook salmon upstream migration is observed during two-time periods—spring (April through June) and summer (July through August) (Strange 2008) (Table 33-4). Snyder (1931) Jao describes a run of Chinook salmon occurring in the Klamath River during July and August under historical water quality and temperature conditions."

Per the "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative", a reintroduction of the Klamath River spring salmonids migrations to and from the Uper Klamath Kiver spring all Uper Klamath River andromous salmoid population. The "Continued Operations with Fish Passage Alternative", allows humanity to financially affordably try utilizing fish passage-adequate artificial fishways, fish hacherises (e.g. Iron Gate hachery and possibly Fall Creek hachery), and water storage-enhanced fish habitat (e.g. Iron Gate and Copos 1 dams), to allow, maintain, support, and provide a recurrent annually abandan Klamath River anadomous salmonid population with. If eight years after the Klamath River phytoelectric dams are engipsed with adequate Upper Klamath River andoronous fish-assistance and support is found excessively deficient, remedial measures that may then include removing Copos 1 Dam andor from Gate Dam, wild lie mach none qualifiable and quantifiable, than humanity's carrent from Gate Dam acher Dam Kimath River hadity-and harvested(1)--red band trout population-based, Upper Klamath River salmonid-sustainability estimates.

estimates.
[3-29] "While J.C. Boyle Reservoir does not thermally stratify, there are still large summerime variations in dissolved oxygen with depth observed in J.C. Boyle Reservoir that result in bottom waters in the reservoir having lower dissolved oxygen concentrations than surface waters (Raymond 2009a, 2010a, see Appendix C, Figure C.29 from obselia). This variation can affect dissolved oxygen concentrations in the claim of the surface on a strate of the surface of the surfac

J.C. Boyle Reservoir is small, receives Spencer Creek inflow at J.C. Boyle Reservoir is headwaters, sometimes is not greatly oxygenated from the Klamant River's Keno Dam to J.C. Boyle Dam Reservoir inflie-running flow, has a total volume retentionrepreleminator timo of only 135 days, is about 52% in a wide shallow valley and 48% in a shaded narrow canyon, is 40 feet deep in the carbon valley and 48% in a shaded narrow canyon, is 40 feet deep in the carbon valley and 48% in a shaded narrow canyon, is 40 feet deep in the carbon valley and 48% in a shaded narrow canyon, is 40 feet deep in the carbon valley and 48% in a shaded narrow canyon, is 40 feet deep in the carbon value of the 0.4. Boyle) Hydroteleric Reach. That 950 feet of elevation difference provides much ample river turbulence opportunity, including many violent rapids, for Klamath River's disadved oxygen exvicit, days of values revisivit disadved oxygen 1.150 exhibits reservoir disadved oxygen level, (are 1.150 exhibit feet second moderate river-flow rate, J.C. Boyle Dam's reservoir disadved second probares free feet watter storage, completely changes watter every 1.53 days).

Currently I am without additional time to comment on the California

State Water Resources Control Board's druft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for surrender of the Lower Klamath Project license. Hopefully California State Water Resources Control Board, realizes that the hopereutophics Klamath River's water quality, without a major catachysmic event such as a large and long term volcanic eruption, will within the immediately forthcoming several centuries, most likely never-with or without dams-naturally be high elevation unpolluted and naturally nonenriched alpine environment pristine.

Respectfully yours,

Danny Hull, A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major), B.S. Biology. Epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

Post Script: For the purpose of insuring and protecting delivery and reception of this epost, I will send greater than one copy of this epost.