

Thaler, Parker@Waterboards

From: branchfork/vps <branchfork@voterspetitions.com>
Sent: Friday, January 29, 2016 3:44 PM
To: Thaler, Parker@Waterboards
Cc: voterspetition@voterspetitions.com
Subject: Klamath River Hydroelectric Dams 2016 Recertification

2029 Sargent Avenue

Klamath Falls, Or 97601

Tel. (541)205-6079, Epost: branchfork@voterspetitions.com

01/29/2016

California State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Water Rights, Water Quality Certification Program

Attention: Parker Thaler

P.O. Box 2000, Sacramento, CA 95812-2000 parker.thaler@waterboards.ca.gov

Dear Parker: Herewith now this January 29, 2016, I vote that the Klamath River hydroelectric dams should be retained, recertified for hydropowered electricity production, and where fish passageway improvement of those dams is most necessary, improved for fish passage.

There is no good reason to destroy the Klamath River hydroelectric dams. Funds that PacifiCorp is collecting for Klamath River hydroelectric dam demoltion, could rather be applied, and are virtually adequate to pay for, adequate fish passageway construction for all four of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams. The climate dependent--including seasonal--toxic bluegreen algae bloom in some of the dams' reservoirs, does not excessively interfere against and/or excessively damage any essential use of Klamath River. Currently the Klamath River hydroelectric J.C. Boyle Dam is certainly salmon migration ready enough.

I have voted to United States of America (U.S.A.) Government employees and the general public many times before, to save the Klamath River

hydroelectric dams. The Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement is bad, and is an extortion against humanity.

Per upgrading Copco 1 and Iron Gate dams with fish passageways, those dams need to be repurposed for fish passage, water conservation, and river water level control uses, in addition to those dams remaining hydroelectric dams. Copco 1 and Iron Gate dams need multilevel inlet/outlet fish ladders at or near the dams' faces, so as to allow fish passage during drawdown of the dams' reservoirs, that is for the purpose of Klamath River water level maintenance during low Klamath River water level periods.

Copco 2 (36 feet high) and J.C. Boyle (68 feet high) dams have small reservoirs, and can completely shut down water flow to their hydroelectric turbines to maintain water flow over the dams. Copco 2 may need a new fish exclusion screen for Copco 2's hydroelectric turbine penstocks, however both dams need only a single level fish ladder outlet each--as J.C. Boyle dam already has--to adequately assure fish ladder passage past the dams, although J.C. Boyle dam could also receive a lower level fish tunnel/fish ladder in J.C. Boyle dam's west end.

I find ongoing climate change manifestations in the Klamath River watershed, are adequate as strong evidence to support prudent water conservation for the Klamath River watershed area economy of. For example, from 1940 to 2008, Crater Lake snowpack--which significantly refills Upper Klamath Lake--declined steadily to only 74% of its 1940's average level. Percentage increases in the toxic bluegreen anabaena and microcystis Upper Klamath Lake algal population over the immediately previous 20 years, are likely directly attributable to global warming and/or increased agriculture and/or municipal land runoff. Financially affordable tertiary treatment of primarily and/or secondarily treated municipal sewage effluent that is released into the Klamath River system, could significantly reduce algal nutrients that support algal growth in the Klamath River system.

Klamath River blue-green algae blooms that are downriver of and near to Iron Gate dam, are primarily transferred from Iron Gate dam reservoir to Klamath River. Similar to the disruption of much of upper Klamath River's blue-green flake-like form algae that--during upper Klamath River algal blooms--occurs between J.C. Boyle dam and Copco 1 Reservoir, apparently much of the Klamath River's blue-green flake-like form--though perhaps not spore-like form--algae is disrupted of river current action within a few miles downriver of Iron Gate dam. The Klamath River blue-green algae blooms that are downriver of and aren't near to Iron Gate dam, are due to

low and/or slow water conditions, climate heat, naturally eutrophic Klamath river water from the Upper Klamath Lake watershed (including Klamath Marsh, Williamson River, Wood River, Spring Creek, Sprague River, Sevenmile Creek), wind churning of shallow (average 8 feet depth) Upper Klamath Lake sediments, treated municipal sewage effluents from the communities of Chiloquin and Klamath Falls area, farm land runoff from: Sprague River valley, Upper Klamath Lake area, Klamath Falls to Keno area farm land, Shasta River valley, Scott River valley, and Trinity River valley. Removal of Klamath River hydroelectric dams will not substantially increase Klamath River's average speed for the 190 miles from the Iron Gate dam site to the Pacific Ocean, however strategically releasing conserved water from Iron Gate and/or Copco 1 dams, can reduce episodic low and/or slow Klamath river water conditions downriver of Iron Gate dam, and thus reduce episodic algal growth.

The United States of America Department of the Interior should purchase the Klamath River hydroelectric dams and manage those dams for multiuse of the Klamath River, including anadromous fish migration, Klamath Basin and California agriculture irrigation, Tulelake and Lower Klamath Lake Wildlife Refuge water supply, recreation, wildlife habitat, water conservation, and fire suppression. Transfer of Upper Klamath Lake/Klamath River water, per new pipelines to California's Clear Lake Reservoir and--from Copco 1 and/or Iron Gate Reservoirs--Lake Shastina, could provide substantially improved water access for Oregon and California irrigators (e.g. Trinity Reservoir water transfer to the Sacramento River), and--per Clear Lake Reservoir--Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlife Refuge, and--per Lake Shastina--salmon migrations (especially coho) in two rivers (Shasta, Klamath). Both Klamath Basin and California agriculture will lose irrigation water if the Klamath River hydroelectric dams are destroyed.

The Klamath River is a publicly owned multiuse river, and isn't owned only by salmon fisherfolks and agriculture irrigators. For any person(s) to completely destroy any Klamath River hydroelectric dam as that dam is now, is a greatly public security wasteful and civilly ecologically--in the sense that humanity is environment dependent--wrongful error against the person(s), and the Klamath River Basin has often had wrongful social transgression against equal rights (e.g. mercury pollution).

People have advocated for destruction of the Klamath River hydroelectric dams so as to avoid fish right of way and water use civil lawsuits against Klamath River dam operations, and per greed for: Substitution of fossil fuel combustion powered electricity generation for hydroelectric power, government grant funds, demolition funds, fish habitat right of way control of Klamath River, irrigation water right of way control of Klamath River, electricity grid electricity provision, subversion and/or subordination of the U.S.A.'s republic democracy of the Klamath River so

as to provide a culturally racial private enterprise Klamath River hegemony on Klamath River.

I am much dissatisfied with Oregon and California U.S.A. national government Senators' failure to defend the Klamath River hydroelectric dams. Also, in addition to ongoing chinook salmon production, Iron Gate fish hatchery should currently and for several years immediately forthcoming, be used to supply endangered coho salmon fingerlings to the Shasta River.

Thank you for your help with this petition of my voting.

Respectfully yours, Danny Lee Hull B.S. Biology (Medical Technology major), A.A.S. Environmental Health Technology (Water Quality Control major).

P.S. I'll try to paper post a copy of this petition for you before 01/30/2016.